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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 87-14
H. R. 5188

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 5188

- Jan. 18, 1961 House received supplemental appropriation estimates for the fiscal year 1961. H. Doc. 58. Print of document.
- Digest of items of interest to this Department.
- Mar. 3, 1961 House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 5188 without amendment. H. Report No. 52. Print of bill and report.
- Summary table attached showing budget estimates and Committee action for this Department's items.
- Mar. 7, 1961 House passed H. R. 5188 with amendments.
- Mar. 8, 1961 H. R. 5188 was referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.
- Mar. 23, 1961 Senate committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 5188 with amendments.
- Mar. 24, 1961 Senate committee reported H.R. 5188 with amendments. S. Report No. 85. Print of bill and report.
- Mar. 27, 1961 Senate passed H. R. 5188 with amendments.
- Senate conferees were appointed.
- Mar. 28, 1961 House conferees were appointed.
- Mar. 29, 1961 Both Houses received conference report. H. Report No. 211. Print of report.
- House agreed to conference report.
- Mar. 30, 1961 Senate agreed to conference report.
- Mar. 31, 1961 Approved: Public Law 87-14.

Hearings: House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 87-14

THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1961. Includes the following amounts for this Department:

Supplementals for program operations:

Forest Service:

For fighting forest fires	\$ 31,500,000
For acquisition of Klamath Indian forest lands	<u>68,717,000</u>
Total, Forest Service	100,217,000

Supplementals for pay act costs:

Agricultural Research Service	7,395,000
Extension Service:	
Supplemental Appropriation	41,000
Transfer from "Payments to States"	96,000
Farmer Cooperative Service	37,000
Soil Conservation Service	5,640,000
Agricultural Marketing Service	2,776,000
Foreign Agricultural Service	232,000
Commodity Exchange Authority	50,000
Commodity Stabilization Service	3,463,000
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	185,000
Rural Electrification Administration	392,000
Farmers Home Administration	1,967,000
Office of the General Counsel	192,000
Office of the Secretary	181,000
Office of Information	60,000
Library	56,000
Forest Service	<u>5,100,000</u>
	<u>27,863,000</u>

Also, includes the following items for other departments and agencies: \$50 million for the Development Loan Fund, Mutual Security Program; \$1,300,000 for HEW for grants for library services; \$20 million for the GSA general supply fund to finance sales and services to other Federal agencies; \$70 million for unemployment compensation for Federal employees; \$800,000 for Federal employees' compensation claims; and various amounts for claims and judgements.

Jan. 18, 1961

29. **TARIFFS.** H. Con. Res. 92, by Rep. Alexander, declaring the sense of the Congress that no further reductions in tariffs be made during the life of the present Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; to Ways and Means Committee.

HOUSE Cont'd

30. **SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS.** Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for the fiscal year 1961 (H. Doc. 58) which include the following items for this Department: (1) \$68,717,000 for "Acquisition of Lands, Klamath Indians," Forest Service, for purchase of 525,679 acres of Klamath Indian lands in Oregon; (2) \$36,600,000 for "Forest Protection and Utilization" (\$31.5 million for fighting forest fires and \$5.1 million for increased pay costs (P. L. 86-568) distributed as follows: \$35,580,000 for "Forest land management"; \$946,000 for "Forest research"; and \$74,000 for "State and private forestry cooperation"); and (3) \$22,763,000 for increased pay costs for other department agencies (of which \$96,000 is to be derived by transfer) and wage board pay increases for the Agricultural Research Service, as follows:

Agricultural Research Service: "Salaries and expenses":

"Research," \$4,097,000;

"Plant and animal disease and pest control," \$1,734,000;

"Meat inspection," \$1,564,000;

Extension Service: "Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses": "Federal Extension Service," \$137,000, of which \$96,000 is to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Payments to States and Puerto Rico";

Farmer Cooperative Service: "Salaries and expenses," \$37,000;

Soil Conservation Service:

"Conservation operations," \$5,472,000;

"Great Plains conservation program," \$168,000;

Agricultural Marketing Service: "Marketing research and service":

"Marketing research and agricultural estimates," \$1,011,000;

"Marketing services," \$1,765,000;

Foreign Agricultural Service: "Salaries and expenses," \$232,000;

Commodity Exchange Authority: "Salaries and expenses," \$50,000;

Commodity Stabilization Service: "Acreage allotments and marketing quotas," \$3,463,000;

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: "Operating and administrative expenses," \$185,000;

Rural Electrification Administration: "Salaries and expenses," \$392,000;

Farmers Home Administration: "Salaries and expenses," \$1,967,000;

Office of the General Counsel: "Salaries and expenses," \$192,000;

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses," \$181,000;

Office of Information: "Salaries and expenses," \$60,000;

Library: "Salaries and expenses," \$56,000.

The document also includes general language authorizing the increase of administrative expense limitations where necessary to meet increased pay and related costs.

The document also includes \$1,369,000 for HEW for grants to States for public library services in rural areas, and \$37,000,000 for labor for unemployment compensation payments for former Federal employees and ex-servicemen.

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND
PROVISIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1960 AND 1961

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY IN THE AMOUNT OF \$1,474,000 FOR FISCAL YEAR 1960 AND \$1,692,786,594 FOR FISCAL YEAR 1961 FOR VARIOUS AGENCIES AND \$9,065,119 FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR FISCAL YEAR 1961. IN ADDITION. OTHER PROPOSALS NOT INCREASING NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY ARE MADE FOR THE APPROPRIATION OF \$21,944,000 TO LIQUIDATE OBLIGATIONS INCURRED UNDER PREVIOUSLY GRANTED CONTRACT AUTHORITY, FOR TRANSFERS BETWEEN APPROPRIATIONS IN THE AMOUNT OF \$257,928,000, AND FOR INCREASES IN LIMITATIONS AMOUNTING TO \$455,436,100

JANUARY 18, 1961.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 18, 1961.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress proposed new obligational authority in the amount of \$1,474,000 for fiscal year 1960 and \$1,692,786,594 for fiscal year 1961 for various agencies and \$9,065,119 for the District of Columbia for fiscal year 1961. In addition, other proposals not increasing new obligational authority are made for the appropriation of \$21,944,000 to liquidate obligations incurred under previously granted contract authority, for transfers between appropriations in the amount of \$257,928,000, and for increases in limitations amounting to \$455,436,100.

The details of these proposed appropriations and provisions, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., January 16, 1961.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations and provisions for the fiscal years 1960 and 1961, in the following amounts:

	New obligational authority	Proposals not increasing new obligational authority
Federal funds:		
Legislative branch:		
1960.....	\$105,000	
1961.....	4,850,371	
The judiciary.....	2,859,223	
Executive branch:		
1960.....	1,369,000	
1961.....	1,749,429,000	
Reductions in appropriations.....	-64,352,000	
Liquidation of contract authorization.....		\$21,944,000
Transfers between appropriations.....		257,928,000
Increases in limitations.....		455,436,100
Total new obligational authority.....	1,694,260,594	
District of Columbia funds.....	(9,065,119)	

Of the total new obligational authority for the executive branch, \$500 million is for expenses under the American Republics Cooperation Act, approved September 8, 1960. This program and the social progress it will foster are vitally needed to improve the conditions of the peoples of that area. The detail of this program will be developed by the Department of State for consideration by the Congress. In addition, a total of \$648.5 million is to cover the cost of pay increases under recently enacted legislation and those granted by wage boards. Another \$223.4 million is for mandatory items, such as grants to States for public assistance, railroad mail rate increases, acquisition of lands of Klamath Indians, and unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen; \$150 million is for additional capital for the Development Loan Fund; \$85.9 million is for the Department of Defense, mainly for the increased readiness program of our military forces; and \$49.6 million is to accelerate our space program.

The remainder consists of such items as firefighting and storm damage costs, an increase in capital of the general supply fund, and the initial funds for the new helium conservation program. Offsetting these are reductions of \$64.4 million in amounts previously appropriated for employment security programs which are now to be financed from the unemployment trust fund.

The proposals not increasing new obligational authority are mainly a transfer of \$250 million for advances to the employment security administration account in the unemployment trust fund; limitations of \$355.5 million on use of unemployment trust fund for salaries and expenses and grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration; increases in limitations of \$24.8 million from OASI trust fund; and \$21.9 million for liquidation of obligations incurred under previously granted contract authority for payments to air carriers.

Practically all of these proposed supplemental appropriations were specifically included in the 1961 revised estimates shown in the 1962 budget, and the remainder will be more than covered by the allowance for contingencies. Thus, there will be no further increase in the 1961 estimates.

Drafts of the suggested language and the details of the various proposals, together with the reasons for their transmittal at this time, are set forth in the attachment to this letter.

The proposed supplemental appropriations and provisions for the executive branch have been carefully reviewed, and I recommend their transmission to the Congress in the amounts specified. Those submitted for the legislative branch, the judiciary, and the District of Columbia have been included without change, and I make no observations regarding their necessity.

Respectfully yours,

MAURICE H. STANS,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

TITLE I

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Senate: Inquiries and investigations (1960)-----	\$105, 000
Library of Congress: Distribution of catalog cards-----	169, 000

THE JUDICIARY

Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:	
Fees of jurors and commissioners-----	Language
Travel and miscellaneous expenses-----	452, 000
Expenses of referees-----	504, 000

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mutual security:	
Development Loan Fund-----	150, 000, 000
Limitation on administrative expenses, Development Loan Fund-----	(167, 000)
President's special international program-----	1, 942, 000
Inter-American social and economic cooperation program----	500, 000, 000

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission: Salaries and expenses-----	8, 000
Civil Aeronautics Board: Payments to air carriers (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	(21, 944, 000)
Civil Service Commission:	
Investigation of United States citizens for employment by international organizations-----	67, 000
Government contribution, Retired employees health benefits fund-----	1, 750, 000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration:	
Salaries and expenses-----	(1, 000, 000)
Research and development-----	49, 606, 000
Veterans Administration:	
General operating expenses-----	10, 563, 000
Inpatient care-----	43, 000, 000

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

General supply fund-----	25, 000, 000
Refunds under Renegotiation Act-----	1, 600, 000

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Office of the Administrator: Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, college housing loans----	(270, 000)
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service:	
Forest protection and management-----	36, 600, 000
Acquisition of lands, Klamath Indians-----	68, 717, 000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Foreign Commerce: Export control-----	385, 000
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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

Military personnel:	
Military personnel, Army.....	\$7, 000, 000
Military personnel, Navy.....	15, 000, 000
Operation and maintenance:	
Operation and maintenance, Army.....	88, 500, 000
Operation and maintenance, Navy.....	78, 400, 000
Operation and maintenance, Air Force.....	72, 000, 000
Claims, Department of Defense.....	6, 000, 000
General provisions.....	Language

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Education: Grants for library services (1960).....	1, 369, 000
Saint Elizabeths Hospital: Salaries and expenses.....	477, 000
Social Security Administration:	
Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.....	(24, 460, 000)
Limitation on construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.....	(320, 000)
Grants to States for public assistance.....	77, 000, 000
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance.....	457, 000
Office of the Secretary:	
Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration.....	182, 000
Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel.....	58, 000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management: Management of lands and resources.....	4, 696, 000
Bureau of Indian Affairs:	
Education and welfare services.....	2, 772, 000
Resources management.....	1, 730, 000
Bureau of Mines: Development and operation of helium properties.....	12, 000, 000
National Park Service:	
Management and protection.....	1, 971, 000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	888, 000
Construction.....	467, 000
Fish and Wildlife Service: Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:	
Management and investigations of resources.....	663, 000
Construction.....	214, 000
Office of Territories: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	306, 000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration: Fees and expenses of witnesses.....	225, 000
Federal Prison System:	
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons.....	2, 184, 000
Support of United States prisoners.....	200, 000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Employment Security:	
Limitation on salaries and expenses (trust fund).....	(7, 936, 000)
Limitation on grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration.....	(347, 545, 000)
Advances to employment security administration account, Unemployment trust fund.....	(250, 000, 000)
Reduction in appropriations.....	—64, 352, 000
Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen.....	37, 000, 000
Bureau of Employees' Compensation:	
Salaries and expenses.....	357, 000
Employees' compensation and claims.....	2, 000, 000

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of postal fund)

Transportation-----	\$30, 900, 000
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Administration of foreign affairs:

Salaries and expenses-----	11, 160, 000
Representation allowances-----	26, 000
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service-----	1, 300, 000
International organizations and conferences: International conferences and contingencies-----	150, 000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Bureau of Accounts: Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement-----	912, 000
United States Secret Service: Salaries and expenses-----	373, 000
Bureau of the Mint: Salaries and expenses-----	453, 000

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Federal funds: Federal payment to the District of Columbia--	6, 000, 000
District of Columbia funds:	
Operating expenses:	
Regulatory agencies-----	(118, 000)
Department of Occupations and Professions-----	(29, 000)
Department of Public Health-----	(2, 037, 000)
Miscellaneous:	
Settlement of claims and suits-----	(28, 330)
Audited claims-----	(1, 789)

TITLE II

INCREASED PAY COSTS

Miscellaneous agencies and accounts-----	402, 754, 594
District of Columbia funds-----	(6, 851, 000)
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Total new obligational authority:	
1960-----	1, 474, 000
1961-----	1, 692, 786, 594
Total District of Columbia funds-----	(9, 065, 119)

DETAIL OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1961, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

For an additional amount for "Inquiries and investigations", fiscal year 1960, \$105,000.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOG CARDS

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$169,000.

As provided by statute, these proposed supplemental appropriations for the legislative branch are submitted without change.

THE JUDICIARY

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

The appropriation granted under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1961, shall be available for compensation of voting referees fixed by the court pursuant to the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1960.

This proposed provision is needed to permit the payment from this appropriation of the compensation of voting referees appointed under the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1960.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous expenses", \$452,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to permit purchase of 407 sets of West's Modern Federal Practice Digest, purchase of additional replacement furniture for court offices located in General Services Administration buildings, and purchase of furniture incident to the occupancy of new buildings.

EXPENSES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees", \$504,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$242,400 for additional clerks to referees and miscellaneous expenses of referees due to rising caseload, \$56,600 for furniture, and \$205,000 to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 86-568.

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT
MUTUAL SECURITY
DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND

For an additional amount for advances to the Development Loan Fund, as authorized by section 203 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, \$150,000,000, to remain available until expended.

The supplemental appropriation is for additional capital for the Development Loan Fund. The present capital will be virtually exhausted by the end of February, and there are development assistance needs in support of urgent foreign policy requirements which must be met in the interim before fiscal year 1962 appropriations become available.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND

The limitation under this head in the Mutual Security and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961, on certain administrative expenses, is increased from "\$1,800,000" to "\$1,967,000".

The proposed increase of \$167,000 in the administrative expense limitation includes \$75,000 for funds and staff to meet increased workload demands.

The balance of \$92,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 86-568. This account was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for this purpose. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on November 7, 1960.

PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "President's special international program", including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131), \$1,942,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided, That the limitation under this head in the Departments of State, Justice, Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount available for representation, is increased from "\$30,000" to "\$35,000".*

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$1,850,000 urgently needed to provide three American exhibits for showing in the Soviet Union as stipulated in the U.S.-U.S.S.R. agreement of November 21, 1959, for cultural, technical, and educational exchanges. Negotiations are currently being carried on to work out the terms of showing the exhibits beginning this spring, and agreement is anticipated before the end of January.

The remaining \$92,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 86-568. This appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for this purpose. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on November 7, 1960.

INTER-AMERICAN COOPERATION

INTER-AMERICAN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROGRAM

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of sections 1 and 2 of the Act of September 8, 1960 (74 Stat. 869), \$500,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Public Law 86-735, enacted late in the last session of the Congress, authorizes appropriation of \$500,000,000 for an Inter-American cooperation program which would provide technical assistance and capital resources on flexible terms to support efforts of Latin American countries that are prepared to adopt measures to achieve greater social progress and more balanced economic growth.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$8,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to permit the Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission to meet unforeseen costs in connection with a study of the advantages and feasibility of additional rail and highway routes between the continental United States and Alaska. The report is due at the Congress no later than June 1, 1961.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Payments to air carriers (liquidation of contract authorization)", \$21,944,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to pay subsidies becoming due and payable to the air carriers during the fiscal year 1961.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

INVESTIGATION OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Investigation of United States citizens for employment by international organizations", *including not to exceed \$1,600 for travel expenses, \$67,000.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide for conducting more investigations requested by other Government agencies than had been anticipated and for increased travel in connection with such investigations.

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION, RETIRED EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS FUND

For payment to the "Retired employees health benefits fund" of Government contributions with respect to retired employees, as authorized by section 4 of the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act (74 Stat. 850), \$1,750,000.

This proposed appropriation is to provide for the Government contribution, including administrative expenses, for the retired Federal employees health benefits program as authorized in Public Law 86-724. The law becomes effective July 1, 1961; however, contributions to the fund are required a month earlier.

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$5,375,000" to "\$6,375,000".

The proposed increase of \$1 million in the limitation is to cover additional travel costs related to the monitoring of projects and contracts and the coordination of the Administration's worldwide activities.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For an additional amount for "Research and development", \$49,606,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is for acceleration of the passive communications satellite program and the initiation of an active communications satellite program for civil uses, to provide long lead time equipment for the first Mariner planetary flight which will take place in 1962, for augmenting the 1961 Rover nuclear rocket program, and for the acceleration of the development of the Scout and Centaur launch vehicles.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", \$11,063,000, of which \$500,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Grants to the Republic of the Philippines", fiscal year 1961.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$1,300,000 for additional staff required to handle an increased loan workload, primarily because of the enactment of Public Law 86-665 which extends the direct loan and loan guarantee program for veterans. The balance of \$9,763,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 86-568.

On August 15, 1960, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

INPATIENT CARE

For an additional amount for "Inpatient care", \$43,000,000.

Included in this proposed supplemental appropriation is \$1,224,000 for increased payments for care of eligible beneficiaries domiciled in State homes pursuant to Public Law 86-625; \$752,000 for increased per diem rates for hospitalization in Federal contract hospitals, resulting in part from the employee pay increases; \$7,319,000 to meet the cost of increased rates of pay for wage-board employees whose salaries are determined in accordance with prevailing rates; and \$33,705,000 to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 86-568.

On August 11, 1960, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

To increase the general supply fund established by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (5 U.S.C. 630g), \$25,000,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to supply additional capital for the General supply fund to provide adequate financing for increased sales to Federal agencies.

REFUNDS UNDER RENEGOTIATION ACT

For an additional amount for "Refunds under Renegotiation Act", \$1,600,000, to remain available until expended.

These additional funds are needed to finance refund and rebate payments due World War II contractors upon approval of claims presented under the Revenue Act of 1951.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR, COLLEGE HOUSING LOANS

The limitation under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount available for administrative expenses, is increased from "\$1,330,000" to "\$1,600,000".

This proposed increase in limitation includes \$180,000 to process the loan applications resulting from the \$500 million provided in the last session of the Congress for college housing loans. The remaining \$90,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 86-568.

The appropriation for Salaries and expenses, Office of the Administrator, was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate to maintain the necessary staff for the college housing loan program under this limitation, and to provide for increased pay costs for this program. This action was reported to the Congress by the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget on November 4, 1960.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For additional amounts for "Forest protection and utilization", as follows:

"Forest land management", \$35,580,000;

"Forest research", \$946,000; and

"State and private forestry cooperation", \$74,000.

Additional funds in the amount of \$31,500,000 are needed for fighting forest fires due to the disastrous 1960 fire season throughout the west. The Department of Agriculture found it necessary to utilize, as authorized by law, funds appropriated for other national forest management purposes to pay emergency fire-fighting costs. This proposed supplemental appropriation is to replace the funds so used and provide funds for fighting fires that may occur during the balance of fiscal year 1961.

There is also included an additional \$5,100,000 to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 86-568.

On September 14, 1960, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS, KLAMATH INDIANS

For the acquisition of Klamath Indian forest lands in accordance with the Act of August 13, 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 718; 72 Stat. 816), terminating Federal supervision over the Klamath Indian Tribe in Oregon, \$68,717,000.

This proposed appropriation is to cover the cost of acquiring about 525,679 acres of Klamath Indian forest lands in the State of Oregon. Under the Termination Act the United States is required to acquire such lands as have not been sold to private parties before April 1, 1961. It now appears that the amount requested will be needed for this purpose.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

EXPORT CONTROL

For an additional amount for "Export control", \$385,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount available for advance to the Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department, is increased from "\$900,000" to "\$1,082,000", and the limitation thereunder on the amount available for advance to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses" under "General administration", is increased from "\$75,000" to "\$81,000": Provided, That this appropriation shall be available for reimbursement to the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President, national defense", fiscal year 1961, in such amounts as may have been expended from said fund for the purposes of this appropriation.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$195,000 to meet the cost of the extension of export controls to Cuba and the Dominican Republic by export regulations (25 FR 8638; 25 FR 10006) issued September 2 and October 20, 1960.

The balance of \$190,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 86-568. This appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for pay increases. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on November 7, 1960.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

MILITARY PERSONNEL

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Military personnel, Army", \$7,000,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide funds for pay and related costs of 2,500 additional man-years. This increase in strength will improve our readiness.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Military personnel, Navy", \$15,000,000.

These additional funds are needed to provide for pay and related costs for an increase of 6,000 in end strength for the Regular Navy as a measure to improve our defense readiness.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Army", \$88,500,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$10,200,000 for direct and support costs of the new single managers for general supplies, construction supplies, and automotive supplies which were assigned to the Department of the Army after enactment of the 1961 appropriation. Also included is \$10,500,000 to provide improved readiness of Army forces of which \$3,800,000 is for operation and maintenance costs of the additional 2,500 man-years in Active Army strength, and \$6,700,000 is for increased troop training and major intertheater troop deployment exercises.

The balance of \$67,800,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases for classified employees under Public Law 86-568. This appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for this purpose. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on November 7, 1960.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Navy", \$78,400,000.

Included in this proposed supplemental appropriation is \$35,000,000 for increased readiness of naval forces and \$1,900,000 for the new single manager for military industrial supplies in the Department of the Navy.

The balance of \$41,500,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases for classified employees under Public Law 86-568. This appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for this purpose. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on November 7, 1960.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Air Force", \$72,000,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$6,300,000 to provide airlift service for Army troop exercises in the Pacific area, which is a part of the increased readiness program of our military forces.

The balance of \$65,700,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases for classified employees under Public Law 86-568. This appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for this purpose. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on November 7, 1960.

CLAIMS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

For an additional amount for "Claims, Department of Defense", \$6,000,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to cover a higher claims load than had been anticipated.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The amount of the limitation on hire of motor vehicles contained in section 532 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1961, is increased from "\$9,000,000" to "\$10,250,000".

The existing limitation on hire of motor vehicles in section 532 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1961, was computed on the basis of 1960 data which proved to be inaccurate and led to a lower limitation than is feasible. Recomputation, using correct 1960 data, requires a substantial increase in this limitation.

The amount of the limitation on travel expenses contained in section 533 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1961, is increased from "\$677,854,000" to "\$740,854,000".

This proposed provision is needed to provide for travel costs in connection with the improved readiness program of our military forces, the approved strength levels for the Army National Guard and Army Reserves, the administration of the procurement program, and essential movements of personnel on permanent change of station.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1960, for "Grants for library services", \$1,369,000.

The 1960 appropriations for grants to States for public library services in rural areas amounted to \$6,131,000, but the act specified allotment to the States on the basis of \$7,500,000, the maximum amount authorized to be appropriated under the law. The Library Services Act provides that grants are available for obligation for 2 years and prohibits payment to a State of any of its allotment from the 1961 appropriation until that State has fully utilized its allotment from the 1960 appropriation. Under the 1960 allotment, approximately 20 States have now indicated an ability to utilize their full share, for which no funds are available for payment. Therefore, it will be necessary to make these funds available before such States can utilize any of the 1961 allotment.

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$477,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$289,000 to meet additional operating costs caused by a substantial increase in the number of patients for whom care is to be provided and increased holiday pay, pursuant to Public Law 86-362.

The remaining \$188,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 86-568. This appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for pay increases. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on November 7, 1960.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

The amount authorized by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1961, to be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund for "Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", is increased from "\$203,200,000" to "\$227,660,000".

This proposed increase in the limitation includes \$17,375,000 for increased workloads resulting from the 1960 Amendments to the Social Security Act. This amount is required to process 605,000 OASI claims, and 305,000 claims from disabled workers and their dependents plus converting 110,000 disabled workers records from a freeze to a benefit payment status and 400,000 children's benefits from the old payment to the new benefit amount. The remaining \$7,085,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 86-568.

On October 3 and December 30, 1960, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. These actions were reported to the Congress by the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget on those dates.

LIMITATION ON CONSTRUCTION, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

For an additional amount for "Limitation on construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", *including acquisition of additional land*, \$320,000, to be derived from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, *which together with sums heretofore appropriated under said head shall establish a limitation of cost of \$32,610,000.*

The proposed increase of \$320,000 is needed for the purchase of 27 acres of additional land adjacent to the Bureau's Baltimore headquarters building. Long-range building requirements support the conclusion that additional land will be needed in future years. Purchase is advisable at the present time before commercial developments in the surrounding area increase the cost of the land.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public assistance", \$77,000,000.

For the fiscal year 1961 the Congress appropriated \$2,083,000,000 for grants to States for old-age assistance and medical assistance for the aged, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled under titles I, IV, X, and XIV, respectively, of the Social Security Act. This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide for the costs of medical assistance for the aged and of medical vendor payments under the old-age assistance program, both resulting from Public Law 86-778.

On September 27, 1960, the appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated the necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance", \$457,000.

The proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$300,000 for personnel and related administrative expenses to implement the Social Security Amendments of 1960 (Public Law 86-778), effective October 1, 1960. The balance of \$157,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 86-568.

On October 3, 1960, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration", \$182,000, *together with additional amounts of not to exceed \$225,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and not to exceed \$2,000 to be transferred from the "Operating fund, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions", Social Security Administration.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes the transfer of \$165,000 for the performance of personnel, payrolling, voucher, and office services in the regional offices for the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance as a result of added workload from the 1960 Amendments to the Social Security Act. The remaining \$244,000, of which \$62,000 is to be obtained by transfer, is to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 86-568.

On October 3, 1960, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel", \$58,000, *together with additional amounts of not to exceed \$71,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, and not to exceed \$2,000 to be transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, certification, inspection, and other services", Food and Drug Administration.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes the transfer of \$33,000 to meet the additional workload resulting from the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance provisions of the Social Security Amendments of 1960. It also provides an additional \$16,000 to meet the workload resulting from medical services for the aged provisions in the Social Security Amendments of 1960. The remaining \$82,000, of which \$40,000 is to be obtained by transfer, is to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 86-568.

On October 3, 1960, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis indicating a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$4,696,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$3,700,000 to cover fire-suppression costs incurred during the summer of 1960 and to meet anticipated needs for the remainder of the current fiscal year. In addition, \$996,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 86-568.

On September 3, 1960, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Education and welfare services", \$2,772,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$1,000,000 to provide for a substantial increase in caseload and average monthly grants for general welfare assistance. These increases result from decreasing employment opportunities for unskilled labor and increases in State assistance standards. The balance of \$1,772,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 86-568.

On September 12, 1960, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for increased pay costs. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on November 7, 1960.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for "Resources management", \$1,730,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$940,000 to meet costs of fire suppression on Indian forest and range lands incurred during the summer and fall of 1960 and to meet anticipated needs for the remainder of fiscal year 1961. Increased water pumping on the San Carlos irrigation project resulting from a continuing lack of rainfall will require additional purchase of electric power at an estimated Federal cost of \$84,000. The request also includes \$706,000 to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 86-568.

On September 10, 1960, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for fire suppression and increased pay costs. This action was reported to the Congress by the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

BUREAU OF MINES

DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF HELIUM PROPERTIES

For payment to the helium production fund, established by section 6(f) of the Helium Act Amendments of 1960, to remain available without fiscal year limitation, \$12,000,000, to be borrowed from the Treasury in accordance with section 12(a) of such Act: Provided, That contracts and agreements entered into, pursuant to section 3(a)(2) of the Helium Act Amendments of 1960, shall not require payments during any fiscal year in excess of \$60,000,000.

This proposed authorization is to make funds available for construction and for the purchase of helium to carry out the helium conservation program as authorized by the Helium Act Amendments, approved September 13, 1960.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Management and protection", \$1,971,000.

Fire-suppression costs this fiscal year and emergency operating expenses necessitated by hurricane damage will require the provision of \$1,162,000. In addition, \$809,000 is needed to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Laws 86-568 and 86-734.

On September 10, 1960, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for fire-suppression and for pay increases under Public Law 86-568. This action was reported to the Congress by the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities", \$888,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$217,000 to cover rehabilitation of facilities damaged by fire, storm, and hurricane in several park areas.

In addition, \$202,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 86-568 and \$469,000 is to meet the cost of increased rates of pay for wage-board employees whose salaries are determined in accordance with prevailing rates. On September 12, 1960, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for these purposes. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on November 7, 1960.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$467,000, to remain available until expended.

Additional funds are needed for the reconstruction of facilities in park areas on the eastern seaboard damaged by Hurricane Donna in September 1960 and to replace the machine-shop building at King's Canyon National Park destroyed by fire in November 1960.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Management and Investigations of Resources

For an additional amount for "Management and investigations of resources", \$663,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$55,000 to meet the extraordinary costs of fire suppression on Federal Wildlife refuges in the western part of the United States during the summer of 1960 and for replacement of law enforcement equipment destroyed by Hurricane Donna in September 1960.

The balance of \$608,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 86-568. On September 12, 1960, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for this purpose. This action was reported to Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on November 7, 1960.

Construction

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$214,000, to remain available until expended.

These additional funds are needed to cover the costs of damage to national wildlife refuges caused by Hurricanes Donna and Ethel in September 1960. Such costs include repair of dikes and levees, repairs to buildings and other improvements, and replacement of equipment damaged or destroyed during the storms.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

For an additional amount for "Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands", \$306,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$230,000 to permit complete overhaul of the three Trust Territory aircraft which provide passenger and cargo transportation between the territorial and district headquarters. These overhauls are required to qualify the aircraft for certification by the Federal Aviation Agency. Also included is \$76,000 to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 86-568.

On September 12, 1960, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for increased pay costs. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on November 7, 1960.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of witnesses", \$225,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover the costs of payments to witnesses. During the first quarter, the rate of payments to witnesses was 15% higher than that provided by the 1961 appropriation.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", \$2,184,000.

Included in this proposed supplemental appropriation is \$115,000 to cover care and other costs related to an increase in prisoner population, \$1,900,000 to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 86-568, and \$169,000 for increased rates of pay for wage-board employees whose salaries are determined in accordance with prevailing rates.

On September 30, 1960, this appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated the necessity for a supplemental estimate for pay increases. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Budget on November 7, 1960.

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For an additional amount for "Support of United States prisoners", \$200,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to enable the Prison System to meet the increased costs of maintaining prisoners in State and local institutions.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES (TRUST FUND)

For expenses necessary for the general administration of the employment service and unemployment compensation programs, including temporary employment of persons, without regard to the civil-service laws, for the farm placement migratory labor program, *not more than \$7,936,000 may be expended from the employment security administration account in the Unemployment trust fund, of which \$1,340,600 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.*

LIMITATION ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION (TRUST FUND)

For grants in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U.S.C. 49-49n), for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, for grants to the States as authorized in title III of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 501-503), including, upon the request of any State, the purchase of equipment, and the payment of rental for space made available to such State in lieu of grants for such purpose, for necessary expenses including purchasing and installing of air-conditioning equipment in connection with the operation of employment office facilities and services in the District of Columbia, and for the acquisition of a building through such arrangement as may be required to provide quarters for such offices and facilities in the District of Columbia and for the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Board, including conveyance by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the United States of title to the land on which such building is to be situated, subject to the same conditions with respect to the use of these funds for such purposes as are applicable to the procurement of buildings for other State employment security agencies, and for expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary for carrying out title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended (68 Stat. 1130), *not more than*

\$347,545,000 may be expended from the employment security administration account in the Unemployment trust fund, of which \$15,000,000 shall be available only to the extent necessary to meet increased costs of administration resulting from changes in a State law or increases in the numbers of claims filed and claims paid or increased salary costs resulting from changes in State salary compensation plans embracing employees of the State generally over those upon which the State's basic grant (or the allocation for the District of Columbia) was based, which increased costs of administration cannot be provided for by normal budgetary adjustments: Provided, That, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended, the Secretary of Labor shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each State found to be in compliance with the requirements of the Act of June 6, 1933, and, except in the case of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, with the provisions of section 303 of the Social Security Act, as amended, such amounts as he determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient administration of its unemployment compensation law and of its public employment offices: Provided further, That such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Department of Labor and the Post Office Department shall be used for the payment, in such manner as said parties may jointly determine, of postage for the transmission of official mail matter in connection with the administration of unemployment compensation systems and employment services by States receiving grants herefrom.

In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6, 1933, the provisions of section 303(a)(1) of the Social Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on the merit basis, shall apply.

None of the funds appropriated by this title to the Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the said agencies of any States which have established by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system and classification and compensation plan covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees.

ADVANCES TO EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNT,
UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND

For capital for the Revolving fund, established by the Employment Security Act of 1960, to be available without fiscal year limitation, \$250,000,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration", fiscal year 1961.

REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATIONS

The appropriation of \$7,457,000, granted in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1961, for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employment Security", is hereby rescinded, and the appropriation granted in that Act for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration", is hereby reduced by the amount of \$56,895,000: Provided, That obligations and expenditures heretofore incurred and paid from the foregoing appropriations during the current fiscal year shall be charged to the applicable limitations established in this Act on expenditures from the "Unemployment trust fund".

In the Social Security Act Amendments of 1960, the Congress shifted the financing of the employment security program from the general fund to the Unemployment trust fund effective July 1, 1960. This shift involved the appropriations for Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employment Security, and Grants to States for the admin-

istration of unemployment compensation and employment services. Therefore, language is proposed to accomplish conversion of the two existing appropriations for these purposes from general funds to limitations on expenditures from the Unemployment trust fund as provided in the Social Security Amendments of 1960. No change is necessary in the existing 1961 appropriation for "Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year."

The requested limitation for Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employment Security, allows an increase of \$479,000 to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 86-568. This appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for this purpose. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on November 7, 1960.

Additional funds are necessary for Grants to States for the administration of unemployment compensation and employment services because claims for unemployment compensation are being filed in excess of the rate contemplated by the appropriation of \$325,819,000. The increased cost due to these circumstances is \$40,650,000, bringing the total requirement in 1961 to \$366,469,000. Of this amount, \$18,924,000 was made available to the States in June 1960 for July expenses as authorized in the 1960 appropriation act and will remain as a general fund appropriation. Therefore, the amount of \$347,545,000 is requested as a limitation on expenditures from the Unemployment trust fund.

Total requirements for 1961 for grants to States are estimated to be \$16,469,000 above the ceiling of \$350,000,000 placed on authorization for these expenses in the Social Security Act Amendments of 1960. Legislation is being proposed to the Congress to remove this ceiling.

On December 23, 1960, the appropriation Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for the additional claims filing. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

In the Social Security Act Amendments, the Congress established a revolving fund in the Treasury to make advances, repayable with interest, to a new account in the Unemployment trust fund when such advances are necessary to provide funds until tax receipts are received after January 1 of each year. It is proposed in the above language to provide the necessary capital for this revolving fund by transferring \$250,000,000, from the present appropriation for grants to States of \$325,819,000. It is also proposed to reduce the remaining balance in this appropriation by the unneeded amount of \$56,895,000 and rescind the \$7,457,000 appropriated for Salaries and expenses.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND EX-SERVICEMEN

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen", \$37,000,000.

Additional funds are needed for unemployment compensation payments for former Federal employees and ex-servicemen. The

number of claims filed and the amount of benefits paid are running higher than anticipated when the current appropriation was provided. It is expected that funds currently available for advances to the States will be exhausted about March 1, 1961.

On September 29 and December 23, 1960, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated the necessity for a supplemental estimate. These actions were reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on those dates.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$357,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$155,000 for increased costs of administering the Federal Employees' Compensation Act Amendments of 1960 (Public Law 86-767), the Federal Employees' Health Benefits Act of 1959 (Public Law 86-382), and the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act Amendments of 1960 (Public Law 86-757). The remaining \$202,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 86-568.

On October 3, and December 29, 1960, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. These actions were reported to the Congress by the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget on those dates.

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION CLAIMS AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Employees' compensation claims and expenses", \$2,000,000.

The Federal Employees' Compensation Act Amendments of 1960 (Public Law 86-767) increased compensation payments for certain employees. This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to provide for these increased costs.

On October 3, 1960, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of postal fund)

TRANSPORTATION

For an additional amount for "Transportation", \$30,900,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover the cost of railroad mail rate increases, retroactive to September 1, 1960, ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission on November 17, 1960.

On December 6, 1960, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis indicating a need for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$11,160,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$5,283,000 for increased representation by the Foreign Service in Africa, primarily through the opening of new posts and the elevation of consular posts to diplomatic status in countries whose independence was not anticipated in the 1961 budget, and \$637,000 for increased security activities.

The balance of \$5,240,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 86-568. This appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for this purpose. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on November 7, 1960.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

For an additional amount for "Representation allowances", \$26,000.

These additional funds are for increased representation costs occasioned by the expansion of Foreign Service activities in Africa.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service", \$1,300,000.

Additional funds are needed to meet expenses relating to the evacuation of Government employees, their dependents, and other American citizens from Laos, Cuba, and the Republic of the Congo.

On September 29, 1960, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

For an additional amount for "International conferences and contingencies", \$150,000.

Additional funds are necessitated by the resumption of the United Nations General Assembly and a required increase in the U.S. share of the secretariat costs of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement", \$912,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$291,000 to cover the cost of increased workload resulting from the enactment of Public Law 86-778, increasing Social Security benefits and coverage;

and from revision of payment records used for printing civil service retirement checks pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 86-724.

The balance of \$621,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 86-568. On September 9 and on December 30, 1960, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. These actions were reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on November 7 and December 30, 1960.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$373,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$100,000 to meet the cost of additional travel and transportation of Secret Service agents. The balance of \$273,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 86-568.

On September 9 and December 27, 1960, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. These actions were reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on November 7 and December 27, 1960.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$453,000, *including not to exceed \$2,500 for a medal for Robert Frost as authorized by the Act of September 13, 1960 (74 Stat. 883), which shall remain available until expended.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$255,500 to provide funds for the manufacture of an additional 300 million coins and \$2,500 for a medal for Robert Frost. Inventories of coin at the mints and the Federal Reserve banks have been seriously depleted by the continuing heavy demand for coin for circulation.

In addition, \$165,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 86-568 and \$30,000 is to meet the cost of increased rates of pay for wage-board employees whose salaries are determined in accordance with prevailing rates. This appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on November 7, 1960.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL FUNDS

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For an additional amount for "Federal payment to the District of Columbia", \$6,000,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to enable the District of Columbia to finance that part of the pay increase costs of Public Laws 86-568, 86-734, and 86-773 which it has been unable to absorb. This sum would increase the 1961 Federal payment to the general fund to \$31,000,000, or \$1,000,000 less than the total authorized.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

OPERATING EXPENSES

Regulatory Agencies

For an additional amount for "Regulatory agencies", *to be available for aid in support of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission, \$118,000.*

These additional funds include \$29,000 to enable the District of Columbia to pay its share of the expenses of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission, as authorized by Public Law 86-794, and \$89,000 to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 86-568.

Department of Occupations and Professions

For an additional amount for "Department of Occupations and Professions", \$29,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$15,000 to allow the District of Columbia to begin the licensing of practical nurses, as required by Public Law 86-708, and \$14,000 to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 86-568.

Department of Public Health

For an additional amount for "Department of Public Health", \$2,037,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$336,000 to meet the cost of increased numbers of patients at Saint Elizabeths Hospital and the increased charges per patient; \$36,450 to meet an increase in stipends for residents and interns at D.C. General Hospital effective January 1, 1961; \$12,500 for inspection of additional dairy plants handling milk from noninspected farms; \$1,540,000 to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 86-568, and \$112,050 to meet the cost of increased rates of pay for wage-board employees whose salaries are determined in accordance with prevailing rates.

MISCELLANEOUS

Settlement of Claims and Suits

For an additional amount for the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$28,330.

Audited Claims

For an additional amount for the payment of claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or credited to the general or special funds of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D.C. Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1958 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in House Document Numbered 58 (Eighty-seventh Congress), \$1,789, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum as provided by law (Act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

Operating expenses, Fire Department, 1957-----	\$998. 01
Operating expenses, Fire Department, 1958-----	790. 89
Total-----	1, 788. 90

These amounts are for the payment of claims that have been settled by the Corporation Counsel and approved by the Commissioners and claims chargeable against appropriations that have been exhausted.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this title for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriations Acts for the fiscal years involved.

TITLE II

INCREASED PAY COSTS

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1961, for increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Senate:

"Salaries, officers and employees", \$1,272,855;
 "Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate", \$15,290;
 Contingent expenses of the Senate:
 "Legislative reorganization", \$8,790;
 "Senate Policy Committees", \$18,580;
 "Joint Economic Committee", \$10,605;
 "Joint Committee on Atomic Energy", \$13,865;
 "Joint Committee on Printing", \$7,610;
 "Vice President's automobile", \$465;
 "Automobile for the President pro tempore", \$465;
 "Automobile for the majority and minority leaders",
 \$930;
 "Inquiries and investigations", \$228,855;
 "Folding documents", \$2,395;
 "Miscellaneous items", \$34,240;
 "Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal
 Expenditures", \$1,880, to remain available until expended;

House of Representatives:

"Salaries, officers and employees", \$540,605;
 "Members' clerk-hire", \$1,222,500;
 Contingent expenses of the House:
 "Furniture", \$10,750;
 "Miscellaneous items", \$100,000;
 "Special and select committees", \$183,750;
 "Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation",
 \$22,500;
 "Office of the Coordinator of Information", \$7,555;
 "Revision of laws", \$1,365;
 "Speaker's automobile", \$500;
 "Majority leader's automobile", \$500;
 "Minority leader's automobile", \$500;
 Capitol Police: "Capitol Police Board", \$7,000;
 "Education of Senate and House pages", \$3,794;

Architect of the Capitol:

Office of the Architect of the Capitol: "Salaries", \$15,000;
 Capitol buildings and grounds:
 "Capitol buildings", \$12,000;
 "Senate office buildings", \$25,000;
 "House office buildings", \$20,000;

Library of Congress:

"Salaries and expenses", \$455,000;
 Copyright Office: "Salaries and expenses", \$102,000;
 Legislative Reference Service: "Salaries and expenses",
 \$120,000;
 Books for the blind: "Salaries and expenses", \$12,500;
 Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents:
 "Salaries and expenses", \$6,000;
 "Preservation of early American motion pictures", \$600;
 Government Printing Office: Office of Superintendent of Docu-
 ments: "Salaries and expenses", \$195,127;

THE JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of the United States:

“Salaries”, \$78,000;

“Automobile for the Chief Justice”, \$223;

Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: “Salaries and expenses”, \$14,300;

Customs Court: “Salaries and expenses”, \$41,240;

Court of Claims: “Salaries and expenses”, \$28,600;

Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:

“Salaries of supporting personnel”, \$1,666,000;

“Administrative Office of the United States Courts”, \$74,860;

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

The White House Office: “Salaries and expenses”, \$100,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for “Special projects”;

Bureau of the Budget: “Salaries and expenses”, \$286,000;

Council of Economic Advisers: “Salaries and expenses”, \$21,000;

National Security Council: “Salaries and expenses”, \$38,000;

Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization:

“Salaries and expenses”, \$646,000;

“Civil defense and defense mobilization functions of Federal agencies”, \$317,000;

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mutual security: “Office of the Inspector General and Comptroller” (increase of \$56,000 in the limitation under this head);

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Civil Aeronautics Board: “Salaries and expenses”, \$460,000;

Civil Service Commission:

“Salaries and expenses”, \$1,256,000;

“Limitation on administrative expenses, Employees life insurance fund” (increase of \$10,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses);

Commission on Civil Rights: “Salaries and expenses”, \$38,000;

Export-Import Bank of Washington: “Limitation on administrative expenses” (increase of \$22,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses);

Farm Credit Administration: “Limitation on administrative expenses” (increase of \$109,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses);

Federal Aviation Agency:

“Expenses”, \$15,100,000;

“Establishment of air navigation facilities”, \$1,350,000, to remain available until expended;

“Research and development”, \$480,000, to remain available until expended;

“Operation and maintenance, Washington National Airport”, \$69,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for “Operation and maintenance, Dulles International Airport”;

Federal Communications Commission: “Salaries and expenses”, \$704,000;

Federal Home Loan Bank Board:

“Limitation on administrative and examination expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board” (increase of \$128,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses and increase of \$478,000 in the limitation on nonadministrative expenses for the examination of Federal and State chartered institutions);

“Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation” (increase of \$57,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses);

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$261,000;
 Federal Power Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$500,000;
 Federal Trade Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$502,000;
 Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$21,000;
 General Accounting Office: "Salaries and expenses", \$1,029,000;
 Indian Claims Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$10,000;
 Interstate Commerce Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$1,313,000;
 National Capital Planning Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$27,000;
 National Labor Relations Board: "Salaries and expenses", \$913,000;
 National Mediation Board: "Salaries and expenses", \$49,000;
 Railroad Retirement Board: "Limitation on salaries and expenses" (increase of \$300,000 on the amount to be derived from the Railroad retirement account);
 Renegotiation Board: "Salaries and expenses", \$145,000;
 Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$605,000;
 Selective Service System: "Salaries and expenses", \$341,000;
 Small Business Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$346,000;
 Smithsonian Institution:
 "Salaries and expenses", \$346,000;
 "Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art", \$72,000;
 Tariff Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$156,000;
 Tax Court of the United States: "Salaries and expenses", \$65,000;
 United States Information Agency: "Salaries and expenses", \$2,773,000;
 U.S. Study Commission—Texas: "Salaries and expenses", \$75,000;
 Veterans Administration:
 "Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses", \$665,000;
 "Outpatient care", \$3,553,000;
 "Maintenance and operation of supply depots", \$143,000;

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

"Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", \$4,917,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Strategic and critical materials";
 "Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service", \$444,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Strategic and critical materials";
 "Expenses, supply distribution", \$875,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Strategic and critical materials";
 "Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service", \$759,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Strategic and critical materials";
 "Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities Service", \$161,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Strategic and critical materials";
 "Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator", \$7,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Strategic and critical materials";
 Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of \$3,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses);
 "Administrative operations fund" (increase of \$823,000 in the limitation on the amount to be deposited into said account);

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Office of the Administrator:

"Salaries and expenses", \$688,000;

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, public facility loans" (increase of \$34,000 in the amount available for administrative expenses);

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating programs)" (increase of \$9,000 in the amount available for administrative expenses);

Federal National Mortgage Association: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of \$350,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses);

Federal Housing Administration: "Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses" (increase of \$461,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses and \$2,988,000 in the limitation on nonadministrative expenses);

Public Housing Administration:

"Administrative expenses", \$818,000;

"Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses" (increase of \$818,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses);

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Service: "Salaries and expenses":

"Research", \$4,097,000;

"Plant and animal disease and pest control", \$1,734,000;

"Meat inspection", \$1,564,000;

Extension Service: "Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses": "Federal Extension Service", \$137,000, of which \$96,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Payments to States and Puerto Rico";

Farmer Cooperative Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$37,000;

Soil Conservation Service:

"Conservation operations", \$5,472,000;

"Great Plains conservation program", \$168,000, to remain available until expended;

Agricultural Marketing Service: "Marketing research and service":

"Marketing research and agricultural estimates", \$1,011,000;

"Marketing services", \$1,765,000;

Foreign Agricultural Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$232,000;

Commodity Exchange Authority: "Salaries and expenses", \$50,000;

Commodity Stabilization Service: "Acreage allotments and marketing quotas", \$3,463,000;

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: "Operating and administrative expenses", \$185,000;

Rural Electrification Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$392,000;

Farmers Home Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$1,967,000;

Office of the General Counsel: "Salaries and expenses", \$192,000;

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$181,000;

Office of Information: "Salaries and expenses", \$60,000;

Library: "Salaries and expenses", \$56,000;

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

General administration:

"Salaries and expenses", \$170,000;

Office of Field Services: "Salaries and expenses", \$184,000;

Bureau of the Census:

"Salaries and expenses", \$523,000;

"Eighteenth Decennial Census", \$1,194,000, to remain available until December 31, 1962;

"1962 Census of Governments", \$6,000, to remain available until June 30, 1964;

"1958 censuses of business, manufactures, and mineral industries", \$121,000, to remain available until December 31, 1961;

Coast and Geodetic Survey: "Salaries and expenses", \$607,000;

Business and Defense Services Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$284,000;

Bureau of Foreign Commerce: "Salaries and expenses", \$203,000;

Office of Business Economics: "Salaries and expenses", \$102,000;

Maritime activities:

"Salaries and expenses", \$648,000;

"Administrative expenses" (\$558,000);

"Maintenance of shipyard facilities and operation of warehouses" (\$31,000);

"Reserve fleet expenses" (\$59,000);

"Maritime training", \$21,000;

Patent Office: "Salaries and expenses", \$1,315,000;

Bureau of Public Roads: "Limitation on general administrative expenses" (increase of \$1,843,500 on the amount available for administration and research);

National Bureau of Standards: "Research and technical services", \$953,000;

Weather Bureau:

"Salaries and expenses", \$2,573,000;

"Research and development", \$184,000;

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

Operation and maintenance:

"Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps", \$2,039,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard", \$4,315,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard", \$2,190,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Alaska Communication System", \$230,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Secretary of Defense", \$875,000;

Research, development, test, and evaluation: "Research, development, test, and evaluation, Army", \$12,000,000;

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

Department of the Army: Rivers and harbors and flood control:

"Operation and maintenance, general", \$3,800,000, to remain available until expended;

"General expenses", \$780,000;

United States Soldiers' Home: "Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay" (increase of \$235,000 in the amount to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund);

"Ryukyu Islands, administration", \$89,000;

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$796,000;

Freedmen's Hospital: "Salaries and expenses", \$203,000;

Office of Education: "Salaries and expenses", \$475,000;

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation: "Salaries and expenses", \$88,000;

Public Health Service:

"Assistance to States, general", \$157,000;

"Control of tuberculosis", \$63,000;

"Communicable disease activities", \$277,000;

"Environmental health activities", \$128,000;

"Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services", \$61,000;

"Hospitals and medical care", \$610,000;

"Foreign quarantine activities", \$179,000;

"Indian health activities", \$1,995,000;

"Operations, National Library of Medicine", \$76,000;

"Salaries and expenses", \$326,000;

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

Social Security Administration:

"Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau", \$133,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner", \$22,000, together with an additional amount of not to exceed \$18,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund;

Office of the Secretary:

"Salaries and expenses", \$132,000, together with an additional amount of not to exceed \$21,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund;

"Surplus property utilization", \$35,000;

"White House Conference on Aging", \$25,000;

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Departmental offices:

Office of Oil and Gas: "Salaries and expenses", \$32,000;

Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses", \$227,000;

Bonneville Power Administration: "Operation and maintenance", \$487,000;

Southwestern Power Administration: "Operation and maintenance", \$19,000;

Bureau of Indian Affairs:

"General administrative expenses", \$228,000;

"Liquidation of Klamath and Menominee Agencies", \$2,000;

Bureau of Reclamation:

"General investigations", \$255,000, to remain available until expended;

"Operation and maintenance", \$548,000;

"General administrative expenses", \$282,000;

Geological Survey: "Surveys, investigations, and research", \$2,006,000;

Bureau of Mines:

"Conservation and development of mineral resources", \$1,002,000;

"Health and safety", \$325,000;

"General administrative expenses", \$83,000;

National Park Service: "General administrative expenses", \$96,000;

Fish and Wildlife Service:

Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife: "Salaries and expenses", \$22,000;

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife: "General administrative expenses", \$66,000;

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:

"Management and investigations of resources", \$235,000;

"General administrative expenses", \$24,000;

"Administration of Pribilof Islands", \$29,000;

Office of Territories: "Administration of territories", \$46,000;

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$175,000;

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:

"Salaries and expenses, general administration", \$231,000;

"Salaries and expenses, general legal activities", \$800,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division", \$314,000;

"Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals", \$873,000;

Federal Bureau of Investigation: "Salaries and expenses", \$7,550,000;

Immigration and Naturalization Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$3,487,000;

Federal Prison System: Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: "Limitation on administrative and vocational training expenses" (increase of \$34,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses and \$64,000 in the limitation on vocational training expenses);

Office of Alien Property: "Limitation on salaries and expenses" (increase of \$40,000 in the limitation on general administrative expenses);

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$111,000;
Labor-management reporting and disclosure activities: "Salaries and expenses", \$300,000;

Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses", \$172,000;

Bureau of Labor Standards: "Salaries and expenses", \$146,000;

Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights: "Salaries and expenses", \$38,000;

Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training: "Salaries and expenses", \$268,000;

Bureau of Employment Security:

"Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program", \$92,000, to be derived by transfer from the Farm labor supply revolving fund;

"Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor program", \$63,000;

Bureau Labor Statistics:

"Salaries and expenses", \$599,000;

"Consumer Price Index", \$72,000;

Women's Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", \$33,000;

Wage and Hour Division: "Salaries and expenses", \$732,000;

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of postal fund)

"Administration, regional operation, and research", \$4,620,000;

"Operations", \$237,041,000;

"Facilities", \$578,000;

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

International organizations and conferences: "Missions to international organizations", \$85,000;

International commissions:

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:

"Salaries and expenses", \$38,000;

"Operation and maintenance", \$39,000;

"American sections, international commissions", \$17,000;

"International fisheries commissions", \$21,000;

Educational exchange: "International educational exchange activities", \$311,000;

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$191,000;

Bureau of Accounts: "Salaries and expenses", \$118,000;

Bureau of the Public Debt: "Administering the public debt", \$1,093,000;

Office of the Treasurer: "Salaries and expenses", \$260,000;

Bureau of Customs: "Salaries and expenses", \$3,595,000;

Internal Revenue Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$25,900,000;

Bureau of Narcotics: "Salaries and expenses", \$220,000;

United States Secret Service:

"Salaries and expenses, White House Police", \$76,000;

"Salaries and expenses, guard force", \$23,000;

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of District of Columbia funds)

Operating expenses:

- "Executive office", \$27,000;
- "Department of General Administration", \$322,000, of which \$3,000 shall be payable from the motor vehicle parking fund;
- "Office of Corporation Counsel", \$50,000;
- "Public schools", \$2,420,000;
- "Public Library", \$114,000;
- "Recreation Department", \$111,000;
- "Metropolitan Police", \$1,089,000;
- "Fire Department", \$732,000;
- "Department of Veterans Affairs", \$7,000;
- "Department of Vocational Rehabilitation", \$21,000;
- "Courts", \$233,000;
- "Department of Corrections", \$289,000;
- "Department of Public Welfare", \$544,000;
- "Department of Buildings and Grounds", \$64,000;
- "Department of Licenses and Inspections", \$128,000;
- "Department of Highways and Traffic", \$100,000, of which \$71,300 shall be payable from the highway fund;
- "Department of Motor Vehicles", \$71,000 (payable from the highway fund);
- "Motor Vehicle Parking Agency", \$6,000 (payable from the motor vehicle parking fund);
- "Department of Sanitary Engineering", \$302,000, of which \$89,300 shall be payable from the water fund and \$56,100 shall be payable from the sanitary sewage works fund;
- "Washington Aqueduct", \$50,000 (payable from the water fund);
- "National Guard", \$9,000;
- "National Capital Parks", \$126,000;
- "National Zoological Park", \$36,000.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this title for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1961.

GENERAL PROVISION

SEC. —. Except where specifically increased or decreased elsewhere in this Act, the restrictions contained within appropriations, or provisions affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1961, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services, or for purposes involving personal services, or amounts which may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations available for or involving such services, are hereby increased to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law.

These proposed appropriations are required because of recent laws and administrative actions pursuant to law which granted pay increases, as follows:

The act of July 1, 1960 (Public Law 86-568), adjusted the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government.

The act of September 8, 1960 (Public Law 86-734), increased the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police and Fire Departments of the District of Columbia, U.S. Park Police, and White House Police.

The act of September 13, 1960 (Public Law 86-773), amended the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955 to provide salary increases for teachers.

Actions by various agency heads pursuant to law (5 U.S.C. 1082(7)) increased the salaries of so-called wage-board employees in line with comparable jobs in private industry.

The estimated cost from Federal funds of all these pay increases is \$885.7 million, of which \$231.8 million, or over 26%, can be absorbed by savings through administrative action, increases in limitations on administrative expenses on trust and revolving funds, and transfers of funds from one account to another within the same agency. The sum of \$5.4 million was previously provided in Public Law 86-722 to enable certain agencies to grant comparable pay increases to employees not directly covered by the aforementioned laws.

The remaining \$648.5 million will require supplemental appropriations. Of this latter amount, \$402.8 million is included in this title and \$245.8 million is in title I with proposed supplemental appropriations involving other requirements.

Amounts required to meet the costs of pay increases for employees whose salaries are regulated by wage boards are included in this request. Although these increases were authorized by administrative action, they create demands for funds of essentially the same kind as those growing out of recent pay legislation and generally affect the same appropriations. The amounts shown for these needs are the net amounts of additional funds required, except in the case of the Department of Defense where the full estimated cost of wage-board increases is shown in the tabulation, even though all the cost is being absorbed. Here the amount is large and is a significant factor affecting the Department's ability to absorb the costs of other increases.

Proposed language is also recommended to waive certain limitations to the extent necessary to cover the pay increase costs for which the 1961 appropriation acts made no provision.

The tabular statement following shows by departments and agencies (1) the increase in direct and related costs occasioned by pay increases; (2) the net amount needed for payment to other appropriations after applying available savings to this requirement; (3) the amount to be absorbed, showing separately (a) the portion which can be met by administrative action, including payments received from other appropriations, and (b) the portion which requires congressional action (to authorize proposed transfers from other appropriations available during the fiscal year 1961, to increase limitations on administrative expenses, and to increase limitations on the amount of trust funds which can be used in 1961); and (4) the additional appropriations required, showing separately (a) the portion which was previously provided in Public Law 86-722, (b) the portion included in title I, and (c) the portion recommended in title II.

Where it appeared that supplemental appropriations would be required to meet pay increase costs, the appropriations of the agencies in the executive branch were apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis indicating the necessity for a supplemental estimate. These actions were reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget by letters of November 7, 1960, and of such other dates as such action was taken from time to time.

ANALYSIS OF PAY INCREASE COSTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1961

[Public Law 86-568 unless otherwise specified]

Organizational unit	Increase in direct pay and other related costs		Net amount for payment to other appropriations	Absorption		Total	Additional funds required		
	Direct pay	Related costs		Possible by administrative action	Requiring congressional action		Previously provided in Public Law 86-722	Recommended in this document	
								Title I	Title II
Legislative branch.....	\$4,723,652	\$94,413		\$48,694		\$48,694	\$88,000	\$4,681,371	
The judiciary.....	2,011,396	138,161		41,334		41,334	205,000	1,903,223	
Executive Office of the President:									
The White House.....	188,012	13,112		101,124	\$100,000	201,124			
Bureau of the Budget.....	300,800	20,700		35,500		35,500		286,000	
Council of Economic Advisers.....	19,900	1,300		200		200		21,000	
National Security Council.....	49,107	5,325		16,432		16,432		38,000	
Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.....	1,318,298	91,706	\$4,400	451,404		451,404		963,000	
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization.....	1,930	156		2,086		2,086			
President's Committee on Fund Raising Within the Government.....	1,700	100		1,800		1,800			
Funds appropriated to the President:									
Disaster relief.....	3,000	200		3,200		3,200			
Expansion of defense production.....	51,800	3,200	50,500	105,500		105,500			
Mutual security.....	6,962,375	705,985	1,156,164	7,986,524	838,000	8,824,524			
President's special international program.....	92,716	7,044		7,760		7,760	92,000		
Independent offices:									
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.....	2,460	170		2,630		2,630			
American Battle Monuments Commission.....	23,442	1,384		24,826		24,826			
Atomic Energy Commission.....	3,877,000	278,000		805,000	3,350,000	4,155,000		460,000	
Civil Aeronautics Board.....	443,200	29,000		12,200		12,200			
Civil Service Commission.....	1,782,300	117,800		634,100	10,000	644,100			
Commission on Civil Rights.....	34,000	2,100	1,900					1,256,000	
Export-Import Bank of Washington.....	158,977	9,577		146,554	22,000	168,554		38,000	
Farm Credit Administration.....	131,000	9,000		31,000	109,000	140,000			

Federal Aviation Agency.....	20,375,875	1,313,000		4,689,875	69,000	4,758,875		16,930,000
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.....	3,104	236		3,340		3,340		
Federal Communications Commission.....	692,265	48,907	3,028	40,200		40,200		704,000
Federal Home Loan Bank Board.....	559,880	101,531	1,589		663,000	663,000		
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	245,285	15,715						261,000
Federal Power Commission.....	462,000	38,000						500,000
Federal Trade Commission.....	460,000	42,000						502,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.....	19,718	1,466	100	284		284		21,000
General Accounting Office.....	2,684,237	197,191		1,852,428		1,852,428		1,029,000
Historical and memorial commissions:								
Civil War Centennial Commission.....	3,558	192					\$3,750	
Indian Claims Commission.....	9,545	675		220		220		10,000
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	1,232,214	80,786						1,313,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	5,822,000	478,000		6,300,000		6,300,000		
National Capital Housing Authority.....	580	40		620		620		27,000
National Capital Planning Commission.....	25,000	2,000						
National Capital Transportation Agency.....	8,025	550		8,575		8,575		913,000
National Labor Relations Board.....	941,300	61,700		90,000		90,000		49,000
National Mediation Board.....	54,155	2,370		7,525		7,525		
National Science Foundation.....	323,968	24,342		348,310		348,310		
Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission.....	24,500	1,600	1,700	27,800		27,800		
Railroad Retirement Board.....	926,000	65,000		691,000	300,000	991,000		
Renegotiation Board.....	179,500	12,500		47,000		47,000		145,000
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation.....	27,512	1,926		29,438		29,438		
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	571,000	34,000						605,000
Selective Service System.....	1,607,800	106,032		72,832		72,832	1,300,000	341,000
Small Business Administration.....	1,185,000	85,000		924,000		924,000		346,000
Smithsonian Institution:								
Public Law 86-568.....	367,487	20,336		21,823		21,823		366,000
Wage-board pay increases.....	52,000							52,000
Subversive Activities Control Board.....	14,880	1,120		16,000		16,000		
Tariff Commission.....	147,000	9,900		900		900		156,000
Tax Court of the United States.....	71,890	5,925		12,815		12,815		65,000

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

Department of the Interior:	19,243,476	1,418,042	5,900	9,469,418	56,000	9,525,418	---	---	5,115,000	6,027,000
Public Law 86-568.....	49,950	4,050	---	---	---	---	---	---	54,000	---
Public Law 86-734.....	631,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	469,000	162,000
Wage-board pay increases.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Department of Justice:	14,932,989	951,011	---	191,000	138,000	329,000	400,000	---	1,900,000	13,255,000
Public Law 86-568.....	169,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	169,000	---
Wage-board pay increases.....	3,069,801	225,364	108,335	93,200	574,300	667,500	---	---	202,000	2,534,000
Department of Labor.....	227,697,000	14,667,000	---	125,000	---	125,000	---	---	---	242,239,000
Post Office Department.....	7,513,371	372,400	132,065	2,193,836	73,000	2,266,836	---	---	5,240,000	511,000
Department of State.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Treasury Department:	32,737,133	2,233,377	63,415	2,588,925	---	2,588,925	---	---	1,059,000	31,386,000
Public Law 86-568.....	75,700	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	76,000
Public Law 86-734.....	44,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30,000	14,000
Wage-board pay increases.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
District of Columbia:	3,492,000	239,000	803,000	518,000	---	518,000	---	---	1,643,000	2,373,000
Public Law 86-568.....	1,792,000	471,000	---	420,000	---	420,000	---	---	---	1,843,000
Public Law 86-734.....	2,361,000	44,000	---	232,000	---	232,000	---	---	---	2,173,000
Public Law 86-773.....	574,050	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	112,050	462,000
Wage-board pay increases.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grand total.....	842,595,652	52,029,012	34,634,255	235,441,410	31,311,050	266,752,460	5,376,815	---	247,524,050	409,605,594
Summary of public laws:	732,775,052	51,413,862	34,634,255	144,863,410	27,802,050	172,665,460	5,051,115	---	239,371,000	401,735,594
Public Law 86-568.....	2,049,750	483,950	---	420,000	---	420,000	140,700	---	54,000	1,919,000
Public Law 86-734.....	2,533,900	56,100	---	232,000	---	232,000	185,000	---	---	2,173,000
Public Law 86-773.....	105,236,950	75,100	---	89,926,000	3,509,000	93,435,000	---	---	8,099,050	3,778,000
Wage-board pay increases.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grand total.....	842,595,652	52,029,012	34,634,255	235,441,410	31,311,050	266,752,460	5,376,815	---	247,524,050	409,605,594
Deduct amounts cut of District of Columbia funds.....	8,219,050	754,000	803,000	1,170,000	---	1,170,000	---	---	1,755,050	6,851,000
Net total.....	834,376,602	51,275,012	33,831,255	234,271,410	31,311,050	265,582,460	5,376,815	---	245,769,000	402,754,594
Deduct payments between accounts.....	---	---	33,831,255	33,831,255	---	33,831,255	---	---	---	---
Total from Federal funds.....	834,376,602	51,275,012	---	200,440,155	31,311,050	231,751,205	5,376,815	---	245,769,000	402,754,594

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

Issued March 6, 1961
For actions of March 3, 1961
87th-1st, No. 38

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate confirmed Clapp nomination. Sen. Fong introduced and discussed coffee price support and research bills.

SENATE

1. FORESTRY; NATURAL RESOURCES. Passed without amendment S. 449, to extend from Sept. 1, 1961, to Jan. 31, 1962, the time within which the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission may make its final report. pp. 2934-5
Sen. Hart discussed the need for conservation and reforestation of our national forests, commended the Administration for presenting to Congress "a constructive course of action" for this purpose, and inserted two articles, "Special Problems of the Small Forest Owner in the United States" and "Outlines of a Program for Small Forest Ownerships." pp. 3014-21
Sen. Moss inserted the report of the Kennedy-Johnson Natural Resources Advisory Committee on natural resource development which included recommendations on soil conservation and watershed development, power development, and forest conservation. pp. 3009-11
2. HAM GRADE STANDARDS. Sen. Proxmire criticized a USDA order redefining "Federal standards which permits ham to be diluted as much as 16 percent with water," stated that the order was issued without public hearings, and inserted an article, "The Great Ham Robbery." pp. 3011-14
3. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Norman M. Clapp to be REA Administrator (p. 2918). Sen. Humphrey commended the appointment, stating that Mr. Clapp "understands the mission and the program of REA" (p. 2918).

4. SOIL MOISTURE RESEARCH. Received a Colo. Legislature resolution favoring establishment of additional facilities to conduct soil moisture research studies for the Great Plains region. pp. 2918-9
5. SALINE WATER RESEARCH. Received from Interior a report on the activities of the Office of Saline Water for 1960. p. 2918
6. SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMS. Sen. Humphrey discussed recent activities of the S. Government Operations Committee in studying Federal scientific programs, including proposal to establish a Department of Science and Technology. pp. 3007-9
7. LUMBER IMPORTS. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution favoring establishment of import quotas on lumber products. p. 2919
8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that he hopes to have the Senate consider the feed grains and depressed areas bills sometime this week. p. 2928
9. ADJOURNED until Tues., Mar. 7. p. 3024

HOUSE

10. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment the third supplemental appropriation bill, 1961, H. R. 5188 (H. Rept. 52). Attached is a summary table showing the budget estimates and Committee action for appropriations to this Department. In addition, the bill includes items for additional GSA capital to finance sales to Federal agencies, unemployment compensation for Federal employees, and Federal employees' compensation claims. The Committee report includes the following statement on foreign aid:

"The Committee has not approved the \$150,000,000 requested for additional capital for the Development Loan Fund. The Mutual Security Appropriation Act, 1961, already provides \$550,000,000 for this purpose this fiscal year. The supplemental estimate is the same amount as was previously denied in the regular bill for 1961, and twice as much as was denied later in a supplemental bill.

"The \$500,000,000 budget estimate for the Inter-American Social and Economic Cooperation Program was not considered in this bill inasmuch as the Administration is not ready with its plans for implementing the program. It will be considered when such plans are completed, which the Committee is informed will be later in the month."

11. SUGAR. This office has received copies of a committee print of the House Agriculture Committee, "Special Study on Sugar," which is the report of the Special Study Group on Sugar established in this Department at the request of the Committee to conduct a study of sugar and its relationships to our national economy in its broadest sense, and make a report to the committee on the various alternatives which might be pursued and the probable results and effects of the various alternatives.
12. FOOD ADDITIVES. The "Daily Digest" states that the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee met in executive session and "ordered reported to the House H. R. 3980 (amended), to amend the transitional provisions of the Food Additives Act." p. D120-1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Items Included in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1961
as reported by the House Committee on Appropriations

	: Budget	: House	: Decrease
	: Estimates	: Committee	:
	:	: Bill <u>a/</u>	:
Supplemental Appropriations for program operations:	:	:	:
Forest Service:	:	:	:
For fighting forest fires	:\$31,500,000:	\$31,500,000:	- -
For acquisition of Klamath Indian forest lands.	: 68,717,000:	68,717,000:	- -
Total, Forest Service	:100,217,000:	100,217,000:	- -
Supplementals for pay act costs:	:	:	:
Agricultural Research Service	: <u>b/</u> 7,395,000:	<u>b/</u> 7,395,000:	:
Extension Service:	:	:	:
Supplemental Appropriation	: 41,000:	- -	-\$41,000
Transfer from "Payments to States"	: 96,000:	137,000:	+41,000
Farmer Cooperative Service	: 37,000:	37,000:	- -
Soil Conservation Service	: 5,640,000:	5,640,000:	- -
Agricultural Marketing Service	: 2,776,000:	2,776,000:	- -
Foreign Agricultural Service	: 232,000:	232,000:	- -
Commodity Exchange Authority	: 50,000:	50,000:	- -
Commodity Stabilization Service	: 3,463,000:	3,463,000:	- -
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	: 185,000:	185,000:	- -
Rural Electrification Administration	: 392,000:	392,000:	- -
Farmers Home Administration	: 1,967,000:	1,967,000:	- -
Office of the General Counsel	: 192,000:	192,000:	- -
Office of the Secretary	: 181,000:	181,000:	- -
Office of Information	: 60,000:	60,000:	- -
Library	: 56,000:	56,000:	- -
Forest Service	: 5,100,000:	5,100,000:	- -
Total, appropriations for pay costs	: 27,863,000:	27,863,000:	- -

a/ Reported March 3, 1961

b/ Includes \$500,000 for wage board pay increases.

THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

MARCH 3, 1961.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 5188]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes. The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Document Nos. 58 and 91.

SUMMARY OF BILL

The bill provides appropriations totaling \$773,493,619 to meet supplemental requirements for the various departments and agencies. This is a reduction of \$526,341,150 in the budget estimates of \$1,299,834,769, not including the \$500,000,000 request for the Inter-American social and economic cooperation program which will be considered later. The largest group of items total \$648,500,000 to cover the cost of pay increases to employees under legislation enacted in the last session of Congress and under wage board determinations. Title II of the bill is exclusively for pay costs. An explanation of the individual items in Title I follows, and a detailed tabulation of the budget estimates and recommended appropriations is at the end of the report.

INCREASED PAY COSTS

Representatives of the Bureau of the Budget testified that the requests before the Committee for pay costs contemplated an average

absorption of 26 percent or \$231,800,000, and that every request had been carefully screened and reflected the best judgment the Bureau was able to make in early January of the amount that the agency could not absorb. The Committee has in most cases adopted the Budget recommendations.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Committee has approved the \$36,600,000 requested by the Forest Service for Forest protection and utilization. This includes \$5,100,000 to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 86-568 and \$31,500,000 for fire-fighting costs incurred during the worst fire season experienced in the last 20 to 25 years. By law the Department is authorized to utilize funds appropriated for other national forest management purposes to pay emergency fire-fighting costs if necessary. The bill includes \$29,073,000 to replace funds so used and \$2,427,000 for fighting fires that may occur during the balance of fiscal year 1961 based on the average cost for the last five years.

The bill also contains the full budget estimate, \$68,717,000, to acquire forest lands in the State of Oregon as required by the Act of August 13, 1954, as amended. Under the terms of the agreement providing for the termination of Federal supervision over the Klamath Tribe of Indians, the Secretary of Agriculture is required to take title before April 1, 1961, to such lands as have not been sold to private parties. The amount in the bill provides the appraised value of the land to be purchased.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Committee has approved \$225,000 of the \$385,000 requested for the Bureau of Foreign Commerce for Export control. The President has already advanced \$119,000 from the Emergency Fund for the President to strengthen export controls in respect to Cuba and the Dominican Republic. The sum recommended includes \$35,000 for 5 of the 11 proposed new jobs and \$190,000 for the cost of pay increases.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The Committee considered supplemental budget estimates for six items of appropriation in the Department of Defense totaling \$266,900,000. The requests were related to several purposes, including costs of pay increases, establishing single managers in supply activities, and increased readiness. An analysis of the unobligated balances which will be available in Department of Defense appropriations has been made and it would appear that sufficient funds can be derived from the balances of annual appropriations which will expire for obligation on June 30, 1961, and unprogrammed funds in other continuing appropriations. The Committee has therefore included in the bill language authorizing the Secretary of Defense to make transfers to certain accounts in sums as he determines are necessary, but not to exceed \$263,900,000. The Department stated that \$3,000,000 of the \$6,000,000 requested for claims would not be needed.

The Committee has included the budget language providing a \$1,250,000 increase in limitation on the amount for hire of motor vehicles. The limitation is presently \$9,000,000. The Army alleges that it made an error in its original calculation, and as a result of that error transportation contracts would have to be cancelled unless the limitation is raised.

The budget requested a \$63,000,000 increase in limitation on travel expenses, which the Committee has reduced to \$55,000,000, or the approximate amount of limitation contained in the original budget estimate. It has also been brought to the attention of the Committee that virtually no use is currently made of commercial sea transportation by military services. The bill includes language earmarking \$2,500,000 for travel on commercial vessels if the Department sees fit to use the funds. It is the intention of the Committee that all American flagship lines should be permitted to participate in this business.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Committee considered several operating expense items for the District of Columbia, including a request for an additional Federal payment of \$6,000,000, and has approved only the estimates for pay act costs and claims, which are to be financed from available District funds.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

The Committee has not approved the \$150,000,000 requested for additional capital for the Development Loan Fund. The Mutual Security Appropriation Act, 1961, already provides \$550,000,000 for this purpose this fiscal year. The supplemental estimate is the same amount as was previously denied in the regular bill for 1961, and twice as much as was denied later in a supplemental bill.

The \$500,000,000 budget estimate for the Inter-American Social and Economic Cooperation Program was not considered in this bill inasmuch as the Administration is not ready with its plans for implementing the program. It will be considered when such plans are completed, which the Committee is informed will be later in the month.

An appropriation of \$1,732,000 is recommended for the President's special international program, including \$92,000 for pay increase costs and \$1,640,000 for three exhibits to be shown in the Soviet Union starting in May under the terms of an agreement for cultural, technical and educational exchanges. The agreement provides for showing each of the exhibits in three Soviet cities and our displays are to be in the fields of plastics, transportation and medicine. The Committee understands there is \$60,000 available in the Brussels Fair fund which may also be used in this program making a net reduction of \$150,000 in the fund request.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

The Committee has considered eight items of increase totaling \$79,543,000 in appropriated funds and \$35,080,000 by transfer. The Committee recommends \$76,299,000 in appropriations and \$29,102,000 in transfers from trust funds.

An appropriation of \$1,369,000 was requested by the Office of Education for Grants for library services to enable the Department to give all States their full allotments under the Library Services Act for fiscal year 1960. The 1960 appropriation specified that allotments should be made to the States on the basis of \$7,500,000, but all States were not expected to use their full allotment and full funding was therefore not provided. However, all but two States have indicated they will use all their 1960 entitlement, and the \$1,300,000 recommended in the bill is for the additional requirements.

The Committee has approved the full budget estimate of \$477,000 for salaries and expenses at St. Elizabeths Hospital. This appropriation includes \$289,000 for additional operating costs and \$188,000 to cover the cost of pay increases.

A \$29,000,000 increase in limitation is recommended for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. This is a reduction of \$5,460,000 in the budget estimate. The increase includes \$7,085,000 to cover the cost of pay increases and \$16,915,000 for added workloads resulting from the 1960 amendments to the Social Security Act. The Committee has continued in this bill language contained in the regular bill providing a contingent amount for exceptional workload increases, but has reduced the contingent amount from \$10 million to \$5 million for the balance of the fiscal year.

A supplemental request to use \$320,000 of trust funds to acquire land adjacent to the headquarters building of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance in Baltimore has been denied because it is not properly a deficiency item.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$74,000,000 for Grants to States for public assistance instead of \$77,000,000 as contained in the budget estimate. The supplemental estimate contains \$25,000,000 for benefit grants for the new medical assistance program for the aged and \$5,000,000 for grants for administrative expenses. The fund request for administrative costs appears to be unduly high. The Committee has therefore reduced the amount for administrative expense grants by \$3,000,000, but has provided the full budget estimate for benefits.

An appropriation of \$300,000 is recommended for the Bureau of Public Assistance to administer the Social Security Amendments of 1960, a reduction of \$157,000 in the budget estimate. The Committee has approved the \$157,000 requested to cover the cost of pay increases, and \$143,000 for a more limited increase in staff to handle the increased volume of work than the estimates proposed.

The Committee has denied the request of \$165,000 for staff increases for the Office of Field Administration and \$49,000 for the Office of the General Counsel. The present personnel staffs should be ample to absorb the increased work. The Committee does recommend \$242,000 and \$82,000 for costs of pay increases.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY COMMISSION

An appropriation of \$7,650 is recommended, which is a reduction of \$350 in the request, to enable the Commission to complete and wind up its report to the Congress which is due no later than June 1, 1961.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

The bill contains \$15,000,000 for payments to air carriers, a reduction of \$6,944,000 in the budget estimate. The additional funds will be needed to pay the amounts that will probably accrue during the fiscal year.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The Committee has included in the bill \$57,000 for investigation of United States citizens for employment by international organizations, a reduction of \$10,000 in the budget estimate. The additional funds are for conducting more investigations requested by other Government agencies than had been anticipated.

The bill also contains \$1,500,000 for the Government contribution to the Retired employees health benefits fund for the first month payment, a reduction of \$250,000 in the budget estimate. The new health benefits law for retired Federal employees becomes effective July 1, 1961, but contributions to the fund are required a month earlier. The funds recommended will get the program started.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The bill provides \$15,000,000 additional capital to finance increased sales to Federal agencies from the General supply fund. This is a reduction of \$10,000,000 in the budget estimate. The increase recommended will raise the appropriated capital in the fund to \$110,750,000.

The Committee has approved the request of \$1,600,000 for refunds under the Renegotiation Act. Payments are made to World War II contractors as claims are settled by the Tax Court of the United States. Total refunds to date approximate \$51 million and only a limited number of claims remain unsettled.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

The Committee has approved an increase of \$180,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses for the college housing loan program. The regular budget estimate considered by the Congress for 1961 did not anticipate that new lending activities would be continued. However, lending authority was provided at the end of the last session. The amount recommended is a reduction of \$90,000 in the budget estimate.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

The bill provides a \$500,000 increase in travel limitation instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed in the budget estimate. The agency stated that on the basis of a recent analysis the amount recommended in the bill would be adequate.

The budget requested \$49,606,000 for Research and development to accelerate various programs and place orders now for long leadtime equipment. The net effect is to accelerate portions of the 1962 program and the Committee recommends \$49,000,000 for this purpose.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

The bill provides \$10,600,000 for General operating expenses. The budget estimate proposed \$11,063,000, including \$500,000 by transfer of funds. The supplemental funds are requested for pay act costs and for administering the direct loan and loan guarantee program which Congress extended last year. The Committee has reduced the estimate by \$463,000.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$41,000,000 for Inpatient care instead of \$43,000,000 as requested. The supplemental estimate includes \$33,705,000 for pay costs, \$1,224,000 for increased payments for care of eligible beneficiaries domiciled in State homes, \$752,000 for increased per diem rates for hospitalization in Federal contract hospitals, and \$7,319,000 for wage board rate increases, including a contingent amount of \$2,165,000, which are partially offset by increased reimbursements and savings resulting from some decrease in beneficiary load.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The Committee considered ten items for the Department of the Interior totaling \$25,707,000 and has approved \$13,395,000.

The budget estimate of \$4,696,000 for the Bureau of Land Management has been approved without change, including \$3,700,000 for costs of fire suppression during the summer of 1960 and \$996,000 for pay increases under Public Law 86-568.

An appropriation of \$2,772,000 is recommended for the Bureau of Indian Affairs for education and welfare services, as proposed in the budget. This includes \$1,000,000 to provide for a substantial increase in caseload and average monthly grants for general welfare assistance and \$1,772,000 for pay increases.

The \$1,730,000 budget estimate for resources management has also been allowed in full, including \$940,000 for fire-suppression costs on Indian forest and range lands, \$84,000 for additional pumping costs on the San Carlos irrigation project resulting from a continuing lack of rainfall, and \$706,000 for pay increase costs.

The Committee has deferred action on the new helium conservation program until the proposed plan can be given full consideration in connection with the 1962 budget estimates. Planning for this long-range program is still in the initial stages and no expenditures are required during the remainder of the current fiscal year.

The Committee has approved \$1,934,000 of the \$1,971,000 requested by the National Park Service for Management and protection. The agency should be able to absorb the small amount of \$37,000 requested for increased management costs in connection with Hurricane Donna within the \$18,575,000 already available for 1961 in this appropriation account.

An additional \$800,000 is provided for Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities in the National Park Service, a reduction of \$88,000 in the budget estimate. The \$671,000 requested for pay act and wage board increases has been approved, and \$129,000 of the

\$217,000 requested for costs of hurricane, storm and fire damage. The reduction of \$88,000 can readily be absorbed within the \$15,000,000 otherwise available for 1961.

The bill also includes \$300,000 for reconstruction of facilities damaged by hurricane and fire, a reduction of \$167,000 in the budget estimate. This amount can similarly be absorbed out of slippage in construction schedules.

The bill provides the full \$663,000 submitted for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife for Management and investigations of resources. The Committee has also approved \$200,000 requested under construction, a reduction of \$14,000 in the budget estimate. The supplemental amounts approved are necessary to cover the cost of pay increases, fire-suppression costs and hurricane damage.

The bill contains \$300,000 for the Office of Territories. A minor reduction of \$6,000 has been made from the budget estimate. The supplemental will permit overhaul of the three trust territory aircraft which provide passenger and cargo transportation between the territorial and district headquarters. The overhauls are required to qualify the aircraft for recertification by the FAA. The estimate also includes \$76,000 to cover the costs of pay increases.

THE JUDICIARY

The Committee has included in the bill language proposed in the budget estimate under Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other judicial services to permit payment from this appropriation of the compensation of voting referees appointed by the courts.

The Committee has denied the \$452,000 request for miscellaneous expenses, which included \$144,000 for 407 new sets of books and \$308,000 for new furniture, but as an interim measure has approved \$50,000 for rehabilitating furniture now in use. There is no disposition to deny the courts what they need and the Committee expects to look further into the matter during hearings on the regular 1962 bill.

An appropriation of \$351,200 is recommended for expenses of referees, a reduction of \$152,800 in the budget estimate. This will provide \$121,200 for 60 additional clerks and miscellaneous expenses, \$25,000 for furniture rehabilitation, and \$205,000 for the cost of pay increases.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Committee has allowed \$185,000 for Fees and expenses of witnesses instead of \$225,000 as contained in the budget estimate. It was testified that the amount contained in the bill will be adequate.

The Committee has approved \$2,150,000 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Prisons, a reduction of \$34,000 in the request. This includes \$2,069,000 to cover the cost of pay act and wage board increases and the \$81,000 balance is for added costs related to an increase in prisoner population.

The \$200,000 requested for Support of U.S. prisoners has been approved. The need for supplemental funds arises from the increased cost of maintaining prisoners in State and local institutions.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Social Security Amendments of 1960 changed the financing of the Employment Security program from the General Fund of the Treasury to a new Unemployment Trust Fund. This change became effective as of July 1, 1960. Three items in the bill are proposed to accomplish conversion, retroactive to July 1, to the new method of financing.

The first item establishes the new Unemployment Trust Fund by transferring \$250,000,000 from the current year appropriation for Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration to the new account. The next item in the bill provides a \$340,000,000 limitation on trust funds that may be used for Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration, instead of \$347,545,000 as proposed in the budget estimate. The third item allows \$7,900,000 of trust funds to be used for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Employment Security, a reduction of \$36,000 in the budget request. The net financial effect of the changes is to provide for the added cost of pay increases approved since the regular 1961 appropriation was considered, and for the increased cost of claims and benefits due to the increase in average weekly insured unemployment from 1,400,000 which was the basis for the original appropriation to the current estimate of 2,300,000 per week.

The Committee has approved the budget amount of \$70,000,000 for Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen as proposed in the budget estimate, but recommends in the bill that \$64,352,000 of such sum be provided by transfers instead of rescinding such funds as is recommended in the budget document.

An appropriation of \$310,000 has been approved for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, including \$202,000 to cover the cost of pay increases and \$108,000 for 20 of the 29 new positions requested for administering the added workload arising from new legislation enacted during the last Congress.

The Committee has approved \$800,000 for Employees' compensation claims and expenses, a reduction of \$1,200,000 in the budget estimate. The agency testified that the amount provided will be adequate.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The Committee has included in the bill \$50,000 for the Committee on Appropriations which will be required during the current fiscal year for making necessary studies and examinations of executive agencies in accordance with law.

The Committee has included in the bill language submitted by the Architect of the Capitol, as authorized and directed by the Commission having jurisdiction, which will authorize him to place orders now for furniture and furnishings for the Extension of the Capitol Project so they will be available when a portion of the space is ready for occupancy in the next six months and the remainder by next January.

The request of the Librarian for additional funds for distribution of catalog cards has been approved in the amount of \$160,000, a reduction of \$9,000 in the budget estimate. He testified that the additional staff is needed to process over 800,000 order slips now on

hand which represent unfilled orders of \$200,000 or more in card sales. The card operation is self-supporting.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The Committee has approved the request for \$18,900,000 to cover the added cost of transporting the mail because of railroad mail rate increases retroactive to September 1, 1960. A larger amount was originally requested, but the budget estimate was revised when savings resulted from a lesser volume of mail in December than was expected.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Committee has approved \$10,340,000 for Salaries and expenses, or a reduction of \$820,000 in the budget estimate. The amount recommended includes \$4,500,000 for the opening of new posts and the elevation of consular posts to diplomatic status in new countries in Africa, \$5,240,000 to cover the cost of pay increases, and \$600,000 for increased security activities. The bill also contains \$22,000 for Representation allowances, a reduction of \$4,000 in the budget estimate.

A supplemental of \$1,300,000 has been approved for Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service, and \$100,000 is recommended for International conferences and contingencies instead of \$150,000 as proposed in the budget. The department now indicates the lesser amount will be adequate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The Committee has considered 3 estimates totaling \$1,738,000 for the Treasury Department and recommends appropriations totaling \$1,561,000.

The Committee has approved \$766,000 of the \$912,000 request for salaries and expenses of the Division of Disbursement in the Bureau of Accounts. This will provide funds for 17 of the 33 new jobs requested to handle increased workloads in the Social Security and civil service retirement programs.

A supplemental appropriation of \$370,000 is recommended for the U.S. Secret Service, a reduction of \$3,000. This supplemental includes \$273,000 to cover the cost of pay increases and \$97,000 for additional travel and transportation of Secret Service agents.

An appropriation of \$425,000 is recommended for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of the Mint, including \$195,000 for wage board and pay act increase costs, \$2,500 for a medal for Robert Frost, and \$227,500 for manufacture of additional coins which have been running in short supply.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 3 in connection with the Department of Defense:

During the current fiscal year, the Secretary of Defense, should he deem it necessary, may transfer under the authority and terms of the Emergency Fund, not to exceed an additional

amount of \$263,900,000: Provided, That the additional transfer authority herein made available shall be used only for transfers to the appropriations "Military Personnel, Army", "Military Personnel, Navy", "Operation and Maintenance, Army", "Operation and Maintenance, Navy", "Operation and Maintenance, Air Force", and "Claims, Department of Defense": Provided further, That the transfer authority made available under the terms of the Emergency Fund is hereby broadened to meet the requirements of this paragraph: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the Congress promptly of all transfers made pursuant to this authority.

On page 3, in connection with the Department of Defense:

Provided, That \$2,500,000 of the foregoing increase in funds for travel expenses may be used only for the procurement of commercial passenger sea transportation service on American-flag vessels.

On page 16, in connection with the Architect of the Capitol:

The appropriation "Extension of the Capitol" shall be available also for necessary furniture and furnishings for such project.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	TITLE I			
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
	Forest Service:			
58	Forest protection and utilization-----	\$36, 600, 000	\$36, 600, 000	-----
58	Acquisition of lands, Klamath Indians-----	68, 717, 000	68, 717, 000	-----
	Total, Department of Agriculture-----	105, 317, 000	105, 317, 000	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
58	Bureau of Foreign Commerce: Export control-----	385, 000	225, 000	-\$160, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY			
	Military personnel:			
58	Military personnel, Army-----	7, 000, 000	(¹)	-7, 000, 000
58	Military personnel, Navy-----	15, 000, 000	(¹)	-15, 000, 000
	Operation and maintenance:			
58	Operation and maintenance, Army-----	88, 500, 000	(¹)	-88, 500, 000
58	Operation and maintenance, Navy-----	78, 400, 000	(¹)	-78, 400, 000
58	Operation and maintenance, Air Force-----	72, 000, 000	(¹)	-72, 000, 000
58	Claims, Department of Defense-----	6, 000, 000	(¹)	-6, 000, 000
	Total, Department of Defense-----	266, 900, 000	(¹)	-266, 900, 000

¹ Language authorizing total transfers of not to exceed \$263,900,000 from previously appropriated funds.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	TITLE I—Continued			
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
58	Federal funds: Federal payment to the District of Columbia---	\$6, 000, 000	-----	—\$6, 000, 000
	District of Columbia funds:			
	Operating expenses:			
58	Regulatory agencies-----	(118, 000)	(\$89, 000)	(—29, 000)
58	Department of Occupations and Professions-----	(29, 000)	(14, 000)	(—15, 000)
58	Department of Public Health-----	(2, 037, 000)	(1, 652, 050)	(—384, 950)
	Miscellaneous:			
58	Settlement of claims and suits-----	(28, 330)	(28, 330)	-----
58	Audited claims-----	(1, 789)	(1, 789)	-----
	Total, District of Columbia-----	6, 000, 000	-----	—6, 000, 000
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT			
	Mutual security:			
58	Development Loan Fund-----	150, 000, 000	-----	—150, 000, 000
58	Limitation on administrative expenses, Development Loan Fund-----	(167, 000)	-----	(—167, 000)

58	President's special international program-----	1, 942, 000	1, 732, 000	—210, 000
	Total, funds appropriated to the President-----	151, 942, 000	1, 732, 000	—150, 210, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
58	Office of Education: Grants for library services (1960)-----	1, 369, 000	1, 300, 000	—69, 000
	Saint Elizabeths Hospital: Salaries and expenses-----	477, 000	477, 000	-----
	Social Security Administration:			
58, 91	Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (trust funds)-----	(34, 460, 000)	(29, 000, 000)	(—5, 460, 000)
58	Limitation on construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Sur- vivors Insurance (trust funds)-----	(320, 000)	-----	(—320, 000)
58	Grants to States for public assistance-----	77, 000, 000	74, 000, 000	—3, 000, 000
58	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance-----	457, 000	300, 000	—157, 000
	Office of the Secretary:			
58	Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration: Appropriation-----	182, 000	180, 000	—2, 000
	Transfers-----	(227, 000)	(62, 000)	(—165, 000)
58	Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel: Appropriation-----	58, 000	42, 000	—16, 000
	Transfers-----	(73, 000)	(40, 000)	(—33, 000)
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	79, 543, 000	76, 299, 000	—3, 244, 000

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	TYPE I—Continued			
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
58	Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission: Salaries and expenses-----	\$8, 000	\$7, 650	—\$350
58	Civil Aeronautics Board: Payments to air carriers (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	21, 944, 000	15, 000, 000	—6, 944, 000
	Civil Service Commission:			
58	Investigation of U.S. citizens for employment by international organizations-----	67, 000	57, 000	—10, 000
58	Government contribution, Retired employees health benefits fund-----	1, 750, 000	1, 500, 000	—250, 000
	General Services Administration:			
58	General supply fund-----	25, 000, 000	15, 000, 000	—10, 000, 000
58	Refunds under Renegotiation Act-----	1, 600, 000	1, 600, 000	-----
58	Housing and Home Finance Agency: Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, college housing loans-----	(270, 000)	(180, 000)	(—90, 000)
58	National Aeronautics and Space Administration: Research and development-----	49, 606, 000	49, 000, 000	—606, 000

58	Veterans Administration:				
	General operating expenses-----	10,563,000	10,100,000	-463,000	
	Inpatient care-----	43,000,000	41,000,000	-2,000,000	
	Total, independent offices-----	153,538,000	133,264,650	-20,273,350	
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
58	Bureau of Land Management: Management of lands and resources-----	\$4,696,000	4,696,000	-----	
	Bureau of Indian Affairs:				
58	Education and welfare services-----	2,772,000	2,772,000	-----	
58	Resources management-----	1,730,000	1,730,000	-----	
58	Bureau of Mines: Development and operation of helium properties-----	12,000,000	-----	-12,000,000	
	National Park Service:				
58	Management and protection-----	1,971,000	\$1,934,000	-37,000	
58	Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities-----	888,000	800,000	-88,000	
58	Construction-----	467,000	300,000	-167,000	
	Fish and Wildlife Service: Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:				
58	Management and investigations of resources-----	663,000	663,000	-----	
58	Construction-----	214,000	200,000	-14,000	
58	Office of Territories: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands-----	306,000	300,000	-6,000	
	Total, Department of the Interior-----	25,707,000	13,395,000	-12,312,000	

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	TITLE I—Continued			
	THE JUDICIARY			
	Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:			
58	Travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	\$452, 000	\$50, 000	—\$402, 000
58	Expenses of referees.....	504, 000	351, 200	—152, 800
	Total, The Judiciary.....	956, 000	401, 200	—554, 800
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
58	Legal activities and general administration: Fees and expenses of witnesses.....	225, 000	185, 000	—40, 000
	Federal Prison System:			
58	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons.....	2, 184, 000	2, 150, 000	—34, 000
58	Support of U.S. prisoners.....	200, 000	200, 000	-----
	Total, Department of Justice.....	2, 609, 000	2, 535, 000	—74, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
	Bureau of Employment Security:			
58	Advances to employment security administration account, Unemployment trust fund.....	2 (250, 000, 000)	2 (250, 000, 000)	-----

58	Limitation on grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration (trust fund) -----	(347, 545, 000)	(340, 000, 000)	(-7, 545, 000)
58	Limitation on salaries and expenses (trust fund) -----	(7, 936, 000)	(7, 900, 000)	(-36, 000)
58, 91	Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen -----	70, 000, 000	5, 648, 000	-64, 352, 000
	Bureau of Employees' Compensation:			
58	Salaries and expenses -----	357, 000	310, 000	-47, 000
58	Employees' compensation claims and expenses -----	2, 000, 000	800, 000	-1, 200, 000
	Total, Department of Labor -----	72, 357, 000	6, 758, 000	-65, 599, 000
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH			
	House of Representatives:			
	Payments to beneficiaries of deceased Members -----		45, 000	+45, 000
	Appropriations Committee -----		50, 000	+50, 000
	Architect of the Capitol -----		(⁴)	-----
58	Library of Congress: Distribution of catalog cards: Salaries and expenses -----	169, 000	160, 000	-9, 000
	Total, Legislative Branch -----	169, 000	255, 000	+86, 000

² To be derived by transfer.³ In addition, \$64,352,000 to be derived by transfer in lieu of the budget proposal to rescind such amount.⁴ Language.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	TITLE I—Continued			
	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT			
	(Out of postal fund)			
58, 91	Transportation.....	\$18, 900, 000	\$18, 900, 000	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
	Administration of foreign affairs:			
58	Salaries and expenses.....	11, 160, 000	10, 340, 000	—\$820, 000
58	Representation allowances.....	26, 000	22, 000	—4, 000
58	Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service.....	1, 300, 000	1, 300, 000	-----
58	International organizations and conferences: International conferences and contingencies.....	150, 000	100, 000	—50, 000
	Total, Department of State.....	12, 636, 000	11, 762, 000	—874, 000
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
58	Bureau of Accounts: Salaries and expenses, Division of Dis- bursement.....	912, 000	766, 000	—146, 000
58	United States Secret Service: Salaries and expenses.....	373, 000	370, 000	—3, 000

58	Bureau of the Mint: Salaries and expenses-----	453, 000	425, 000	--28, 000
	Total, Treasury Department-----	1, 738, 000	1, 561, 000	--177, 000
	Total, title I-----	898, 697, 000	372, 404, 850	--526, 292, 150
	TITLE II			
	INCREASED PAY COSTS			
58	Miscellaneous agencies and accounts-----	401, 137, 769	401, 088, 769	--49, 000
58	District of Columbia funds-----	(6, 851, 000)	(6, 851, 000)	-----
	Grand total-----	1, 299, 834, 769	773, 493, 619	--526, 341, 150

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TABLE 1 RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER		TABLE 2 RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF CASES OF DYSENTERY	
Case No.	Result	Case No.	Result
1	Recovered	1	Recovered
2	Recovered	2	Recovered
3	Recovered	3	Recovered
4	Recovered	4	Recovered
5	Recovered	5	Recovered
6	Recovered	6	Recovered
7	Recovered	7	Recovered
8	Recovered	8	Recovered
9	Recovered	9	Recovered
10	Recovered	10	Recovered
11	Recovered	11	Recovered
12	Recovered	12	Recovered
13	Recovered	13	Recovered
14	Recovered	14	Recovered
15	Recovered	15	Recovered
16	Recovered	16	Recovered
17	Recovered	17	Recovered
18	Recovered	18	Recovered
19	Recovered	19	Recovered
20	Recovered	20	Recovered
21	Recovered	21	Recovered
22	Recovered	22	Recovered
23	Recovered	23	Recovered
24	Recovered	24	Recovered
25	Recovered	25	Recovered
26	Recovered	26	Recovered
27	Recovered	27	Recovered
28	Recovered	28	Recovered
29	Recovered	29	Recovered
30	Recovered	30	Recovered
31	Recovered	31	Recovered
32	Recovered	32	Recovered
33	Recovered	33	Recovered
34	Recovered	34	Recovered
35	Recovered	35	Recovered
36	Recovered	36	Recovered
37	Recovered	37	Recovered
38	Recovered	38	Recovered
39	Recovered	39	Recovered
40	Recovered	40	Recovered
41	Recovered	41	Recovered
42	Recovered	42	Recovered
43	Recovered	43	Recovered
44	Recovered	44	Recovered
45	Recovered	45	Recovered
46	Recovered	46	Recovered
47	Recovered	47	Recovered
48	Recovered	48	Recovered
49	Recovered	49	Recovered
50	Recovered	50	Recovered
51	Recovered	51	Recovered
52	Recovered	52	Recovered
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62	Recovered	62	Recovered
63	Recovered	63	Recovered
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67	Recovered	67	Recovered
68	Recovered	68	Recovered
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76	Recovered	76	Recovered
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78	Recovered	78	Recovered
79	Recovered	79	Recovered
80	Recovered	80	Recovered
81	Recovered	81	Recovered
82	Recovered	82	Recovered
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86	Recovered	86	Recovered
87	Recovered	87	Recovered
88	Recovered	88	Recovered
89	Recovered	89	Recovered
90	Recovered	90	Recovered
91	Recovered	91	Recovered
92	Recovered	92	Recovered
93	Recovered	93	Recovered
94	Recovered	94	Recovered
95	Recovered	95	Recovered
96	Recovered	96	Recovered
97	Recovered	97	Recovered
98	Recovered	98	Recovered
99	Recovered	99	Recovered
100	Recovered	100	Recovered

Union Calendar No. 22

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5188

[Report No. 52]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 3, 1961

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in
4 the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
5 mental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Third
6 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961") for the fiscal year
7 ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For additional amounts for "Forest protection and utilization", as follows:

"Forest land management", \$35,580,000;

"Forest research", \$946,000; and

"State and private forestry cooperation", \$74,000.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS, KLAMATH INDIANS

For the acquisition of Klamath Indian forest lands in accordance with the Act of August 13, 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 718; 72 Stat. 816), terminating Federal supervision over the Klamath Indian Tribe in Oregon, \$68,717,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

EXPORT CONTROL

For an additional amount for "Export control", \$225,000, of which not to exceed \$162,000 may be advanced to the Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department, for enforcement of the export control program, and of which not to exceed \$6,000 may be advanced to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses" under "General administration".

1 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

2 GENERAL PROVISIONS

3 During the current fiscal year, the Secretary of Defense,
4 should he deem it necessary, may transfer under the au-
5 thority and terms of the Emergency Fund, not to exceed an
6 additional amount of \$263,900,000: *Provided*, That the addi-
7 tional transfer authority herein made available shall be used
8 only for transfers to the appropriations “Military Person-
9 nel, Army”, “Military Personnel, Navy”, “Operation and
10 Maintenance, Army”, “Operation and Maintenance, Navy”,
11 “Operation and Maintenance, Air Force”, and “Claims, De-
12 partment of Defense”: *Provided further*, That the transfer
13 authority made available under the terms of the Emergency
14 Fund is hereby broadened to meet the requirements of this
15 paragraph: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense
16 shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the Con-
17 gress promptly of all transfers made pursuant to this authority.

18 The amount of the limitation on hire of motor vehicles
19 contained in section 532 of the Department of Defense
20 Appropriation Act, 1961, is increased by \$1,250,000.

21 The amount of the limitation on travel expenses con-
22 tained in section 533 of the Department of Defense Appro-
23 priation Act, 1961, is increased by \$55,000,000: *Provided*,
24 That \$2,500,000 of the foregoing increase in funds for travel

1 expenses may be used only for the procurement of com-
2 mercial passenger sea transportation service on American-
3 flag vessels.

4 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

5 (Out of District of Columbia funds)

6 OPERATING EXPENSES

7 REGULATORY AGENCIES

8 For an additional amount for "Regulatory agencies",
9 \$89,000.

10 DEPARTMENT OF OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS

11 For an additional amount for "Department of Occupa-
12 tions and Professions", \$14,000.

13 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

14 For an additional amount for "Department of Public
15 Health", \$1,652,050.

16 MISCELLANEOUS

17 Settlement of Claims and Suits

18 For an additional amount for the payment of claims in
19 excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accord-
20 ance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929,
21 as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131),
22 \$28,330.

23 Audited Claims

24 For an additional amount for the payment of claims,
25 certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District

1 of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which
2 have been exhausted or credited to the general or special
3 funds of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D.C.
4 Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal
5 year 1958 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in House
6 Document Numbered 58 (Eighty-seventh Congress), \$1,-
7 789, together with such further sums as may be necessary
8 to pay the interest on audited claims for refunds at not
9 exceeding 4 per centum per annum as provided by law
10 (Act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

11 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

12 The sums appropriated in this title for the District of
13 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for,
14 be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,
15 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriations Acts for
16 the fiscal years involved.

17 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

18 PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

19 For an additional amount for "President's special inter-
20 national program", including uniforms or allowances there-
21 for, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131), \$1,732,000, to
22 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to
23 exceed \$2,000 of this amount may be expended for repre-
24 sentation.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1960, for "Grants
for library services", \$1,300,000.

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
\$477,000.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-
AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

For an additional amount for "Limitation on salaries
and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance",
\$29,000,000, to be expended from the Federal old-age and
survivors insurance trust fund: *Provided*, That \$5,000,000
of the foregoing amount shall be apportioned for use pur-
suant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended
(31 U.S.C. 665), only to the extent necessary to process
claims workloads not anticipated in the supplemental budget
estimates and after maximum absorption of the cost of such
claims workloads has been achieved within said limitation
as otherwise provided.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public assistance", \$74,000,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance", \$300,000.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD

ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration", \$180,000, together with additional amounts of not to exceed \$60,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and not to exceed \$2,000 to be transferred from the "Operating fund, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions", Social Security Administration.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL

COUNSEL

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel", \$42,000, together with additional amounts of not to exceed \$38,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, and not to exceed \$2,000 to be transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, certification, inspection, and other services", Food and Drug Administration.

1 INDEPENDENT OFFICES
 2 ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY
 3 COMMISSION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 6 \$7,650.

7 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

8 PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
 9 AUTHORIZATION)

10 For an additional amount for "Payments to air carriers
 11 (liquidation of contract authorization)", \$15,000,000, to
 12 remain available until expended.

13 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

14 INVESTIGATION OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS FOR EMPLOY-
 15 MENT BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

16 For an additional amount for "Investigation of United
 17 States citizens for employment by international organiza-
 18 tions", including not to exceed \$1,600 for travel expenses,
 19 \$57,000.

20 GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION, RETIRED EMPLOYEES

21 HEALTH BENEFITS FUND

22 For payment to the "Retired employees health benefits
 23 fund" of Government contributions with respect to retired
 24 employees, as authorized by section 4 of the Retired Federal
 25 Employees Health Benefits Act (74 Stat. 850), \$1,500,000.

1 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

2 GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

3 To increase the general supply fund established by the
4 Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949,
5 as amended (5 U.S.C. 630g), \$15,000,000.

6 REFUNDS UNDER RENEGOTIATION ACT

7 For an additional amount for "Refunds under Renego-
8 tiation Act", \$1,600,000, to remain available until expended.

9 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

10 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, OFFICE OF
11 THE ADMINISTRATOR, COLLEGE HOUSING LOANS

12 For a limitation on the amount available for administra-
13 tive expenses, additional to the amount under this head in
14 title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1961,
15 \$180,000.

16 NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 The limitation under this head in the Independent Offices
19 Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount available for
20 expenses of travel, is increased by \$500,000.

21 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

22 For an additional amount for "Research and develop-
23 ment", \$49,000,000, to remain available until expended.

1 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

2 GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "General operating ex-
4 penses", \$10,600,000, of which \$500,000 shall be derived
5 by transfer from the appropriation for "Grants to the Re-
6 public of the Philippines", fiscal year 1961.

7 INPATIENT CARE

8 For an additional amount for "Inpatient care", \$41,-
9 000,000.

10 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

11 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

12 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

13 For an additional amount for "Management of lands
14 and resources", \$4,696,000.

15 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

16 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

17 For an additional amount for "Education and welfare
18 services", \$2,772,000.

19 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

20 For an additional amount for "Resources management",
21 \$1,730,000.

22 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

23 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

24 For an additional amount for "Management and pro-
25 tection", \$1,934,000.

1 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL
2 FACILITIES

3 For an additional amount for "Maintenance and re-
4 habilitation of physical facilities", \$800,000.

5 CONSTRUCTION

6 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$300,000,
7 to remain available until expended.

8 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

9 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

10 Management and Investigations of Resources

11 For an additional amount for "Management and inves-
12 tigations of resources", \$663,000, and the limitation under
13 the head "Administrative Provisions" for the Fish and Wild-
14 life Service in the Department of the Interior and Related
15 Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961, on the number of air-
16 craft that may be purchased for replacement only is in-
17 creased from three to four.

18 Construction

19 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$200,000,
20 to remain available until expended.

21 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

22 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

23 For an additional amount for "Trust Territory of the
24 Pacific Islands", \$300,000.

1 THE JUDICIARY
2 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER
3 JUDICIAL SERVICES

4 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

5 The appropriation granted under this head in the Judi-
6 ciary Appropriation Act, 1961, shall be available for com-
7 pensation of voting referees fixed by the court pursuant to the
8 provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1960.

9 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

10 For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous
11 expenses", \$50,000.

12 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

13 For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees",
14 \$351,200.

15 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

16 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

17 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

18 For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of
19 witnesses", \$185,000.

1 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
4 Bureau of Prisons", \$2,150,000.

5 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

6 For an additional amount for "Support of United States
7 prisoners", \$200,000.

8 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

9 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

10 ADVANCES TO EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

11 ACCOUNT, UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND

12 For capital for the Revolving fund, established by the
13 Employment Security Act of 1960, to be available without
14 fiscal year limitation, \$250,000,000, to be derived by transfer
15 from the appropriation for "Grants to States for unemploy-
16 ment compensation and employment service administration",
17 fiscal year 1961: *Provided*, That obligations and expendi-
18 tures heretofore incurred and paid from the foregoing appro-
19 priation during the current fiscal year and from the appro-

1 priation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employment
2 Security" shall be charged to the applicable limitations
3 established in this Act on expenditures from the "Unemploy-
4 ment trust fund".

5 LIMITATION ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT
6 COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINIS-
7 TRATION (TRUST FUND)

8 Not to exceed \$340,000,000 shall be available from the
9 employment security administration account in the Unem-
10 ployment trust fund, for the purposes of, and subject to the
11 limitations on, the appropriation for "Grants to States for
12 Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service Ad-
13 ministration," provided in the Department of Labor Appro-
14 priation Act, 1961.

15 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES (TRUST FUND)

16 Not to exceed \$7,900,000 shall be available from the
17 employment security administration account in the Unem-
18 ployment trust fund, for the purposes of, and subject to the
19 limitations on, the appropriation for "Salaries and Expenses,
20 Bureau of Employment Security," provided in the Depart-
21 ment of Labor Appropriation Act, 1961, including not to
22 exceed \$1,340,600 for carrying into effect title IV (except
23 section 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

1 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES
2 AND EX-SERVICEMEN

3 For an additional amount for "Unemployment compen-
4 sation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen", \$70,-
5 000,000, of which \$56,895,000 shall be derived by transfer
6 from the appropriation granted in the Department of Labor
7 Appropriation Act, 1961, for "Grants to States for unem-
8 ployment compensation and employment service administra-
9 tion", and \$7,457,000 shall be derived by transfer from the
10 appropriation granted in that Act for "Salaries and expenses,
11 Bureau of Employment Security".

12 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION
13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
15 \$310,000.

16 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION CLAIMS AND EXPENSES

17 For an additional amount for "Employees' compensa-
18 tion claims and expenses", \$800,000.

19 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

20 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

21 For payment to Thyra G. Thomson, widow of Keith
22 Thomson, late a Representative from the State of Wyoming,
23 \$22,500.

1 For payment to Catherine D. Norrell, widow of W. F.
2 Norrell, late a Representative from the State of Arkansas,
3 \$22,500.

4 APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

5 For an additional amount for "Appropriations Com-
6 mittee", \$50,000.

7 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

8 The appropriation "Extension of the Capitol" shall be
9 available also for necessary furniture and furnishings for
10 such project.

11 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

12 DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOG CARDS

13 Salaries and Expenses

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
15 \$160,000.

16 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

17 (Out of postal fund)

18 TRANSPORTATION

19 For an additional amount for "Transportation", \$18,-
20 900,000.

21 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

22 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
25 \$10,340,000.

1 REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

2 For an additional amount for "Representation allow-
3 ances", \$22,000.

4 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

5 For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the diplo-
6 matic and consular service", \$1,300,000.

7 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

8 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

9 For an additional amount for "International conferences
10 and contingencies", \$100,000.

11 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

12 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
15 Division of Disbursement", \$766,000.

16 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
19 \$370,000.

20 BUREAU OF THE MINT

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
23 \$425,000, including not to exceed \$2,500 for a medal for

1 Robert Frost as authorized by the Act of September 13, 1960
2 (74 Stat. 883), which shall remain available until expended.

3 TITLE II

4 INCREASED PAY COSTS

5 For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal
6 year 1961, for increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant
7 to law, as follows:

8 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

9 Agricultural Research Service: "Salaries and expenses":

10 "Research", \$4,097,000;

11 "Plant and animal disease and pest control",
12 \$1,734,000;

13 "Meat inspection", \$1,564,000;

14 Extension Service: "Cooperative extension work, pay-
15 ments and expenses": "Federal Extension Service",
16 \$137,000, which shall be derived by transfer from the ap-
17 propriation for "Payments to States and Puerto Rico";

18 Farmer Cooperative Service: "Salaries and expenses",
19 \$37,000;

20 Soil Conservation Service:

21 "Conservation operations", \$5,472,000;

22 "Great Plains conservation program", \$168,000,
23 to remain available until expended;

24 Agricultural Marketing Service: "Marketing research
25 and service":

1 “Marketing research and agricultural estimates”,
2 \$1,011,000;

3 “Marketing services”, \$1,765,000;

4 Foreign Agricultural Service: “Salaries and expenses”,
5 \$232,000;

6 Commodity Exchange Authority: “Salaries and ex-
7 penses”, \$50,000;

8 Commodity Stabilization Service: “Acreage allotments
9 and marketing quotas”, \$3,463,000;

10 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: “Operating and
11 administrative expenses”, \$185,000;

12 Rural Electrification Administration: “Salaries and ex-
13 penses”, \$392,000;

14 Farmers Home Administration: “Salaries and ex-
15 penses”, \$1,967,000;

16 Office of the General Counsel: “Salaries and expenses”,
17 \$192,000;

18 Office of the Secretary: “Salaries and expenses”, \$181,-
19 000;

20 Office of Information: “Salaries and expenses”, \$60,000;

21 Library: “Salaries and expenses”, \$56,000;

22 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

23 General administration:

24 “Salaries and expenses”, \$170,000;

1 Office of Field Services: "Salaries and expenses",
2 \$184,000;

3 Bureau of the Census:

4 "Salaries and expenses", \$523,000;

5 "Eighteenth Decennial Census", \$1,194,000, to
6 remain available until December 31, 1962;

7 "1962 Census of Governments", \$6,000, to remain
8 available until June 30, 1964;

9 "1958 censuses of business, manufactures, and
10 mineral industries", \$121,000, to remain available until
11 December 31, 1961;

12 Coast and Geodetic Survey: "Salaries and expenses",
13 \$607,000;

14 Business and Defense Services Administration: "Salaries
15 and expenses", \$284,000;

16 Bureau of Foreign Commerce: "Salaries and expenses",
17 \$203,000;

18 Office of Business Economics: "Salaries and expenses",
19 \$102,000;

20 Maritime activities:

21 "Salaries and expenses", \$648,000:

22 "Administrative expenses" (\$558,000) ;

23 "Maintenance of shipyard facilities and opera-
24 tion of warehouses" (\$31,000) ;

25 "Reserve fleet expenses" (\$59,000) ;

1 “Maritime training”, \$21,000;

2 Patent Office: “Salaries and expenses”, \$1,315,000;

3 Bureau of Public Roads: “Limitation on general ad-
4 ministrative expenses” (increase of \$1,843,500 on the
5 amount available for administration and research) ;

6 National Bureau of Standards: “Research and technical
7 services”, \$953,000;

8 Weather Bureau:

9 “Salaries and expenses”, \$2,573,000;

10 “Research and development”, \$184,000;

11 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

12 Operation and maintenance:

13 “Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps”,
14 \$2,039,000;

15 “Operation and maintenance, Army National
16 Guard”, \$4,315,000;

17 “Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard”,
18 \$2,190,000;

19 “Operation and maintenance, Alaska Communica-
20 tion System”, \$230,000;

21 “Salaries and expenses, Secretary of Defense”,
22 \$875,000;

23 Research, development, test, and evaluation: “Research,
24 development, test, and evaluation, Army”, \$12,000,000;

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

Department of the Army: Rivers and harbors and flood control:

“Operation and maintenance, general”, \$3,800,000, to remain available until expended;

“General expenses”, \$780,000;

United States Soldiers' Home: “Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay”: (increase of \$235,000 in the amount to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund) ;

“Ryukyu Islands, administration”, \$89,000;

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of District of Columbia funds)

Operating expenses:

“Executive office”, \$27,000;

“Department of General Administration”, \$322,000, of which \$3,000 shall be payable from the motor vehicle parking fund;

“Office of Corporation Counsel”, \$50,000;

“Public schools”, \$2,420,000;

“Public Library”, \$114,000;

“Recreation Department”, \$111,000;

“Metropolitan Police”, \$1,089,000;

“Fire Department”, \$732,000;

“Department of Veterans Affairs”, \$7,000;

1 “Department of Vocational Rehabilitation”, \$21,-
2 000;

3 “Courts”, \$233,000;

4 “Department of Corrections”, \$289,000;

5 “Department of Public Welfare”, \$544,000;

6 “Department of Buildings and Grounds”, \$64,000;

7 “Department of Licenses and Inspections”,
8 \$128,000;

9 “Department of Highways and Traffic”, \$100,000,
10 of which \$71,300 shall be payable from the highway
11 fund;

12 “Department of Motor Vehicles”, \$71,000 (payable
13 from the highway fund) ;

14 “Motor Vehicle Parking Agency”, \$6,000 (pay-
15 able from the motor vehicle parking fund) ;

16 “Department of Sanitary Engineering”, \$302,000,
17 of which \$89,300 shall be payable from the water fund
18 and \$56,100 shall be payable from the sanitary sewage
19 works fund;

20 “Washington Aqueduct”, \$50,000 (payable from
21 the water fund) ;

22 “National Guard”, \$9,000;

23 “National Capital Parks”, \$126,000;

24 “National Zoological Park”, \$36,000.

1 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

2 The sums appropriated in this title for the District of
3 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be
4 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
5 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1961.

6 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

7 The White House Office: "Salaries and expenses",
8 \$100,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
9 for "Special projects";

10 Bureau of the Budget: "Salaries and expenses",
11 \$286,000;

12 Council of Economic Advisers: "Salaries and expenses",
13 \$21,000;

14 National Security Council: "Salaries and expenses",
15 \$38,000;

16 Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization:

17 "Salaries and expenses", \$646,000;

18 "Civil defense and defense mobilization functions
19 of Federal agencies", \$317,000;

20 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

21 Mutual security: "Office of the Inspector General and
22 Comptroller" (increase of \$56,000 in the limitation under
23 this head) ;

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Civil Aeronautics Board: "Salaries and expenses",
\$460,000;

Civil Service Commission:

"Salaries and expenses", \$1,256,000;

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Employees
life insurance fund" (increase of \$10,000 in the limita-
tion on administrative expenses) ;

Commission on Civil Rights: "Salaries and expenses",
\$38,000;

Export-Import Bank of Washington: "Limitation on
administrative expenses" (increase of \$22,000 in the limita-
tion on administrative expenses) ;

Farm Credit Administration: "Limitation on administra-
tive expenses" (increase of \$109,000 in the limitation on
administrative expenses) ;

Federal Aviation Agency:

"Expenses", \$15,100,000;

"Establishment of air navigation facilities", \$1,350,-
000, to remain available until expended;

"Research and development", \$480,000, to remain
available until expended;

"Operation and maintenance, Washington National

1 Airport", \$69,000, to be derived by transfer from the
2 appropriation for "Operation and maintenance, Dulles
3 International Airport";

4 Federal Communications Commission: "Salaries and ex-
5 penses", \$704,000;

6 Federal Home Loan Bank Board:

7 "Limitation on administrative and examination ex-
8 penses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board" (increase of
9 \$128,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses
10 and increase of \$478,000 in the limitation on nonad-
11 ministrative expenses for the examination of Federal
12 and State chartered institutions) ;

13 "Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal
14 Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation" (increase of
15 \$57,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses) ;

16 Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: "Salaries
17 and expenses", \$261,000;

18 Federal Power Commission: "Salaries and expenses",
19 \$500,000;

20 Federal Trade Commission: "Salaries and expenses",
21 \$502,000;

22 Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: "Salaries and
23 expenses", \$21,000;

24 General Accounting Office: "Salaries and expenses",
25 \$1,029,000;

General Services Administration:

“Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service”, \$4,917,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for “Strategic and critical materials”;

“Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service”, \$444,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for “Strategic and critical materials”;

“Expenses, supply distribution”, \$875,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for “Strategic and critical materials”;

“Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service”, \$759,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for “Strategic and critical materials”;

“Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities Service”, \$161,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for “Strategic and critical materials”;

“Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator”, \$7,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for “Strategic and critical materials”;

Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund: “Limitation on administrative expenses” (increase of \$3,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses);

“Administrative operations fund” (increase of

1 \$823,000 in the limitation on the amount to be de-
2 posited into said account) ;

3 Housing and Home Finance Agency:

4 Office of the Administrator:

5 “Salaries and expenses”, \$688,000;

6 “Limitation on administrative expenses, Office
7 of the Administrator, public facility loans” (in-
8 crease of \$34,000 in the amount available for ad-
9 ministrative expenses) ;

10 “Limitation on administrative expenses, Office
11 of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating
12 programs)” (increase of \$9,000 in the amount
13 available for administrative expenses) ;

14 Federal National Mortgage Association: “Limita-
15 tion on administrative expenses” (increase of \$350,-
16 000 in the limitation on administrative expenses) ;

17 Federal Housing Administration: “Limitation on
18 administrative and nonadministrative expenses” (in-
19 crease of \$461,000 in the limitation on administrative
20 expenses and \$2,988,000 in the limitation on nonad-
21 ministrative expenses) ;

Public Housing Administration:

“Administrative expenses”, \$818,000;

“Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses” (increase of \$818,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses) ;

Indian Claims Commission: “Salaries and expenses”, \$10,000;

Interstate Commerce Commission: “Salaries and expenses”, \$1,313,000;

National Capital Planning Commission: “Salaries and expenses”, \$27,000;

National Labor Relations Board: “Salaries and expenses”, \$913,000;

National Mediation Board: “Salaries and expenses”, \$49,000;

Railroad Retirement Board: “Limitation on salaries and expenses” (increase of \$300,000 on the amount to be derived from the Railroad retirement account) ;

Renegotiation Board: “Salaries and expenses”, \$145,000;

1 Securities and Exchange Commission: “Salaries and ex-
2 penses”, \$605,000;

3 Selective Service System: “Salaries and expenses”,
4 \$341,000;

5 Small Business Administration: “Salaries and expenses”,
6 \$346,000;

7 Smithsonian Institution:

8 “Salaries and expenses”, \$346,000;

9 “Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art”,
10 \$72,000;

11 Tariff Commission: “Salaries and expenses”, \$156,000;

12 Tax Court of the United States: “Salaries and ex-
13 penses”, \$65,000;

14 United States Information Agency: “Salaries and ex-
15 penses”, \$2,773,000;

16 U.S. Study Commission—Texas: “Salaries and ex-
17 penses”, \$75,000;

18 Veterans Administration:

19 “Medical administration and miscellaneous operating
20 expenses”, \$665,000;

21 “Outpatient care”, \$3,553,000;

22 “Maintenance and operation of supply depots”,
23 \$143,000;

1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

2 Food and Drug Administration: "Salaries and ex-
3 penses", \$796,000;

4 Freedmen's Hospital: "Salaries and expenses",
5 \$203,000;

6 Office of Education: "Salaries and expenses", \$475,000;

7 Office of Vocational Rehabilitation: "Salaries and ex-
8 penses", \$88,000;

9 Public Health Service:

10 "Assistance to States, general", \$157,000;

11 "Control of tuberculosis", \$63,000;

12 "Communicable disease activities", \$277,000;

13 "Environmental health activities", \$128,000;

14 "Salaries and expenses, hospital construction serv-
15 ices", \$61,000;

16 "Hospitals and medical care", \$610,000;

17 "Foreign quarantine activities", \$179,000;

18 "Indian health activities", \$1,995,000;

19 "Operations, National Library of Medicine",
20 \$76,000;

1 “Salaries and expenses”, \$326,000;

2 Social Security Administration:

3 “Salaries and expenses, Children’s Bureau”,
4 \$133,000;

5 “Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner”,
6 \$22,000, together with an additional amount of not to
7 exceed \$18,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-
8 age and survivors insurance trust fund;

9 Office of the Secretary:

10 “Salaries and expenses”, \$132,000, together with
11 an additional amount of not to exceed \$21,000 to be
12 transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors in-
13 surance trust fund;

14 “Surplus property utilization”, \$35,000;

15 “White House Conference on Aging”, \$25,000;

16 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

17 Departmental offices:

18 Office of Oil and Gas: “Salaries and expenses”,
19 \$32,000;

20 Office of the Solicitor: “Salaries and expenses”,
21 \$227,000;

22 Bonneville Power Administration: “Operation and
23 maintenance”, \$487,000;

24 Southwestern Power Administration: “Operation and
25 maintenance”, \$19,000;

1 Bureau of Indian Affairs:

2 "General administrative expenses", \$228,000;

3 "Liquidation of Klamath and Menominee Agencies",
4 \$2,000;

5 Bureau of Reclamation:

6 "General investigations", \$255,000, to remain avail-
7 able until expended;

8 "Operation and maintenance", \$548,000;

9 "General administrative expenses", \$282,000;

10 Geological Survey: "Surveys, investigations, and re-
11 search", \$2,006,000;

12 Bureau of Mines:

13 "Conservation and development of mineral re-
14 sources", \$1,002,000;

15 "Health and safety", \$325,000;

16 "General administrative expenses", \$83,000;

17 National Park Service: "General administrative ex-
18 penses", \$96,000;

19 Fish and Wildlife Service:

20 Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife:

21 "Salaries and expenses", \$22,000;

22 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife: "General
23 administrative expenses", \$66,000;

1 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:

2 "Management and investigations of resources",

3 \$235,000;

4 "General administrative expenses", \$24,000;

5 "Administration of Pribilof Islands", \$29,000;

6 Office of Territories: "Administration of territories",

7 \$46,000;

8 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$175,-

9 000;

10 THE JUDICIARY

11 Supreme Court of the United States:

12 "Salaries", \$70,000;

13 "Automobile for the Chief Justice", \$223;

14 Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: "Salaries and

15 expenses", \$14,300;

16 Customs Court: "Salaries and expenses", \$41,240;

17 Court of Claims: "Salaries and expenses", \$28,600;

18 Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial

19 services:

20 "Salaries of supporting personnel", \$1,666,000;

21 "Administrative Office of the United States Courts",

22 \$74,860;

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:

“Salaries and expenses, general administration”.

\$231,000;

“Salaries and expenses, general legal activities”,

\$800,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division”,

\$314,000;

“Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys
and marshals”, \$873,000;

Federal Bureau of Investigation: “Salaries and ex-
penses”, \$7,550,000;

Immigration and Naturalization Service: “Salaries and
expenses”, \$3,487,000;

Federal Prison System: Federal Prison Industries, In-
corporated: “Limitation on administrative and vocational
training expenses” (increase of \$34,000 in the limitation on
administrative expenses and \$64,000 in the limitation on
vocational training expenses) ;

Office of Alien Property: “Limitation on salaries and
expenses” (increase of \$40,000 in the limitation on general
administrative expenses) ;

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses",
\$111,000;

Labor-management reporting and disclosure activities:
"Salaries and expenses", \$300,000;

Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses",
\$172,000;

Bureau of Labor Standards: "Salaries and expenses",
\$146,000;

Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights: "Salaries
and expenses", \$38,000;

Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training: "Salaries and
expenses", \$268,000;

Bureau of Employment Security:

"Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor pro-
gram", \$92,000, to be derived by transfer from the
Farm labor supply revolving fund;

"Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor pro-
gram", \$63,000;

Bureau of Labor Statistics:

"Salaries and expenses", \$599,000;

"Consumer Price Index", \$72,000;

Women's Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", \$33,000;

Wage and Hour Division: "Salaries and expenses",
\$732,000;

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

House of Representatives:

“Salaries, officers and employees”, \$540,605;

“Members’ clerk-hire”, \$1,222,500;

Contingent expenses of the House:

“Furniture”, \$10,750;

“Miscellaneous items”, \$100,000;

“Special and select committees”, \$183,750;

“Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation”, \$22,500;

“Office of the Coordinator of Information”, \$7,555;

“Revision of laws”, \$1,365;

“Speaker’s automobile”, \$500;

“Majority leader’s automobile”, \$500;

“Minority leader’s automobile”, \$500;

Capitol Police: “Capitol Police Board”, \$7,000;

“Education of Senate and House pages”, \$3,794;

Architect of the Capitol:

Office of the Architect of the Capitol: “Salaries”, \$15,000;

Capitol buildings and grounds:

“Capitol buildings”, \$12,000;

“Senate office buildings”, \$25,000;

“House office buildings”, \$20,000;

1 Library of Congress:

2 "Salaries and expenses", \$455,000;

3 Copyright Office: "Salaries and expenses", \$102,-
4 000;

5 Legislative Reference Service: "Salaries and ex-
6 penses", \$120,000;

7 Books for the blind: "Salaries and expenses",
8 \$12,500;

9 Organizing and microfilming the papers of the
10 Presidents: "Salaries and expenses", \$6,000;

11 "Preservation of early American motion pictures",
12 \$600;

13 Government Printing Office: Office of Superintendent of
14 Documents: "Salaries and expenses", \$195,127;

15 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

16 (Out of postal fund)

17 "Administration, regional operation, and research",
18 \$4,620,000;

19 "Operations", \$237,041,000;

20 "Facilities", \$578,000;

21 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

22 International organizations and conferences: "Missions
23 to international organizations", \$85,000;

24 International commissions:

25 International Boundary and Water Commission,

1 United States and Mexico:

2 "Salaries and expenses", \$38,000;

3 "Operation and maintenance", \$39,000;

4 "American sections, international commissions",
5 \$17,000;

6 "International fisheries commissions", \$21,000;

7 Educational exchange: "International educational ex-
8 change activities", \$311,000;

9 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

10 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses",
11 \$191,000;

12 Bureau of Accounts: "Salaries and expenses", \$118,000;

13 Bureau of the Public Debt: "Administering the public
14 debt", \$1,093,000;

15 Office of the Treasurer: "Salaries and expenses",
16 \$260,000;

17 Bureau of Customs: "Salaries and expenses",
18 \$3,595,000;

19 Internal Revenue Service: "Salaries and expenses",
20 \$25,900,000;

21 Bureau of Narcotics: "Salaries and expenses", \$220,000;

22 United States Secret Service:

23 "Salaries and expenses, White House Police",
24 \$76,000;

1 “Salaries and expenses, guard force”, \$23,000;

2 GENERAL PROVISION

3 SEC. 201. Except where specifically increased or de-
4 creased elsewhere in this Act, the restrictions contained
5 within appropriations, or provisions affecting appropriations
6 or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1961, limiting
7 the amounts which may be expended for personal services, or
8 for purposes involving personal services, or amounts which
9 may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations
10 available for or involving such services, are hereby increased
11 to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs authorized
12 by or pursuant to law.

Union Calendar No. 22

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5188

[Report No. 52]

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for
other purposes.

By Mr. THOMAS

MARCH 3, 1961

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

Issued March 8, 1961
For actions of March 7, 1961
87th-1st, No. 40

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed supplemental appropriation bill. House debated feed grains bill. Sen. Hickenlooper introduced (with others) and discussed bill to establish cropland adjustment program.

HOUSE

1. THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 5188 (pp. 3143-66). By a vote of 336 to 62, agreed to an amendment by Rep. Fogarty to provide \$29,990,000 additional for aid to school districts in federally impacted areas (pp. 3155-63, 3165-6). See Digest 38 for other items of interest.
2. FEED GRAINS. Began debate on H. R. 4510, to provide for a special program for feed grains for 1961. pp. 3168-81
3. RESEARCH: FOOD INSPECTION. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4662, to amend the Nematocide, Plant Regulator, Defoliant, and Desiccant Amendment of 1959 so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to extend beyond March 5, 1961, the effective date of the registration and enforcement provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act with

respect to nematocides, plant regulators, defoliants, and desiccants (H. Rept. 61). p. 3199

4. EDUCATION. Both Houses received from the President a proposed bill to provide for the construction of academic facilities and for undergraduate scholarships; to S. Labor and Public Welfare and H. Education and Labor Committees. pp. 3119-20, 3199
5. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. The Speaker appointed Reps. Mills, Cannon, King, Mason, Mahon, and Taber as members of the committee to investigate nonessential Federal expenditures. p. 3181
6. PEACE CORPS. Rep. Reuss inserted the report of a special task force to the President recommending the establishment of a Peace Corps and explaining how the program should be administered. pp. 3184-7
7. TOBACCO IMPORTS. Rep. Halpern urged that an embargo be placed on the importation of Cuban cigars and that the U. S. increase the importation of Jamaican cigars. pp. 3194-5
8. FOREIGN CURRENCIES. Received a report on the use of foreign currencies in connection with foreign travel by Members and employees of the Agriculture and Science and Astronautics Committees and the U. S. delegation to the Inter-parliamentary Union. pp. 3196-8
9. FOOD STAMP PLAN. Received a Troy, O., labor union resolution favoring inclusion of Ohio in the experimental food stamp plan. p. 3201

SENATE

10. SALINE WATER. Sen. Anderson inserted the report of Secretary of Interior Udall on the activities of the Office of Saline Water during 1960. pp. 3142-2
11. PEACE CORPS. Sen. Humphrey commended the President's action establishing a Peace Corps and inserted several articles commending the action. pp. 3107-12
12. WHEAT. Sen. Carlson inserted a Reno, Co., Kan., Farmers' Union resolution favoring "the general principles of the 1960 marketing program for wheat, supported by the National Grange, the National Farmers' Union, the National Association of Wheat Growers, and other farm groups, as offering the greatest possibilities for a farm program beneficial to wheat producers." p. 3072
13. PUBLIC LANDS. Sen. Bennett inserted two letters from himself and Sens. Dworshak, Goldwater, and Allott to Secretary of Interior Udall in which they "protest the recent Interior Department order dated February 14 which locks up to 180 million acres of public domain land." pp. 3142-4
14. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. By a vote of 16 to 0, the Foreign Relations Committee approved a resolution of ratification of the Convention for Economic Cooperation and Development. p. D130
15. FOREIGN CURRENCIES. Received a report on the use of foreign currencies in connection with foreign travel by Members and employees of the Armed Services Committee. pp. 3073-4

To be major generals

Brig. Gen. Richard L. Bohannon, 19067A, Regular Air Force, Medical.
 Brig. Gen. Clifford H. Rees 630A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.
 Brig. Gen. William J. Bell 930A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.
 Brig. Gen. Allen W. Rigsby 943A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.
 Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Gill 2071A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.
 Brig. Gen. John M. Breit 1016A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.
 Brig. Gen. William L. Rogers 1060A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.
 Brig. Gen. William H. Wise 1083A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.
 Brig. Gen. L. Render Braswell 19065A (colonel, Regular Air Force, Medical), U.S. Air Force.
 Brig. Gen. Cecil E. Combs 1203A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.
 Brig. Gen. Nils O. Ohman 1321A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.
 Brig. Gen. Avelin P. Tacon, Jr., 1566A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.
 Brig. Gen. Delmar E. Wilson 1587A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.
 Brig. Gen. John W. Carpenter III 1647A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.
 Brig. Gen. James B. Knapp 1668A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.
 Brig. Gen. Robert E. Greer 1672A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.
 Brig. Gen. John B. Bestic 1682A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.
 Brig. Gen. Jack G. Merrell 1687A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.
 Brig. Gen. Perry M. Hoisington II 1694A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.
 Brig. Gen. Marvin L. McNickle 1721A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.
 Brig. Gen. Paul S. Emrick 1801A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.
 Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Moore 1804A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.
 Brig. Gen. Austin J. Russell 1980A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.
 Brig. Gen. Robert H. Warren 1987A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.
 Brig. Gen. Francis C. Gideon 1993A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.
 Brig. Gen. Theodore R. Milton 2026A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

To be brigadier generals

Col. Stewart S. Maxey 912A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. John M. Hutchison 1079A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. John R. McGraw 19123A, Regular Air Force, Medical.
 Col. Willis F. Chapman 1121A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Jack E. Thomas 1187A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Wilbur W. Aring 1265A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Douglas E. Williams 1285A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Boyd Hubbard, Jr., 1290A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Linscott A. Hall 1342A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Jack A. Gibbs 1384A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Baskin R. Lawrence, Jr. 1515A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Murray A. Bywater 1586A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. John H. Chick 1607A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Kenneth R. Powell 1614A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Kyle L. Riddle 1617A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. William S. Rader 1636A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Thomas B. Whitehouse 1677A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. George M. Higginson 1686A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. William T. Smith 1689A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Robert R. Rowland 1806A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. James W. Chapman, Jr. 1810A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. David M. Jones 1811A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. John T. Fitzwater 1827A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Pinkham Smith 1859A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. William W. Veal 1902A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Tarleton H. Watkins 1910A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Adriel N. Williams 1970A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Alvan C. Gillem II 2025A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Rohen H. Anthis 2053A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Horace A. Hanes 2600A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Paul W. Norton 2679A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Marion C. Smith 2751A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Arthur W. Kellond 1832A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. George H. Krieger 2953A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Oran O. Price 3563A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Benjamin G. Willis 3815A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Gerald F. Keeling 3827A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Fred J. Ascani 4036A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Gordon T. Gould, Jr., 4040A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Lewis E. Lyle 4115A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Harry J. Sands, Jr. 4145A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. John W. O'Neill 4155A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Charles H. Roadman 3379A, Regular Air Force, Medical.
 Col. John H. Bell 4185A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Arthur G. Salisbury 4224A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. John A. Roberts 4380A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Donald E. Hillman 4885A, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Abe J. Beck 5831A, Regular Air Force.

The following nominations were reported favorably by Mr. FULBRIGHT, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, under authority given by the Senate on March 3, 1961, with the recommendation that the nominations be confirmed:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

AMBASSADOR

George F. Kennan, of New Jersey, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Yugoslavia.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Philip H. Coombs, of Connecticut, to be an Assistant Secretary of State.

UNITED NATIONS

Francis T. P. Plimpton, of New York, to be Deputy representative of the United States of America to the United Nations with the rank status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, and a deputy representative of the United States of America in the Security Council of the United Nations.

Francis T. P. Plimpton, of New York, to be a representative of the United States of America to the 15th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Jonathan B. Bingham, of New York, to be alternate representative of the United States of America to the 15th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

John Howard Morrow, of New Jersey, to be alternate representative of the United States of America to the 15th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Charles P. Noyes, of New York, to be alternate representative of the United States of America to the 15th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Jonathan B. Bingham, of New York, to be a representative of the United States of America on the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

FEDERAL HOUSING COMMISSION

Neal J. Hardy, of the District of Columbia, to be Federal Housing Commissioner.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate March 7, 1961:

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Edward K. Mills, Jr., of New Jersey, to be a Federal Trade Commissioner for the unexpired term of 7 years from September 26, 1956, which was sent to the Senate on January 10, 1961.

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1961

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Psalm 119: 165: *Great peace have they who love Thy law.*

O Thou Lord God, omnipotent and omniscient, may our President, our Speaker, and all the Members of Congress, upon whom rest such heavy responsibilities, accept the challenge to give their wisdom and strength to help heal the hurt and heartache of humanity.

We humbly confess that we are frequently frightened and frustrated when we think of the vast amount of physical power and energy which our modern world possesses and that we must choose between faith and fear, between courage and cowardice, between strength of character and weakness.

May all the resources, which have been made known and placed at man's disposal by research and discovery, never be used perversely but dedicated to Thy glory and to mankind's highest welfare.

Grant that men and nations may be blessed and endowed with those moral and spiritual controls and disciplines which will direct and channel all their power and energy to beneficent and peaceful purposes and ends.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from a committee:

MARCH 2, 1961.

Hon. SAM RAYBURN,
The Speaker,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: It is with regret that I submit to you my resignation from the Select Committee To Conduct a Study and Investigation of the Problems of Small Business.

It was an honor and a privilege to serve on this committee, and I wish to comment that the Members with whom I served all worked hard to produce an outstanding record in the last session of Congress.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD J. DERWINSKI,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Without objection the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 46, 87th Congress, the Chair appoints as a member of the Select Committee To Conduct

Studies and Investigations of the Problems of Small Business, the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. HARVEY, to fill an existing vacancy thereon.

THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5188) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 2 hours, one-half to be controlled by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bowl], and one-half by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 5188, with Mr. WILLIS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, there are some 75 items in title I of this bill and all the items in title II are for pay act costs. The bill covers practically every agency and department of the Government. The budget estimates were about \$1,200 million. If our colleagues will turn to the table in the back of the report it will give you the budget estimates and the committee action.

There were substantial cuts made, perhaps a 35- or 40-percent reduction under the budget estimates. I do not think there is very much in here to give any of us too much trouble. We bring to you just about as unanimous a report as is possible. As a matter of fact, I think there was only one reservation in the entire bill.

So with that in mind, Mr. Chairman, may I say that all the committee members are here and we are all willing and will try to answer any questions propounded to us. There is no occasion for me to take any further time.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I notice this is the third deficiency appropriation bill dealing with

the fiscal year 1960 and 1961. Is that correct?

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman anticipate that for this same fiscal year we will have another deficiency appropriation bill?

Mr. THOMAS. My best guess is that there will be another.

Mr. GROSS. Yes. In other words, we are dealing with deficiencies in the appropriations made last year. I can understand a deficiency appropriation bill to take care of the salary increases that came along very late in the last session, but I wonder when we are going to cut down on this deficiency appropriation business.

Mr. THOMAS. We are certainly working at it, as the gentleman well knows. That is the reason many of these items were completely turned down and sent back to the regular committees, but \$650 million of this bill is for pay increases. The agencies have absorbed about \$231 million of pay act costs.

Mr. GROSS. \$650 million in round figures. What is the total of the bill?

Mr. THOMAS. The budget estimates total \$1.3 billion. The bill recommends \$773.5 million.

Mr. GROSS. Turning to page 3 of the bill, I was hoping the gentlemen would spend just a little time, at least, justifying the appropriation under the title "Department of Defense—Military," because I feel reasonably sure that that section of the bill is subject to a point of order.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman is right.

Mr. GROSS. I would like the gentleman to devote a little time to that.

Mr. THOMAS. This is the picture. Involved in this item is about \$263 million. At the tail end of the last session a change order came out issued by the Commander in Chief increasing the readiness of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force.

World conditions certainly demanded the slight change. It directed the Navy to maintain a strength of about 6,000 more personnel and the Army about 2,500. The budget estimates include \$175 million for Pay Act costs and the rest for pay and subsistence, travel and operation and maintenance to take care of this. So for the three services it is about \$263 million. Now, getting back to the appropriation for 1961 in the regular military bill, under this performance budget, which I do not like because the Congress loses too much control over the purse strings, you have in three accounts for pay and subsistence—Army, Navy, and Air Force, and operation and maintenance—Army, Navy, and Air

Force, about \$15,500 million. This bill has language, and that is what makes it subject to a point of order, dealing with funds not in this bill, but with funds heretofore appropriated. What we say is this: We give you practically everything you want except new money. We give you authority to make transfers from one of these accounts to the other, but not one dime of new money, because we think they ought to absorb the \$263 million that was put on after the Congress passed on the appropriation bill. It certainly was not any fault of the services. Does that answer the gentleman's question?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I would hope that the Committee on Appropriations and whatever committees of the Congress have anything to do with the subject of travel expenses, and that is a part, I understand, of this appropriation, would go further than they have heretofore because there are all kinds of abuses. We are finding out almost every day about all kinds of abuses of these travel allowances. Somebody is going to have to put the screws on this business or it is going to get completely out of hand.

Mr. THOMAS. I think the gentleman's observation is certainly timely and to the point.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MONAGAN. Do I understand that the committee considered an appropriation in connection with the inter-American program of \$500 million?

Mr. THOMAS. No budget estimate was considered. I will go one step further and say we were advised by the State Department and the other interested people that they would not be ready to present their thinking and their estimates for another 2 or 3 weeks.

Mr. MONAGAN. In other words, the committee will consider it at a later date.

Mr. THOMAS. Oh, certainly.

Mr. MONAGAN. Would these gentlemen give the thinking of the committee on the appropriation for the Development Loan Fund or for the failure to include an appropriation here?

Mr. THOMAS. I can only speak for myself in that regard, and that is all I will attempt to do—the other Members are here, but neither the subcommittee nor the full committee saw fit to go along with the request of the administration for the \$150 million extra for the Development Loan Fund. You recall, last year the House and the other body finally agreed upon a reduction of \$150 million for the Development Loan Fund. The budget estimate was \$700 million, and the figure signed into law was \$550 million. Subsequently, a deficiency came back to the committee with an item of \$75 million restored by the other body and that was turned down by the House too. So that is the history of it.

Mr. MONAGAN. The committee feels that the funds available and in the pipeline, so to speak, are sufficient?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. FOGARTY. I want to inform the chairman of the committee, as I did last week, that I intend to offer an amendment when the time comes at line 6, page 6, of the bill to include an amount of \$29 million for payments to federally impacted school areas in our country of which there are nearly 4,000 throughout the country. This would only guarantee those school districts what we have said by law they are entitled to. Under the appropriation for them so far they are being cut back 15 percent. This will restore the 15 percent cut that Congress has said in the past is due them. This has happened almost every year for the past 10 years since this bill has been law. In every instance the Congress has gone along with these amendments that have been made on the floor. I would hope that the gentleman and his committee would give due consideration in the time between now and the time the amendment is offered, and I would hope he would accept the amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, may I yield the floor now to the gentleman from Ohio?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas has consumed 11 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow].

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, this bill, as the distinguished gentleman from Texas has said, comes to the floor with practically unanimous agreement in the committee. I would assume that if every member of the subcommittee could have written a bill there would have been seven different bills.

This shows a substantial reduction, but it should be pointed out that this is not a savings of the amount which is indicated here. The amount for the Defense Department, which shows a reduction on the record of \$263 million is in fact a transfer of funds. It is true we are not appropriating any new funds for the Department, but we are giving the right of transfer, so I do not know whether we are going to save any money or not. There are other transfers. We have new posts in Africa. I think we are sending too many people there. Perhaps when the regular bill comes to the floor there will be an improvement.

It is interesting to note the amount that has been absorbed by some of the agencies of the pay raises. Some branches did a good job; others not so good. It would seem to me that we can try to answer the questions which the membership may have on this bill, but it is generally an agreement in the subcommittee.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. PELLY. I note that under "Legislative Branch" authority is given to purchase furniture and furnishings for the extension of the Capitol project. I believe that amount is \$20,000. Is that correct? I am reading from page 8 of the report but in the bill itself it is page 37 under "House Office Buildings," where there is \$20,000.

Mr. BOW. Yes.

Mr. PELLY. My question is, Is there open end authority in that particular amount?

Mr. BOW. No, not beyond what is appropriated there.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. How about the extension of the east front of the Capitol?

Mr. BOW. That is what the gentleman is talking about. That is the one where provision is made for furniture on the east front of the Capitol.

Mr. GROSS. But I understood the gentleman to say this was for the House Office Building.

Mr. BOW. There is no additional money appropriated. It is just giving authority for the purchase of furniture for the completion of the east front of the Capitol. This is not an appropriation of any additional funds.

Mr. PELLY. If the gentleman will yield, as usual, the gentleman from Iowa is watching the figures. It should be "Furniture," \$10,750, rather than \$20,000. The gentleman from Iowa is right.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask a few questions of the gentleman from Texas. How much is there in this bill, if anything, for the evacuation of people in the Congo and the airlifting of troops in the Congo?

Mr. THOMAS. I do not think there is any earmarked as such for that purpose.

Mr. GROSS. As such. Is there anything in the bill for that purpose? I would like to tie it down.

Mr. THOMAS. The way it was presented to us was on a general basis. Take the Army, the Army has an increase of 2,600 new soldiers, and the Air Force enters the picture in the transportation of these people for exercise, but I do not think there is anything in there on the basis of how many.

Mr. GROSS. When does the gentleman expect to get this bill—it is going to be a substantial one, is it not, for the support of U.N. forces in the Congo in all its phases?

Mr. THOMAS. All I know is what I read in the paper. That is a United Nations item. That is not a problem I understand for our resolution, but for the United Nations.

Mr. GROSS. Speaking of the United Nations, you have some money here directly or indirectly for the United Nations, do you not?

Mr. THOMAS. I think so.

Mr. GROSS. For international contingencies. I understand it cost us a substantial amount of money when Khrushchev made his appearance in New York and pounded a desk with his shoe.

Mr. THOMAS. I do not think there is any item in this bill for that particular matter.

Mr. GROSS. Is there not money in this bill to take care of activities at the United Nations?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I should like to say that there is not any money in this bill for the United Nations as such. There is an item of \$100,000 for international conferences and contingencies. The amount originally requested of the committee was \$150,000. This sum of \$100,000 is for the American representatives to the United Nations General Assembly and a required increase of the United States share of the secretariat costs of GATT.

Mr. GROSS. The Secretariat for GATT? Is that what the gentleman said?

Mr. ROONEY. That is right.

Mr. GROSS. I would like to ask the gentleman from Texas about the additional employees for the State Department. They now have some 23,000. Did you give them the 367 they asked for?

Mr. THOMAS. I think we cut them back about a third.

Mr. GROSS. But you gave them some more.

Mr. THOMAS. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. Now this provision for the District of Columbia, I believe there was a request for \$6 million, and you did not allow it. Is that correct?

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. I am somewhat in the dark as to the future of this request because there was a piece in one of the Washington newspapers the other day, Saturday, I believe, March 4, which read as follows:

Engineer Commissioner Frederick J. Clarke appealed directly yesterday to Representative ALBERT THOMAS, Democrat of Texas, to restore the agency money. Clarke said that THOMAS, whose subcommittee handled the District request, suggested that the Commissioners appeal to the Senate committee first. Clarke said that THOMAS assured him the authorization would be restored when the bill got back to the House.

Is that a correct statement?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. If so I would be pleased to have the gentleman explain why the \$6 million is not in the bill if he feels that way about it.

Mr. THOMAS. All right; let me explain the bill, let us go back to the bill. They asked \$456,000 covering five divisions of their government in addition to some round figures of \$8 million for pay increases.

We want them to use what funds they have of around \$4 or \$4.5 million. They wanted an increase of \$6 million. Here was the position of the committee: The committee said "Go back to your regular committees and legislative committees. We will deny

the \$6 million and your new project, but here is the authority for you to spend your own money and pay your debt to the employees which is a pending debt."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. THOMAS. We heard not one word during the deliberations from our colleagues on the Legislative Committee, and the regular Appropriations Committee; but the day after the committee finished and reported to the full committee and the full committee had acted, we received a letter from our distinguished colleague, chairman of the Legislative Committee, who said there was one project he wished the committee would approve; namely, the \$29,000 contract between the District of Columbia, Virginia, and Maryland. I hung up. The phone rang again and it was the engineering commissioner. He called and made the same request. I said "I have heard from the chairman, our colleague, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. McMILLAN], and we will go along with the request for the \$29,000, but that is the only one. We suggest you get the other body to write it in the bill and we will try our best to adopt it in conference."

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman is not going to go to conference and accept the \$6 million.

Mr. THOMAS. Oh, no; the gentleman is right.

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to have that clarification.

Mr. THOMAS. \$29,000 is all.

Mr. GROSS. I would like to ask someone on the committee about this \$22,000 allowance to the State Department for liquor. When there was appropriated last year nearly a million dollars for liquor, why do we now have to give them \$22,000 more?

Mr. ROONEY. I think most of us here in the House are quite familiar with the situation. This was a request for an additional \$26,000 to cover new activities. It covers certain expenses in connection with opening of new diplomatic posts in Africa. This is a moderate amount for entertainment, ceremonials, 4th of July celebrations and so forth, in connection with the new African posts.

Mr. GROSS. We had one former Ambassador to Rome who stated that they could serve lemonade on the 4th of July. Does the gentleman agree we could save the taxpayers some money by serving lemonade?

Mr. ROONEY. In many parts of the world lemonade is far more expensive than scotch or bourbon.

Mr. GROSS. I do not know whether it is or is not. Has the gentleman had experience with it?

Mr. ROONEY. I have had some experience with lemonade, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. I have forgotten now how many thousands of dollars this bill provides to furnish the offices in the east front of the Capitol. What was it? \$20,000?

Mr. PELLY. \$12,000.

Mr. GROSS. \$12,000. Why not knock this out and save the money so that we can furnish the offices in this new addition to the Capitol that has cost \$13 million to \$15 million to extend 32.5 feet? Why not save a little money here? At the proper time I intend to offer an amendment to cut the \$22,000 out of the bill, there already having been appropriated a million dollars for entertainment and representation allowances.

Mr. ROONEY. The distinguished gentleman's figures are incorrect.

Mr. GROSS. All right. You correct them.

Mr. ROONEY. The Secretary of State testified before us this morning in regard to the Department of State regular appropriations bill. The amount requested in the coming fiscal year for "Representation Allowances" is less than \$1 million. The amount of the appropriation for the item entitled "Representation Allowances" at the present time is \$850,000.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, and you go back to the appropriation bills of last year and you can add up a million dollars in various items for liquor and entertainment.

That leads me to another thing. I wish the chairman of the subcommittee on military appropriations was on the House floor at this time, for I would like to suggest to him that he set forth the appropriations for entertainment as line items. In the past spending for liquor has been lumped with other items in the Defense Department, and buried so deep it cannot be found.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS].

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, as has already been said, this bill carries appropriations amounting to a little more than three-quarters of a billion dollars, but it is a reduction of approximately half a billion dollars under the budget. The biggest item in the bill, the item that represents more than 50 percent of it, is made mandatory by reason of our having passed the pay raise bill last year which Members will recall the House passed over the President's veto. The pay increase items in this bill add up to a total of \$401 million out of the grand total of \$773 million.

Now, I think it is worthy of note, and this point was adverted to by the gentleman from Ohio in his comments, that the executive departments of the Government, from the White House right on down through various agencies and departments, did a fine job in absorbing substantial parts of the pay increase. Agency-wide the absorptions amounted to 26 percent of the total salary increase voted by the Congress. On pages 578 and 579 of the hearings Members will find an agency by agency compilation of the net savings or the amounts absorbed by the various executive departments of the Government. We do a lot of breast beating up here on the Hill about waste and lack of economy downtown, but if you will consult this table, you will see that the legislative branch of the Government absorbed only one percent of the pay increase, which is 25 percent less than the average amount absorbed by

the executive departments. And, if these substantial absorptions by executive departments had not occurred, we would be here today appropriating three or four times as much money to take care of the pay increase as is included in the present bill.

I intend to ask permission when the committee rises and we return to the House to insert as a part of my remarks the tables set forth on pages 578 and 579 which will disclose agency by agency absorptions. Some of the agencies did much better than others. A number

of them absorbed 100 percent of the increase, including the White House, I might add. The lowest percentage absorbed was by the legislative branch, which I have already said amounted to 1 percent.

Employment reduction, 1959 and 1960 and absorption of Pay Act costs, 1961

[NOTE.—Cols. 2 and 3 of this table compare actual employment as of June 30 of each year with the June figures of an employment plan which showed the numbers that could have been employed each month during the fiscal year within the amount of funds available to the agency. In most cases, where an increase rather than a reduction is shown, the employment level was below the level that could have been financed during most of the year, but exceeded that level at year end.]

Organizational unit (1)	Percent of reduction or increase (+) from employment levels that could have been financed as of—		Percent absorption of Pay Act costs 1961 (4)	Organizational unit (1)	Percent of reduction or increase (+) from employment levels that could have been financed as of—		Percent absorption of Pay Act costs 1961 (4)
	June 30, 1959 (2)	June 30, 1960 (3)			June 30, 1959 (2)	June 30, 1960 (3)	
Legislative branch.....	(1)	(1)	1.0	Independent offices—Continued			
The judiciary.....	(1)	(1)	1.9	National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	+3.7	+4.6	100.0
Executive Office of the President:				National Capital Housing Authority.....	+11.9	+3	100.0
The White House.....	+1.5	+8.4	100.0	National Capital Planning Commission.....	+18.2	4.2	-----
Bureau of the Budget.....	2.2	+1.2	11.0	National Capital Transportation Agency.....	(1)	(1)	100.0
Council of Economic Advisers.....	-----	+3.2	1.0	National Labor Relations Board.....	18.5	+10.8	9.0
National Security Council.....	3.0	15.6	30.2	National Mediation Board.....	+3.5	+9.3	13.3
Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.....	16.8	1.6	31.9	National Science Foundation.....	.4	+21.5	100.0
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization.....	(1)	(1)	100.0	Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission.....	(1)	(1)	100.0
President's Committee on Fund Raising Within the Federal Service.....	(1)	(1)	100.0	Railroad Retirement Board.....	6.9	6.1	100.0
Funds appropriated to the President:				Renegotiation Board.....	5.3	3.7	24.5
Disaster relief.....	(1)	(1)	100.0	St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation.....	10.0	7.6	100.0
Expansion of defense production.....	(1)	(1)	100.0	Securities and Exchange Commission.....	1.7	2.0	-----
Mutual security.....	3.5	2.1	100.0	Selective Service System.....	4.0	1.9	4.2
President's special international program.....	(1)	(1)	7.8	Small Business Administration.....	.2	8.5	72.8
Independent offices:				Smithsonian Institution.....	5.5	.1	5.0
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.....	(1)	(1)	100.0	Subversive Activities Control Board.....	20.0	43.3	100.0
American Battle Monuments Commission.....	8.7	+2.7	100.0	Tariff Commission.....	-----	+7.5	.6
Atomic Energy Commission.....	5.0	1.9	100.0	Tax Court of the United States.....	-----	1.3	16.5
Civil Aeronautics Board.....	2.6	+1.1	2.6	U.S. Information Agency.....	3.7	1.1	-----
Civil Service Commission.....	4.0	2.9	33.9	U.S. Study Commission, Southeast River Basins.....	(1)	(1)	100.0
Commission on Civil Rights.....	+82.2	4.6	-----	U.S. Study Commission, Texas.....	(1)	(1)	-----
Export-Import Bank of Washington.....	4.6	6.7	100.0	Veterans' Administration.....	-----	1.1	2.9
Farm Credit Administration.....	11.4	2.0	100.0	General Services Administration.....	4.0	4.5	100.0
Federal Aviation Agency.....	1.5	1.8	21.9	Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	7.8	5.9	73.9
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.....	12.5	12.5	100.0	Department of Agriculture.....	3.8	2.3	39.5
Federal Communications Commission.....	+2.2	+3.2	5.4	Department of Commerce.....	4.3	+42.9	32.2
Federal Home Loan Bank Board.....	4.6	5.3	100.0	Department of Defense, military.....	2.2	3.2	44.4
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	1.4	+3.0	-----	Department of Defense, civil.....	4.9	5.3	51.0
Federal Power Commission.....	1.0	+2.3	-----	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	1.8	.5	71.7
Federal Trade Commission.....	.3	+3.4	-----	Department of the Interior.....	6.2	6.7	44.6
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.....	+3.8	+17.5	1.3	Department of Justice.....	2.6	+7	2.0
General Accounting Office.....	(1)	(1)	64.3	Department of Labor.....	+1.0	+3.8	19.6
Historical and memorial commissions: Civil War Centennial Commission.....	(1)	(1)	-----	Post Office Department.....	1.5	.7	-----
Indian Claims Commission.....	-----	-----	2.2	Department of State.....	.6	.9	28.3
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	.6	+1.3	-----	Treasury Department.....	1.8	1.7	7.4
				District of Columbia.....	(1)	(1)	12.0
				Total.....	+2.1	+2.3	26.2

¹ Data not compiled for legislative branch, the judiciary, the District of Columbia, or very small executive agencies.

² Includes 15,574 temporary piece-rate census workers. If these employees were excluded, there would be reduction of 2.2 percent.

³ Excludes the legislative branch, the judiciary, and the District of Columbia.

Comment was made by the gentleman from Iowa about the item for the District of Columbia, or the denial on the part of the committee of the \$6 million requested as a supplementary contribution by the Federal Government. May I say to him and to the other Members who serve on the District of Columbia Committee and also on the Appropriations Subcommittee that handles District of Columbia funds that I think we are going to have to revise our thinking about the way the District finances its operations. For example, it was brought out in our hearings that over the last few years \$280 million worth of property has been taken off the District of Columbia tax rolls, and \$81 million of that property came off within the last year. When the legislative branch of the Government takes over the block east of the Old House Office Building, it will cost the District of Columbia in loss of revenue half a million dollars a year.

Various nonprofit organizations throughout the country put up buildings in Washington, and their property remains off the tax rolls, yet the District of Columbia provides services for their occupants as well as for taxpaying organizations. That sort of thing amounts to a substantial tax loss to the District of Columbia.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will my friend from North Carolina yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. It is a singular fact, is it not, that you never hear a single squawk from the board of trade, or whatever it is called, in the District of Columbia, or the Commissioners when a multimillion dollar building is to be put up? When the land is taken over for that purpose, I never hear them oppose the construction of a single building in the District, whether it is needed or not.

Mr. JONAS. I think that is correct, and if I were a member of the board of trade I would not object to the construction of these buildings in the District of Columbia. I am not defending the situation. I am merely pointing out that the facts will show that substantial amounts of property year after year are taken off the tax rolls of the District of Columbia.

Mr. GROSS. I agree with the gentleman; but the point is that they apparently want to have their cake and eat it, too.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, apropos of that, I intend to ask permission when the Committee rises to put into the Record as part of my remarks page 587 of the hearings which sets forth a comparison between tax rates applicable in the District of Columbia and in Prince Georges County, Montgomery County, Arlington, Alexandria, Falls Church, and Fairfax. I have heard this subject discussed for years. There is widespread

differences of opinion as to whether those rates are higher than those in the surrounding territory or lower. The table will disclose the facts.

We asked the Commissioners to prepare this table just so the Members would have access to the comparable fig-

ures so they might be able better to judge for themselves whether the tax rates in the District of Columbia are fair, are comparable with those in the surrounding areas or not. I make no comment on that point myself. The figures will speak for themselves.

SCHEDULE A.—Tax comparison of major taxes in the Washington metropolitan area for fiscal year 1961 (tax burden of a family of 4 owning a residence and a car)

INCOME \$5,000

Taxes	District of Columbia		Maryland		Virginia			
	Current	Proposed by Commissioners	Montgomery	Prince Georges	Arlington	Alexandria	Falls Church	Fairfax
Income.....	\$38	\$38	\$39	\$39	\$47	\$47	\$47	\$47
Real property.....	170	170	205	186	176	145	173	163
Personal property.....	0	0	0	0	30	25	20	26
Sales.....	45	62	42	42	0	0	0	0
Auto tags.....	22	22	15	15	20	17	11	20
Total.....	275	292	301	282	273	234	251	256

INCOME \$7,500

Income.....	\$94	\$94	\$114	\$114	\$112	\$112	\$112	\$112
Real property.....	189	189	228	207	195	161	192	182
Personal property.....	0	0	0	0	43	35	30	38
Sales.....	63	88	63	63	0	0	0	0
Auto tags.....	32	32	15	15	20	17	11	20
Total.....	378	403	420	399	370	325	345	352

INCOME \$10,000

Income.....	\$155	\$155	\$189	\$189	\$225	\$225	\$225	\$225
Real property.....	253	253	304	276	260	214	256	242
Personal property.....	0	0	0	0	70	56	40	60
Sales.....	81	111	81	81	0	0	0	0
Auto tags.....	32	32	23	23	20	17	11	20
Total.....	521	551	597	569	575	512	532	547

INCOME \$15,000

Income.....	\$310	\$310	\$339	\$339	\$475	\$475	\$475	\$475
Real property.....	380	380	456	414	390	321	384	363
Personal property.....	0	0	0	0	109	88	60	94
Sales.....	118	168	126	126	0	0	0	0
Auto tags.....	32	32	23	23	20	17	11	20
Total.....	840	890	944	902	994	901	930	952

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. COHELAN. Is it not true that the Commissioners have recommended very substantial tax increases for the coming year?

Mr. JONAS. That is true. I understand that subject will be under discussion by the Legislative Commission in this session of the Congress.

Mr. COHELAN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further to me?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman will turn to page 8 of the bill, line 14, under the title "Civil Service Commission" there is an item of appropriation of \$57,000 for "Investigation of U.S. citizens for employment by international organizations."

The question is this: Are we giving psychiatric examinations to people that we send overseas, and if so, is that work still being done by privately hired psychiatrists in the District of Columbia?

Mr. JONAS. No, this item is to defray the cost of investigations by the Civil Service Commission of American citizens who seek employment in various international organizations. If we do not do this and we do not clear them, I think the gentleman from New York will bear me out and corroborate this that these organizations will hire foreign people. May I yield to the gentleman from New York to respond to that?

Mr. ROONEY. The requirement that Americans to be employed at the United Nations and other international organizations be examined by the Civil Service Commission is the result of a law enacted right here in the House of Representatives.

Mr. GROSS. I am not quarreling with that, and I think they ought to be screened. Is what the gentleman is saying that they are screened for security reasons? Is that correct?

Mr. ROONEY. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. Then these people are not being screened mentally as some are being screened by hiring private psychiatrists to give them psychiatric examinations.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield to our distinguished colleague from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], such time as he may desire.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, the budget requested \$25,707,000 for the Department of the Interior. The committee allowed them \$13,395,000, just about half. I think the money allowed is justified for most of it is needed to reimburse other activities for funds transferred to cover the cost of fighting forest fires. Last summer and fall we experienced the worst fire season in the last 20 to 25 years. The other items are chiefly for pay act costs and hurricane damage. The budget estimate of \$12 million for the helium program, is not needed at this time and has been deferred for consideration in the regular 1962 bill.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL].

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, I take the floor at this time to discuss some of the problems faced by our communities as a result of Federal impact, and to discuss some of the situations arising under Public Laws 815 and 874. I understand an amendment is to be offered later by the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], to restore the 15 percent cut in appropriations on P.L. 815 and 874, and I take the floor at this time only to discuss my position and support of the amendment because the very respectable gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], if he follows his general plan, might ask for a limitation of time under the 5-minute rule and we might not have sufficient time to discuss this subject at that time.

It is unfortunate there has been a lot of confusion and misunderstanding concerning the so-called Federal aid to impacted areas program, thinking it is in somewhat the same category as many general aid programs and Federal welfare programs. Nothing could be further from the fact. Actually Public Laws 815 and 874 are merely a formula by means of which the Federal Government can meet a portion of its obligation to communities in which they are operating, in which they own property, and in which they are the principal industry.

I recognize, like most Members, that there are many benefits in having the Federal Government operating in our community. They provide for healthy payrolls, for healthy stimulation to our economy, but that does not give the Federal Government an excuse or right to be a freeloader and not pay some of the obligation to that community that a similar activity would have to pay in a similar set of circumstances. Maybe one of the things that caused the confusion is that the formula is based on the number of children of employees that work on tax-free Federal property.

And therefore is confused with the general Federal aid-to-education program. There is nothing sacred about this formula. There are other formulas that could be used and which could be just as equitable. We could use the assessed valuation of the property as a method of Federal payment, and it

would be just as satisfactory, in fact, more satisfactory insofar as my communities are concerned. One problem which is created by the Federal Government, and which is not mentioned often enough, I am afraid, is the fact that we have on the statute books a Federal law that exempts military personnel from payment of local personal property taxes, State income taxes, automobile license tags and things of that sort known as the soldiers and sailors civil relief act. There is nothing wrong with that act, those are part of the fringe benefits for military personnel. Maybe our Federal Government should provide these benefits for our military personnel, but it is not fair for the Federal Government to grant this fringe benefit to members of the Armed Forces and expect the communities and the State governments to absorb it. In Fairfax County alone, which is only a portion of the communities I represent, we have over 15,000 military people living there. They are actually taxed about \$300 less than the average civilian in the same general pay category. In other words, Fairfax would be losing about \$4½ million to \$5 million a year as a result of a Federal law. Certainly, I think the overwhelming majority of the Members of this body feel it is fair and proper for the Federal Government to meet, let us say, at least a portion of that deficit that a community has to absorb as a result of a Federal law. Congress has recognized that they do have an obligation to these communities as a result of the Federal activities in those areas. The problem we have had, however, during the past 10 years is the uncertainty of the program, whether it will be extended or not or whether the communities will receive the full appropriations which have been authorized. It is very difficult for communities to plan an orderly budget. Now all of my communities, and I imagine most of the school districts in the country have planned their budget for this year in anticipation of receiving the full appropriations authorized by law. There are no other sources of revenue to meet these deficits, if we fail to make up this 15 percent deficiency in this bill here today. I do hope my colleagues will support the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] when he offers the amendment later on during the discussion.

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROYHILL. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOSMER. I commend the gentleman for the excellent statement he has made, with which I fully agree.

Mr. MCINTIRE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROYHILL. I yield to the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. MCINTIRE. I would like to associate myself with the statement of the gentleman. In the Third District in Maine, I have 24 school districts which are involved in the operation of Public Law 815 and Public Law 374. I think it should be pointed out there is a classification "B" within this formula where a local community does share half of the cost of these pupils. There is a

great deal of equity and very firm justification for these funds. I would say also that we are within the fiscal and the school year, and it is an inappropriate time to deny 15 percent of these funds.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROYHILL. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. I, too, would like to associate myself with the remarks made by the gentleman. I would like to point out the fact that I have some 60 school districts in some of which over half of the pupils are federally impacted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, at the beginning of the session of the 87th Congress, I introduced a joint concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Interstate Commerce Commission reevaluate its present regulations governing the transportation of explosives over the rail systems and over the highways of the Nation. I submitted in support of that resolution some days ago, a list of about 19 accidents that have happened in the last 3 years, and that is not a complete list. The situation is getting to the point where there have to be better regulations governing the transportation of these explosives. The 42 of the railway systems of the United States and the Railway Brotherhood have been insisting, and the Interstate Commerce Commission has finally agreed to conduct the necessary investigations to change their regulations.

I am advised that they have no funds with which to initiate that investigation. I am not asking, and I shall not offer an amendment to put it in the deficiency bill, but I would like for the members of the Committee on Appropriations in charge of appropriations in the regular budget for the Interstate Commerce Commission to give consideration to it and to put in the item of \$50,000 which the Interstate Commerce Commission said would be necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY] has expired.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I have been here some time but have never been able to learn just why we have a supplementary appropriation bill. So I assume that perhaps expenses have gone up or the need has gone up since we made the first estimate or passed the original bill.

The members of the Committee on Appropriations work very, very hard, and practically all the time. It is doubtful if very many of us who are not members of that committee know the reasons for what they do. They usually know the necessity for and how large an appropriation should be. If we did know or

had the information they had, perhaps we would not say anything.

Looking over the bill, on page 17, I find \$2,500 for a medal for Robert Frost; and then it says, "As authorized by the act of September 13, 1960." I suppose if we had any fault to find with that award, that would have been the time, back on August 30 when the bill went through on the private calendar.

At that time, none of the official objectors on either side raised an objection to the bill and interested parties assured me the medal was richly deserved as a tribute to a patriotic citizen who had made substantial contributions to the welfare of our country.

The Speaker recognized me to offer an amendment to strike out or reduce the amount, but, instead of proceeding to ask that the amount be stricken or reduced, my request was to speak out of order when I stated that I would like to offer an amendment calling for the presentation of a gold medal to the chairman of any committee of the House who would give consideration to a bill then pending which would protect the civil right of an individual to earn a livelihood without paying tribute to some organization.

Please turn to page 537 of the hearings—

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, before he leaves that item will he yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Yes; I yield.

Mr. JONAS. The gentleman from Michigan is absolutely correct. The place to object to many of these items for which we bring in appropriations is when the authorization bills come to the floor. The Appropriations Committee does not rubberstamp authorizations. I will assure the gentleman of that, but it puts the Committee on Appropriations in the position of having said to it, "This has already been authorized. Why do you turn it down?" I think we are all derelict in not paying closer attention when the authorization bills come up, because whenever they are passed, creating a new agency or a new item or assigning new duties to agencies, it ultimately means that your Committee on Appropriations will have a request to implement that new program with funds.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I thank the gentleman. Of course he is right, but does the gentleman not recall—and I ask the gentleman from Texas, Mr. THOMAS—when these authorization bills come up—the gentleman has been here a long time—do you not remember that we are often told it is not an appropriation, that it is just an authorization bill? Is that not the way many bills go through? The skids are greased by the repeated statement that "this does not cost the Government anything." It is just authorizing the money to be spent, and that our objection should come when the appropriation bill comes up. Is that not so?

Mr. THOMAS. And the other half of the story is, may I say to my distinguished colleague, when the Appropriations Committee turns them down, they say, "There is that hardhearted Appropriations Committee just flouting the will of the House."

So you see where it leaves the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. That is the reason I try to go along with the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the leader of our party yield to me?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. May I have some more time?

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I must yield to the ranking member of my party first.

Mr. GROSS. I think the most that can be said about this \$2,500 medal is that it is solid gold and the gold undoubtedly will stay in this country.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Is that the reason the gentleman is for it?

Mr. GROSS. No, I am not for it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Is this to protect the dollar?

Mr. GROSS. I say the best that can be said for it, the most that can be said for it is that it keeps the gold in this country.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I thank the gentleman.

I now yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. PELLY. The gentleman referred to the fact that we obligate ourselves by authorization and later on the Appropriations Committee has to supply funds. Today we are going to consider H.R. 4510 for feed grains, and in that particular bill we have a provision which would obligate us for \$500 million in advance so that at a later time the Committee on Appropriations will have to appropriate \$500 million.

I commend the gentleman for calling these things to our attention and I hope it may be possible when this feed grain bill comes up to change that provision so that it will require an appropriation bill to furnish the funds.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I am looking for some justification for this item. It is a small one, \$2,500. That is little, on a Federal appropriation bill, but to some of my constituents it is typical of what we are doing. Spending seems to be our first objective. Please turn to page 537—and you will find this:

Mr. ROONEY. With regard to the gold medal for Mr. Robert Frost, is \$2,500 the amount authorized in the enabling legislation?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes. That is about what it costs us to make that medal. This medal is a 3-inch medal, solid gold. You never know until you design it how much gold it will hold, but it will hold 16 or 17 ounces, which is about \$600 in gold. Then we have to make the sculptured models and the dies, et cetera.

That is the testimony on this item.

It all goes back to the authorization, but that is all there is to it, and I understand the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], did not touch on the proposition of whether the medal was justified, earned, or needed. Apparently not, because that is all there is. I ask the gentleman from Texas if there is anything more to it.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I understand the gentleman mentioned my name. I do not know what he had to say about me but I trust it was complimentary.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. My intent was, always is, to compliment the gentleman. What is it the gentleman wants?

Mr. ROONEY. I want to know what the gentleman is talking about.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. This is on the proposition of \$2,500 for a medal.

Mr. ROONEY. If the gentleman is kicking about the medal for Robert Frost why did he not object to it at the time the authorization bill was before the House on last August 30?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Have I not voted against pretty nearly everything?

I have tried to explain that.

Mr. ROONEY. Many Members do not object when the authorization bill is before the House, but object only when it comes to appropriations.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. That is often true. Let us get right on that point. If the House authorizes it do you appropriate no matter what it is?

Mr. ROONEY. Why attack this item of \$2,500 for our leading American poet?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. We are giving him a medal and that is all there is to it. You may criticize my voting. Many say I vote no too often. I remember a time when you people voted a lifetime pension to the Comptroller General of \$18,500 any time he wanted to retire after he served 10 years. It came up under suspension. Very few voted against it.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I am not distinguished, but I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Has the gentleman ever looked at the figures over the past 8 years to see what has happened to the Federal budget?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I have looked at several things, and if there has been any time in the past several years when there has been any economy in appropriations, I want to know about it. You can put that in the RECORD after research, if you will. I will tell you something else. Here is the way the record stands: The Appropriations Committee recommends this expenditure because we had authorized it.

I hope that someone on this side who thinks something about the taxpayers' dollar when it comes to spending it will remember that when we come to these authorizations.

Here is another one, and I voted against this, I will say to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY]. I refer to page 18, title 2, increased pay costs. Your committee did not have any discretion, I admit, you had to come through with the appropriation because this Congress just before election authorized it, and do you remember that sitting up there in the gallery and over there the postal employees in uniform, the poor rural carriers put the heat on? And is it not true

that six members of the Post Office Committee who worked so hard to get that bill through did not come back? They were on deck fighting for the Federal employees but where were the beneficiaries of that legislation on election day, November 8? And now, you are taking away all their jobs when it can be done and if held by Republicans and giving them to Democrats. What did we do? We authorized these pay increases and here for six pages we are caught with increased appropriations for additional millions.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

(Mr. BROWN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to do something I have very seldom done since I have been a Member of this House, and that is to urge support of an amendment, which I understand is to be offered very soon to this bill, that will increase by \$29 million the amount of appropriations contained therein in order that the Federal Government shall be compelled and required to meet its obligations in certain federally impacted school districts by making payments in lieu of taxes that would have been collected from any private employer who might have moved a factory into one of those school districts. The obligation was made by the Federal Government; the obligation should be kept.

I originally supported and led the fight on this side of the House when Public Laws 815 and 874 were enacted. Those laws simply provide that the Federal Government shall pay into certain school districts, which are impacted by Federal installations certain amounts of money in lieu of taxes to help support the schools which have been loaded down with students moving in as a result of Government action. It is a very simple proposition. I know there is now a proposition pending to eliminate, or to reduce these contributions by half, then to say "now, get the rest of your money out of the general Federal aid to education bill."

I do not want to see this House take action today which will mean, in effect and in fact, we will pass this \$29 million load on to the backs of a few local taxpayers, mostly farmers and small-town business people, and say to them: "You go ahead and pay the cost of educating the children the great Federal Government has imposed upon your school system?"

Mr. BECKER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. BECKER. Mr. Chairman, I want to join with my colleagues in support of the proposed amendment to restore the full amount for federally impacted school districts.

For years I have fought on behalf of a number of school districts in my congressional district. This is a matter of fairness and equity. Schools made their budgets counting on the full sum.

Therefore I shall ask my colleagues in the House to support the amendment.

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mrs. MAY. I would like to associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from Ohio. I represent a number of school areas that are federally impacted districts. I might say whenever they wrote me to ask for a restoration of these funds I wrote back and asked them to spell out conditions of genuine need. In answer, there was not a district that did not show it had reached its legal limit on bond issues and in addition has gone into other debt, through special levies.

To have this source of funds discontinued would cause severe handicap to the progress of these schools, and it is imperative that the program be continued if they are to maintain present standards. With so little taxable wealth behind each school child in these federally impacted districts, they would be totally incapable of continuing on a competitive basis with other school districts.

I share the concern of these school districts, and urge that adequate monies be available to support a good educational program, through full entitlement under Public Law 874 for the current fiscal year.

(Mrs. MAY asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

[Mr. BROWN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Chairman, first I want to congratulate the gentleman on the statement he is making and I want to associate myself with his remarks. I would like to ask this question: Are you not in agreement that our entire concept of Federal aid for these federally impacted areas should be considered completely independently of some of the other proposals for education?

Mr. BROWN. Certainly. I shall oppose the endeavor to include federally impacted school district funds in the general Federal aid to education legislation to which I am opposed fundamentally.

Mr. HARSHA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HARSHA. Mr. Chairman, I would like to congratulate the gentleman on his remarks as they pertain to federally impacted school districts and I would like to associate myself with

those remarks and say that I wholeheartedly concur in them.

Mr. BROWN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN. I yield to the gentleman from New Hampshire.

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Chairman, I would like to commend the gentleman for the fine statement he has made and associate myself with the position that he has taken. I intend to support the proposed amendment. If the amendment is not adopted, a great hardship will be worked on many of the school districts in New Hampshire.

Mr. BROWN. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to associate myself with the remarks which the gentleman just expressed on this subject and with those of our colleague, the gentleman from Virginia, which were made previously.

The passage of the amendment would make the Federal payment to school boards in areas affected by substantial Government tax-exempt property nearer the full entitlement under existing law. This is not a grant to local school boards, nor a windfall, but rather a payment for services rendered which the Congress took upon itself to pay in 1950 and which it has renewed since that time. It is more than a reimbursement to local communities for revenue lost through tax-exempt Federal property.

It is normal to have a concentration of population in metropolitan areas attracted by the opportunities for employment. In the usual case, however, the employers of commercial or industrial enterprises pay substantial realty, inventory, income and other taxes. These contributions to the treasuries of local and State governments are supplemented by taxes on residential properties and other levies. This amendment calls for a contribution analogous to such taxes paid by employers.

The defeat of this amendment to supply a deficiency would be the failure to redeem a pledge. It is fair to say that school districts in 50 States would be directly affected by nonfulfillment of this commitment. The defeat of this amendment would impose one of two alternatives upon those areas affected. To carry on existing educational programs, such areas would be required to increase the local tax load on the people in their own community. The other, and more serious alternative, would be to cut back existing educational programs at a time when everyone recognizes the need for more and better educational opportunities. It has already been said that in some States this latter alternative would have to be adopted for they are already taxing at the maximum rate allowed under their State constitutions.

In one county in the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland the average daily attendance in 1960 for purposes of Public Law 874 was in excess of 25,000 pupils. In formulating the school

budget, local school boards should and do count on 100 percent of entitlement.

It is my opinion that the House should pass the amendment to enable the local school boards to receive what the Congress has already declared they deserve.

(Mr. MATHIAS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BATTIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. BATTIN. Mr. Chairman, I, too, wish to associate myself with the gentleman from Ohio and thank him for taking this time to express the view of many of us.

Mr. BROWN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, in the absence of further requests, I ask that the clerk read.

The CHAIRMAN. The clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Education

Grants for Library Services

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1960, for "Grants for library services", \$1,300,000.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FOGARTY: On page 6, after line 6, insert:

"Payment to school districts: For an additional amount for payment to school districts \$29,990,000."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, all this amendment would do would be to guarantee these school districts 100 percent of what they are entitled to under present law.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. The committee is under no disillusion as to the attitude and the temper of the House, and without objection the committee will accept the amendment.

Mr. TABER. I object.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I will not attempt to take the gentleman off his feet and I shall not, but I move that at the close of the gentleman's 5 minutes all debate close and ask for a vote on the amendment.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GROSS. Is that a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. THOMAS. I will withdraw it at this time.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment has already been discussed by many Members who, perhaps, know more about this subject than I do. I remember when the authorization passed in 1950 I opposed it because with the authorization went an appropriation of \$25 million. Since then I have visited many of these districts all over the country and I found that I was wrong. I have been on the right side ever since.

And without exception, since the fiscal year 1951 we have come into this House with amendments such as we are proposing today to make sure that all of these nearly 4,000 school districts in our country get 100 percent of what they are entitled to under the law.

We extended this law a couple of years ago, I think, without a dissenting vote in this House. This law has been amended and extended three or four times since 1950 and I do not remember one dissenting vote in the past 10 years.

Many of these school districts are in small areas, especially rural areas where they have Federal installations, and practically all schools made up their budgets last March and April when the law was as it is today. They figured their budgets on the basis of what the law said and they expected the Congress to live up to its word. Now we are telling them, if we do not adopt this amendment to restore the money, that we are going to cut them back 15 percent from what they planned almost a year ago to operate with.

It has been said that some of these school districts have not raised their taxes as they should. But in nearly every area into which I have gone, I have found that these taxes come from real estate holders, home owners; and it is certainly unfair now to expect them to raise their taxes just because Congress is going to go back on its word.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN. The gentleman might point out the fact that in many of these small districts the voters, based upon the pledge made by the Federal Government, voted additional school levies, tax levies, against themselves to meet their share of the cost of operating these schools. The action proposed today would vitiate those actions taken by those local districts.

Mr. FOGARTY. As I said before, we have done this every year with the exception of 1958. In 1959 we restored over \$7 million. Last year we voted overwhelmingly to restore over \$22 million, to bring the amount up to what the school districts were entitled to. If we do not pass this amendment today we will be breaking our word legally and morally to every one of the 4,000 school districts of this country that have taken advantage of this program. I do not think the Congress wants to do that.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, the committee did not have a budget estimate for this amount or for any amount. We did not consider the item because it was not in the budget. We have not had any opportunity to verify the figures. I am sure they are correct or the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] would not have stated them as he did on the floor. But we did not have any budget estimate and we had no testimony on this matter.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] has expired.

(Mr. FOGARTY asked and was given permission to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman is correct. I can understand the position the committee took, because they had no recommendation from the Bureau of the Budget. But this is the same situation that faced us last year and, though we had no budgeted item for \$22 million, we did put \$22 million into the bill because we felt it was the consensus of the Congress that we should live up to the law that we had passed by a unanimous vote.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Chairman, I want to congratulate the gentleman for offering this amendment and I pledge him my full support. I have one school district that has 96 percent of its students coming from a Federal installation, the other 4 percent coming from farms. This school district had its budget planned for the year. If we lop off 15 percent from this item those farmers who have nothing to do with impacting the area are going to suffer very materially.

Mr. FOGARTY. There will be a considerable tax rise at the local level and they just cannot afford it now because it is coming out of the real estate tax, and even if it could be done it would be too late to help for this school year.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois.

Mrs. CHURCH. I thank the gentleman personally and officially for offering this amendment. I happen to have a district which includes four military installations and in which the federally impacted schools have prepared their budgets in justifiable anticipation of this amount. I wish that we had time to point out with what efficiency and fairness the program has been administered by the department here. It would be of serious moment for us to lose this additional amount. What is far more serious is that we could have brought against us the charge that we are not keeping faith with those who have planned these school programs in the expectation of a full payment.

Mr. FOGARTY. We have spent over a billion dollars in this program and we had almost no criticism about the way it has been administered.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from New York, and I would hope that he would go along with us on this amendment.

Mr. TABER. I just wanted to say to the gentleman that instead of its being 50 percent of the budget, it is 15 percent.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thought I said 15 percent, but in some local districts payments under this law equal more than 50 percent of the local school budget.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SPRINGER. I want to congratulate the gentleman on his stand, and hope his amendment is adopted.

In the State of Illinois, since the tax has already been levied, it is not possible retroactively to collect this tax. In other words, this would be a complete loss unless the Federal Government lives up to its promise in this instance. I take it in many other States it would not be possible to levy a tax retroactively. For that reason, it is most important that the Federal Government pay its fair share.

Mr. FOGARTY. If we do not adopt this amendment it would be a simple and outright breach of faith with these 4,000 school districts where they have planned for these additional funds.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Who recommended the cut?

Mr. FOGARTY. The Bureau of the Budget, in effect, made the cut by failing to recommend this appropriation.

Mr. GROSS. The new Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. FOGARTY. This was the old Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. GROSS. Was it concurred in by the present Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. FOGARTY. I assume it was, because no action was taken and no budget request has come before us.

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. 80 percent of the communities in my district are impacted areas. The restoration of these funds will bring them up to 100 percent of the entitlement. During the past 24 hours I have received many telegrams from school authorities on this subject.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may be allowed to extend their remarks on this subject at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAGEN of California. Mr. Chairman, I take pleasure in commending our colleague from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], for his zeal in seeking approval of an amendment to the bill under consideration to provide adequate funds to permit the payment of full entitlements to school districts eligible for assistance under Public Law 874.

It is my intention to support this amendment to appropriate \$29,900,000 to permit 100-percent payment to the affected districts. If this amendment is not enacted, many school districts will be required to operate on limited funds during the current 1960-61 fiscal year with resulting curtailments in their educational functions.

I might say that my congressional district in California is one of those which is most seriously affected by the fund shortage. At least 10 school districts located in the area which I represent will find themselves in serious financial difficulties if this appropriation is not approved.

It should be noted that the Federal impactment programs as set forth in Public Laws 815 and 874 constitute an obligation upon the U.S. Government. By enacting these statutes and succeeding legislation extending the program, the Congress has recognized the responsibility of providing financial aid to areas which are confronted with financial problems as a result of the existence of Federal military installations or other activities.

Unfortunately, many of the school districts which would be adversely affected are those which have an extremely low ad valorem tax base and extremely high costs of operation. This is particularly true in my congressional district with respect to schools which are serving the students of persons who are stationed at or employed by the Naval Ordnance Test Station, China Lake, Calif., and Edwards Air Force Base at Muroc, Calif. These installations are carrying on activities which are vital to our national defense effort. By virtue of the fact that they are located in the Mojave Desert, the school districts involved are without the customary broad tax base and, moreover, their relative isolation from a metropolitan area brings about increased costs of operation and maintenance. These two factors are more than sufficient to justify the assistance which is afforded by the Federal impactment program.

By way of demonstrating that this assistance does not constitute a grab bag program, I should also point out that in another area of my congressional district, several other school districts are beginning to feel the financial pinch because of an influx due to a Federal installation. I refer to the area in Kings County, Calif., in the vicinity of the Lemoore Naval Air Station, which is scheduled to be commissioned in July. Because of the activity at the air station, there has been a considerable increase in the population of a number of schools in the area. They are recipients, and properly so, of this program and they likewise will be confronted with difficult financial problems if this amendment is not adopted.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, I cordially compliment the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island in the offering of this very timely and pertinent and necessary amendment. I likewise cordially associate myself with all of the arguments which he has made in support of his amendment to put back into the bill the \$29 million plus to be distributed according to law to the school districts throughout our Nation, commonly termed impacted school districts; several of which are in the great 23d District, Los Angeles County, Calif., which I represent, this, my 15th year in Congress.

I might say I have received from each and everyone of my several impacted school districts urgent request that I support in this Congress the fact that they, and each of them, need this money from the U.S. Congress which they have heretofore been receiving and which they have heretofore been promised they would continue to receive. In other words, Mr. Chairman, these impacted school districts have made their budgetary plans of expenses for this school year without having had opportunity to provide against the tragic emergency which will certainly occur unless this amendment is carried.

Some of my school districts, for which I speak, are so situated economically and on their respective tax basis that they cannot immediately raise the very substantial sum of money they will be deprived of unless this amendment is carried and put into effect. The sums which have been heretofore made available to the impacted school districts in my congressional district under Public Law 874 have not been small amounts; they have been fairly substantial amounts which cannot be readily had for these impacted school districts merely for the asking from other sources. I shall vote for the amendment and I sincerely urge that all Members of this great legislative body do likewise.

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Chairman, it is my hope that the House will give favorable consideration to the amendment offered by my colleague, Mr. FOGARTY. The \$29,990,000 is needed to give full entitlement under Public Law 874.

Local citizens in federally affected school areas are, of course, anxious to provide the best possible education for their children. They wish to have them study in school buildings which not only boast modern comfort, but which adequately provide for the newer and expanded instruction programs which this important era demands. These citizens, in many instances, have bonded themselves highly to provide local funds needed for education.

If the full entitlement is not granted it will create undue hardship on cities and towns in my district close to Pease Air Force Base and the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. I cite a few instances of what the loss will be to some of the school districts in the southeastern part of New Hampshire. Supervisory Union 56, \$5,000; Supervisory Union 16, \$7,680; Portsmouth, more than \$100,000; Dover, \$11,700; Supervisory Union 21, more than \$20,000.

I sincerely hope that the House will act favorably on the Fogarty amendment.

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Chairman, I am happy to wholeheartedly support the restoration of the \$29 million cut in this supplemental appropriation bill for Public Laws 815 and 874.

To me it is welching on a promise to encourage the impacted school districts to plan construction and, in many instances, to make commitments to provide facilities in these expanding communities and then fail to provide the funds.

These two programs, in my judgment, are among the outstanding Federal projects that have more than lived up to the expectations of the original authors—we should not desert them or the youth of our Nation who might otherwise be prevented from receiving the basic education which is, after all, their American heritage.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, we certainly have an obligation to appropriate \$29,990,000 to the U.S. Department of Education so that it can make full entitlement payments to the school districts throughout the Nation coming under the provisions of Public Law 874.

The Department is deficient 15 percent in its fiscal year 1961 appropriation to make 100-percent entitlement payments to the school districts in federally impacted areas. Several of these school districts are in my congressional district. The school superintendents and school committees of Springfield, Chicopee, Ludlow, Granby, South Hadley, Hatfield, Amherst, Hadley, and Northampton had all planned their school department budgets for the year on the basis of receiving full 100-percent entitlement under Public Law 874, so I think we owe this debt to them, and other school districts throughout the United States.

Mr. Chairman, I have been aware of the 15-percent deficiency in the Public Law 874 fiscal 1961 appropriation for some time. As a member of the Appropriation Deficiency Subcommittee, I had inquired informally of Department officials and was advised they planned to seek additional funds to meet the obligation to these school districts. My colleague, Congressman FOGARTY, a member of the regular Appropriations Subcommittee for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, has just offered the amendment to appropriate \$29,990,000 to the Department of Education for Public Law 874 and I am happy to join with him in support.

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion I would like to list here the sums school districts in the Second Congressional District of Massachusetts would lose if this amendment does not carry:

Chicopee, \$93,483; Ludlow, \$3,810; Granby, \$2,866.35; South Hadley, \$4,759.95; Hatfield \$719; Amherst, \$844.95; Hadley, \$575.85; Springfield, \$41,653.05; Northampton, \$6,651.

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Chairman, I concur with Mr. BROWN on the position he has taken on the Fogarty amendment to H.R. 5188. I wish to associate my remarks with his. I urge the other members of the committee to support this amendment.

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to strongly endorse Mr. FOGARTY's deficiency appropriation proposal which would enable the Federal Government to pay the full entitlement to local school districts under Public Law 874.

The \$187,310,000 which has been appropriated so far in fiscal year 1961 is sufficient to satisfy only 85 percent of this entitlement. An additional \$29,990,000 is needed if the Federal Government is going to pay all local districts their

full entitlement for the current school year.

Mr. Chairman, this is a very serious matter. Local school districts prepared their 1960-61 budgets in the spring of 1960. At that time they had every reason to believe that the Federal Government would pay its full share under Public Law 874. Unless the additional 15 percent is voted now by the Congress many school districts throughout the country, including all the school districts in the Seventh California District which I represent, will be seriously and adversely affected.

The Federal Government has assumed the responsibility of assisting school districts in federally impacted areas since 1950. I urge the Members of the House to completely fulfill this responsibility for fiscal year 1961 by voting the additional \$29,990,000 for Public Law 874.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Mr. Chairman, I add my support to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY]. I commend him for his amendment and also for his past support and participation in this worthy program of giving needed assistance to federally impacted schools.

As the gentleman has stated, this is only the appropriation of the funds that the law allows these school districts to receive. Since these school districts are charged with the responsibility of educating and caring for the children of transitory Federal personnel, I feel the Federal Government has a moral and legal obligation to offer this assistance.

I assure the gentleman of my support of his proposal.

Mr. GARLAND. Mr. Chairman, I rise to commend the gentleman from Rhode Island for making this motion. Certainly it is not the intent of this Congress to renege on its obligations at this time. Serious hardships would be imposed on a great many school districts in the First District of Maine if this motion is not carried, due to impact on the communities involved by the Government installations in Kittery and Brunswick, Maine.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Chairman, as one who has watched with great satisfaction the efficacy of the programs administered under the provisions of Public Laws 815 and 874, I rise to reaffirm my support of these programs.

In my district, the Fourth Alabama, there are a number of Federal installations. At Anniston is Fort McClellan, the center of the Chemical Corps Training School and the permanent home of the Women's Army Corps. This base also serves as the training center for many of the National Guard units of the Southern States. Nearby is the Anniston Ordnance Depot, where thousands of civilians are engaged in defense work.

Also in my district, at Selma, is located Craig Air Force Base, which is important to the air defense of this Nation. At Childersburg, the huge Alabama Ordnance Works is on a standby basis.

With such installations as these, of course, the Fourth Alabama District has a great number of Federal employees and the school-age children of these employees are provided their educational

requirements through the public school systems of the cities and counties where they live. Cities which are affected by the schoolchildren associated with these installations include Anniston, Childersburg, Selma, Talladega, Piedmont, and Jacksonville, and the counties of St. Clair, Dallas, Calhoun, Elmore, and Talladega. To these school systems, Public Law 874 means as much as one-half million dollars in annual Federal assistance. It is obvious that these schools could not operate as effectively and efficiently as they now do, if funds from this program were removed.

I can go further and state that it would have been impossible for the public schools in these areas to operate with the burdens which have been placed upon them by the addition of the federally connected students had not the programs of Public Laws 874 and 815 been operative.

To remove or curtail these programs would place a burden on many of these areas altogether beyond their means. School systems in the cities and counties of the Fourth Alabama District which I have mentioned would have to multiply their tax rates beyond endurance to sustain adequate schools for all their children, including those of workers at the Federal installations.

There could be no alternative but a lowering of the quality of public schooling in those areas. I submit that this would be a tragic paradox in a day and age when we recognize the demand for better educational opportunities and better educated children, and when Congress is asked to consider legislation broader than any other program ever submitted to encourage education.

I support the amendment to provide more funds under the deficiency appropriation for Public Law 874. Without these funds, nearly 60 school systems in the State of Alabama will have their participation in this program prorated 15 percent, at a resulting loss to these systems of something over \$600,000. I assure you, Mr. Speaker, that our State and our school systems cannot assume this added burden.

I urge adoption of the amendment by the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

Mr. WILSON of California. Mr. Chairman, as a result of prior action by this Congress school districts throughout the United States have budgeted their school programs based on receipt of 100 percent of the entitlements under the Federal impact legislation. To date, the Federal Government has provided only 85 percent of the funds previously designated by the Congress for this program and there is now an estimated deficiency of \$29,990,000 that is working a very serious, and in some cases tragic hardship, on school districts throughout the country.

The situation in my own congressional district, located in San Diego County, Calif., points up the severity of this deficiency. Records show that my district has had the most federally connected children of any county in the United States. It is the center of much of our defense effort, including the production

of the Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile and the F-106 fighter interceptor aircraft. In addition, it is one of the major naval bases of the country with over a dozen naval installations and commands, including headquarters for elements of the Pacific Fleet.

The present 15 percent deficiency will result in serious cutbacks in the educational services available to thousands of children who are directly affected.

All of this activity means that the Federal Government has removed a considerable amount of land and property from the tax rolls and through the impact legislation the Federal Government has assumed an obligation to provide assistance to our school districts who are burdened by this heavy concentration of Federal activity.

May I urge favorable action today in appropriating the funds required to remove the deficiency and give these school districts 100 percent of their entitlements.

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] and compliment him for his interest in the problem of the schools in the federally impacted areas.

In the Fourth Missouri District there are two large air bases, an arsenal, and an Army records center. Each year the schools of this area are filled with students, many of whom come from families living upon the bases and many from the surrounding areas outside of these air bases and arsenal.

The amendment being offered here today on the floor is certainly necessary for the continued operation of these school districts and the failure to adopt this amendment would imperil the orderly and efficient operation of their school program. To deny this amendment or defeat it would create an imbalance in these districts which would seriously impair the level of instruction and the general quality of these schools.

It has been said by some of those in the debate who would oppose this amendment—which would restore money left out or omitted by the Appropriations Committee pursuant to Public Law 874—that these funds were not budgeted and that the Bureau of the Budget opposes this amendment because it is beyond their budget contemplation. Let me hasten to add that from the Federal viewpoint it may not have been budgeted but every single bit of this money which has long been contemplated, has very definitely been budgeted by the various local school districts. This will not upset the Federal budget one iota but this certainly will throw out of balance and into disorder every single budget of these little school districts that are trying to survive with their levies from local sources now just about at the legal maximum.

To deny the continuation of these funds by defeating this amendment will in effect be a breach of faith with these school districts. Now, if the time comes that it is decided to suspend and terminate this program let us do so at a cut-off date down the road far enough that these districts will learn well in advance

that they are not to expect this assistance any further. Very candidly, I shall oppose such a suspension or determination because the local conditions which are created are those which come about by an influx of service personnel or Federal workers and not conditions created by the local school districts. But if the majority of the Congress decides that this program shall be ended then let us do away with Public Law 874 or the authorization bill itself and let everyone know they cannot hereafter live in contemplation or expectancy that they will receive these funds.

The authorization bill is on the books. These districts have a perfect right to believe there will be appropriated funds pursuant to it. Let us keep faith and adopt this amendment.

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment of the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] and subscribe to the reasons he has given in behalf of his amendment. Not only have the school systems throughout the Nation been led to expect the full amount of Federal school impact funds previously authorized by the Congress and embodied in existing law, but most of them have in fact relied upon the integrity of the Federal Government in this regard and budgeted accordingly.

The situation is particularly acute in Alaska which is the site of five major military bases and many other Federal installations which contribute heavily to the rapidly growing school population of Alaska. Furthermore, the cost of school construction in most parts of Alaska is twice that of the other States, and operation of Alaska's excellent school system is extremely costly. Fifty percent of the total income of Alaska goes for public education.

In speaking for all the school districts in the United States, including Alaska, I urge adoption of the pending amendment.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. The amendment offered by the gentleman not only affects my district but five surrounding school districts are affected by the failure to include sufficient money in the budget to keep the plans of this year going.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Rhode Island has expired.

(By unanimous consent, at the request of Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina, Mr. FOGARTY was permitted to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Along with 90 percent of my colleagues on the right, or at least 90 percent of them, I want to add my compliments to the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island for the outstanding work he has done. The gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] has done yeoman work in this field. We have solemn contracts with school districts that have not only levied

additional taxes, but have reached their constitutional tax limit. These funds are contained in their budgets to run their schools. It is a matter of life or death for these communities. To cut this appropriation would amount to an abrogation of a solemn contract with these local school districts.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thank the gentleman from South Carolina. He has stated the case much better than I have.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. I want to say that the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] deserves the thanks not only of this Congress, but the thanks of the Nation for keeping faith with the people of America and our schoolchildren.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from California whose State is one of the biggest recipients of this fund.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] for offering this amendment, and I want to associate myself with the gentleman and concur in everything that he has said.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I trust that the committee and the House will adopt this amendment. I would like to ask the gentleman from Rhode Island one question. When was the program of Federal aid to impacted areas first started?

Mr. FOGARTY. This legislation was authorized in September of 1950.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. FOGARTY. And it has been in continuous operation ever since.

Mr. BASS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. BASS of Tennessee. I commend the gentleman from Rhode Island for introducing this amendment, and I want to associate myself with him in helping to bring about this much needed legislation.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Chairman, I have always felt I was in sympathy with the views you are expressing at this moment, but in recent days I have heard some publicity about the statement made by our esteemed President concerning a 50-percent cut. I am wondering if I am thinking incorrectly on this matter at this moment.

Mr. FOGARTY. I do not know if you are right or not, but if that is so, I am against it.

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from New Hampshire.

Mr. MERROW. I want to commend and congratulate the gentleman for offering this amendment, which I am supporting wholeheartedly. In my district, we have two Federal installations—the Pease Air Force Base and the Portsmouth

Naval Shipyard. With the thousands employed at both Federal installations, a great educational burden is placed on the cities and the towns in the areas surrounding the bases. If this amendment is not adopted, it will mean a loss to New Hampshire of \$184,062 which is a considerable amount of money. I am happy the gentleman has offered this amendment.

Mr. FOGARTY. Every one of the 50 States are affected by this 15-percent cut. Not one State is left unharmed by it.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. BERRY. I just want to say one thing. I do not believe this is the way to operate schools, but as long as we are doing it, then we must replace this 15 percent cut. For instance, I have a school near the Ellsworth Air Force Base where the total tax base is \$640,000. The most they can bring in is \$13,000. This year they have 1,328 children and if we do not put this money back, it means that these schools are going to have to close. Either we do the job right or we have to put this money back in now. I commend the gentleman for making this possible.

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. YOUNGER. I think the amendment is a good amendment at this time to meet our obligation. But this is only a part of it. If the Federal Government does not take some cognizance of the fact that the land which it owns which is surplus ought to be returned to the tax rolls, we are never going to get rid of this type of legislation. I have great difficulty in trying to get these various departments that own land that they do not use to be declared surplus, and to get that land back on the tax rolls. That, to my mind, is a thing we ought to give our attention to.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ARENDS. I might say in answer to the question asked by the gentleman from Iowa a moment ago, I think the President is on record as having said that for the future there should be a 50 percent reduction in the amount of aid given by the Federal Government. Granting the merit of the gentleman's position at the present time, as I do, I would like to know from the gentleman, because this is interesting to him and to the rest of the House, what his thinking is as to the future and what his suggestion might be as to the future.

Mr. FOGARTY. Legislation governing next fiscal year will come before the Committee on Education and Labor, and it will be up to them to make a decision, and the Congress will then decide what they are going to do for the next fiscal year.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to briefly summarize the arguments for this amendment.

Congress has appropriated a total of \$187,310,000 to pay entitlements to eligible school districts under all sections of Public Law 874 and to finance the full cost of Federal operation of certain schools located on Federal property under section 6 of the act.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare estimates that a total of \$13 million will be required for Federal operation of schools under section 6 and that an additional \$204,300,000 is needed to pay full entitlements to an estimated 3,850 eligible applicant local school districts under the other section of the act.

Under the provisions of Public Law 874, the Office of Education must set aside from the appropriation for any fiscal year the full amount required under section 6 of the act for Federal operation of schools located on Federal property and the remaining amount of the appropriation is to be used to pay entitlements of eligible applicant districts. Also under the provisions of the act the funds available after the requirements of section 6 are met must be prorated equally among all applicant districts when the funds available are not sufficient to pay entitlements in full.

As stated above, the estimated requirement under section 6 for the current fiscal year is \$13 million. Deducting this amount from the current appropriation of \$187,310,000 leaves \$174,310,000 to allocate the estimated 3,850 eligible districts having estimated entitlements of \$204,300,000. Thus, the funds currently available are sufficient to pay approximately 85 percent of entitlements for the year. As required by the act, the Office of Education is notifying school districts as each application is processed for initial payment that, under the appropriation available, payments for the year will be prorated at 85 percent of full entitlement.

This situation is not new to this body. A number of times since Public Law 874 was passed in 1950 it has been necessary to make supplementary appropriation in order to pay all school districts their full entitlement under the act. Last year the Congress appropriated an amount of \$7,362,000 to enable the Office of Education to pay full entitlements under Public Law 874 for the 1959 fiscal year. This body also increased the appropriation request submitted by the administration by \$22,343,000 to enable the payment of full entitlements for the 1960 fiscal year.

Supplemental requests for this program have been necessary in every one of the past 10 years except for 1958. The initial estimates of appropriation requirements have had to be increased. The principal reason in recent years for such increases has been legislative recommendations. Recommendations have been submitted during a number of years for amending the basic legislation to reduce or curtail payments to school districts under this act. Appropriation requests made by the Department are for the amount that would be needed if the recommended amendments were passed by Congress. When these amendments have not been enacted by Congress, an additional amount must be appropriated

to meet the needs of the act as in effect during the year. When the growth in any year is greater than the projected estimate based on past experience, the estimated figure is not enough to meet requirements. This also has happened several times in recent years.

I feel it is imperative that this body appropriate the additional \$29,990,000 required to pay all applicant school districts their full entitlement for the current school year. These districts prepared their budgets in March, April, and May last spring to finance their operating costs this year. At the time these budgets were prepared, they had every reason to believe that full entitlements would be paid. Once a budget has been established for a school year, there is no way under most State laws and local ordinances to alter that budget and the school boards must live within it. Since they anticipated full payments in Federal funds, these districts will be short of meeting the needs by whatever amount the Federal payment falls short of estimated entitlement. Therefore, I feel it is our obligation to appropriate this additional amount of money.

The 21 eligible applicant school districts in my State of Rhode Island seriously affected by a number of important Federal military installations expected to receive in total \$1,813,000. If this \$29 million is not appropriated, those districts instead will receive \$1,541,121. In other words, they will be short by approximately \$271,000 of the amounts they anticipated to receive from the Federal Government when the budget was established. A similar situation exists in other States. The very fact that the school population in these federally affected areas is increasing from year to year substantially greater than the general school population emphasizes the urgent need for this supplemental appropriation. In addition to this above-normal increase in school enrollment, there also has been an increase in costs per child throughout the Nation as a whole from 1 year to the next of more than 5 percent.

It is true that some school districts have only a small proportion of the children enrolled in their schools whose parents are connected with Federal property. In these districts it is true that the Federal payments do not amount to a substantial part of the budget. Even so, there is no way to make up this small deficit. In other cases, over 50 percent and in some instances over 75 percent of all children enrolled in the schools have parents who live on or are employed on non-taxable Federal property. In these cases the school districts depend in some cases for as much as 50 percent for their operating budgets on these Federal payments. If this supplemental appropriation is not made, some school districts serving nearby military installations will have to curtail their educational programs and maybe even close the last month of the school year and this at the very time when the administration is emphasizing the need for improvement in the quality of our educational program. This is not simply

another Federal grant to school districts to improve education. It is, in essence, the payment of an obligation by the United States to those school districts who find their school enrollments and the cost of their education greatly increased because of the presence nearby of large military installations and other Federal projects necessary in the prosecution of our defense and domestic activities.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Rhode Island has again expired.

(Mr. BROYHILL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks following the remarks of Mr. FOGARTY).

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, I rise again to explain the real meaning of the program for aid to Federally impacted schools under Public Laws 815 and 874. These programs are not giveaways. They do not represent a step toward socialized and Federalized education. In the true sense of the word, they are not Federal aid programs. Public Laws 815 and 874 simply provide the machinery for the Federal Government to meet at least partially a clear responsibility to states and localities—a responsibility incurred by the Federal Government itself.

The Federal responsibility stems primarily from two sources, and it may help to clear up our thinking if we look at the basic reasons why the Federal Government has incurred an obligation. As I stated previously today one source of the problem stems from the Soldiers and Sailors Relief Act. By this act, military personnel are relieved of certain local and state taxes. I am not in any way arguing against this act—but I do wish to point out that this is a Federal Act which, in effect, deprives state and local governments of an important part of their regular tax base. In areas where there are only a few military personnel, this may not be important. But in areas where military personnel constitute a substantial portion of the population, it becomes important indeed. To see how important this impact can be, let us consider just one of the jurisdictions in my own district, the 10th District of Virginia. The example I will use is that of Fairfax County.

According to estimates by responsible local authorities, over 15,000 military personnel live in Fairfax County. These people and their families enjoy the same facilities—roads, police and fire protection, schools and all the rest—as do nonmilitary residents. However, they do not pay the same taxes, and the difference is very substantial. For example, a nonmilitary family of four, with an income of \$10,000, living in a house worth approximately \$20,000 on the market, and owning an automobile with a blue book value of \$1,000, pays a little over \$600 per year in State and local taxes. A comparable military family, on the other hand, pays only about \$300 to the State and local governments—a difference of over \$300. Assuming the family group used in this example to be fairly typical—and I believe that it is—Fairfax County and the State of Virginia lose between \$4 and

\$5 million a year in taxes from military personnel living within the county but for whom the county and State must provide all the services provided for nonmilitary families.

A related but little recognized loss in revenues to localities and States resulting from military personnel living within their borders is caused by the commissaries, PX's, and other outlets from which military personnel buy a large part of their goods. If this money were spent with regular merchants, these merchants would pay taxes upon the income derived which would amount to considerable sums.

The second major source of loss to the local communities is the exemption of Federal property from local tax rolls. Again using Fairfax County as an example, I quote a statement by John W. Ferguson, supervisor of assessments for the county:

If the properties owned by the U.S. Government, and located in Fairfax County, were assessed and taxed as ordinary properties, which includes real estates, tangible personal properties, and the utilities of the various public service corporations, and provided these properties were taxed at the 1960 rate of \$3.75 for each \$100 of assessed value, my estimate is that they would produce approximately \$5,872,500 in local revenue.

Thus, from these two major sources, Fairfax County and the State of Virginia lose over \$10 million per year, but are required to provide full services to military personnel and to families of those who work on Federal properties. Comparable losses are sustained in other localities. For example, Arlington County officials estimate that the loss from nontaxed Federal properties alone amounts to over \$8 million.

These figures make it very clear why communities, in which large numbers of military live, and in which Federal properties constitute a high proportion of the real estate, need and deserve Federal payments to offset the important tax losses that they suffer. I cannot stress too plainly that these Federal payments are not Federal aid—they are payments by the Federal Government in lieu of taxes to communities whose economy the Federal Government itself has disrupted—frequently with the community having nothing whatever to say about it.

The communities which I represent are not asking for charity. They are simply asking for what they believe is justly due to them—and they ask for it proudly as a small businessman might ask a large businessman for payment for services rendered.

I strongly support and urge the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. FOGARTY which would restore the 15-percent cut in appropriation made last year.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it is apparent, from the parade that has come to the floor of the House in support of this amendment, as to the temper of the House; but I must oppose it. I do not believe this is fiscal responsibility on appropriations.

Let me point out that in the regular appropriation bill so far this year, under

Public Law 874, the budget estimate that was before the House was \$126,695,000. Instead of appropriating \$126 million that was in the budget, the House appropriated \$187 million. The House went over the budget by almost \$60 million on that. And under Public Law 815 the amount of the budget estimate was \$44 million and the House appropriated \$63 million—almost \$20 million over and above the budget estimate.

Now what is the responsibility of your Appropriations Committee? We do not have a single budget item before us on this item. Nobody knows whether this amount is necessary or not.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. If the gentleman will let me complete my statement, I will be glad to yield later.

There is nothing before us. This administration has requested a supplemental and expanding appropriation before the Budget Bureau now being determined. There is no person on this floor, with perhaps the exception of the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] and the members of his committee, who have any real knowledge of the use of these funds. It is simply a stampede to follow through on an increase of an unbudgeted item, and I say to you I do not believe, as a member of the Appropriations Committee or of this subcommittee, that I would be serving you properly, when an item that is not budgeted, if we would walk down, simply because of the popularity of a program, and try to put this money into this bill. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL] and I have had this back and forth over the years. Take the district around Washington, for instance—Fairfax County, Montgomery County—even Mr. Broyhill's children are entitled to additional funds because he is a Member of Congress. Secretaries and people who work for us live in the outlying areas. They own their own homes, but simply because they are on the Federal payroll they are getting additional funds for school purposes. Would you not like to have your people back home get some additional contribution simply because they are on the Federal payroll?

I do not believe that this House should simply follow through blindly, without budget estimates, with such funds. I see so many people who have talked about reductions of the budget and fiscal responsibility now standing up and following blindly the parade on an unbudgeted item, without anybody actually showing any facts as to the need of this money.

I now yield to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. BAILEY. I think I can explain to the gentleman that the previous administration has determined over the last 2 years to write off category B of this impacted school legislation. Category B is people who live off the base in rented or privately owned property, and who work on the base. They failed to put in the necessary amount of appropriation because they thought their position would be sustained. I am talking about the Department of Health, Edu-

cation, and Welfare. The budget did not contain enough money to carry out this program and that is why you are talking about its being an unbudgeted item.

While I am talking let me say this to the gentleman that we in good faith notified these school boards that they would have a certain amount of money. They put that in their budget in good faith and now we propose to reduce this budget by 15 percent and distribute the money on the basis of 85 percent.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

Mr. THOMAS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, and I am not going to object, may I say to our colleague there is nothing new in this subject. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS], and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW], have stated the case just as clear as a bell.

Now I am going to be a little more practical. We have to get this bill finished. When the chips are down there will not be 40 votes against this amendment. I shall not object to the gentleman proceeding for this additional time, but I shall try to limit the debate from this point on and hope to work out a limitation.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized for 5 additional minutes.

Mr. BOW. I think we should have more definite information from the administration.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further at this point?

Mr. BOW. I will in just a minute. I would like to remind the House that we exceeded the budget on Public Law 874 by \$60 million and exceeded the budget on Public Law 815 by \$27 million. Now on this unbudgeted item we are asked to provide \$29 million more. I now yield to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS].

Mr. JONAS. I would like for the gentleman from Ohio to tell the House—I do not remember all that transpired in the hearings—but was there any evidence before our committee that this \$29 million was needed?

Mr. BOW. Not a word of evidence.

Mr. JONAS. Did not we have representatives from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare before the committee?

Mr. BOW. Yes.

Mr. JONAS. Representatives of the new Department?

Mr. BOW. Yes.

Mr. JONAS. Did they say anything about its being needed?

Mr. BOW. They said not one word.

Mr. JONAS. Did we not have representatives from the new Bureau of the Budget before us?

Mr. BOW. We did.

Mr. JONAS. Did they say anything about this being needed?

Mr. BOW. Not one word.

Mr. JONAS. Has this subcommittee representing the House in considering this bill had one word of testimony from anybody indicating that this money was needed?

Mr. BOW. Yes; we had one Member of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. BALDWIN], come before the committee and ask for it. I do not believe we had many specific requests.

Mr. JONAS. I am aware of the fact that the gentleman from California did make a general statement on the subject, but I am talking about people who are in charge of the program and who make the allocations to the States and who have the information indicating whether there is a 15-percent deficit.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. BALDWIN. I had a letter with me from the Office of Education which made a definite statement that there was a 15-percent deficiency in this budget.

Mr. BOW. It is a matter of amazement to me that the gentleman from California would have such a letter when the Appropriations Committee did not. The gist of the argument in support of this proposition seems to me to be that certain people have made promises to certain school districts, made commitments to those people saying they could count on having the money even though the people who made the promises did not know whether it would be forthcoming or not, for it is a matter that would have to be appropriated. That seems to be a poor argument to support a request for us to exceed the budget.

Then we have the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] chiding the Appropriations Committee a few minutes ago for appropriating money simply because there was an authorization and Members saying, "Well, we do not expect the Appropriations Committee to appropriate simply because there were authorizations."

"We expect them to consider this matter and take testimony to find out whether there is a need for the fund." That has not been done in this case. The evidence is not here that there is any need for this \$28 million.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. BERRY. This is exactly the thing they have been doing down there, this is exactly the thing we can expect all over the Nation if we have general Federal aid to education. The departments are going to hold out false hopes to these school districts just as they have done under Public Law 824.

Mr. BOW. This is a good place to start to let the people know what may happen.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Was this item or provision in the budget sent up by the Eisenhower administration?

Mr. BOW. That is correct.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. They left it out?

Mr. BOW. No. There was a reduction in the authorization by the Eisenhower administration. The request of the Eisenhower administration was for \$126 million and the House passed \$187 million over the budget.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Did the Kennedy administration go along with the same figures?

Mr. BOW. I am advised that the Kennedy administration has submitted to the Bureau of the Budget a request for additional funds, but the Bureau of the Budget has not passed on it. I may say we can wait until that has been done because there will be additional supplementaries in here, and there is time to do this.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the House is familiar with this item, and every fact concerning it. There is nothing new in here. We have had it before us for 10 years. When the chips are down there will not be 40 votes against this amendment. I cannot disagree with one word my able and distinguished colleagues from North Carolina and Ohio, Mr. JONAS and Mr. Bow, have said. They are 100 percent right. The only place they are wrong is when the votes are down. There will not be 40 votes against it.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto do now close.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. GROSS) there were—ayes 94, noes 95.

So the motion was rejected.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, when a committee holds hearings and has a group of people coming in representing the different agencies of the Government, and a budget estimate has been submitted to this House, and we do not include an item, things have come to a pretty pass when we are going to write our bill on the floor of the House without any testimony in support of it. It is not a question of whether or not there should be any of this kind of handout. It is a question as to whether or not we should be honest with the people of the United States in passing on the things that are before us. For my own part, I have been a Member of this House for quite a little while, and I have never seen an item of this type brought in and adopted by a committee. At the present time they had available \$187 million under Public Law 874 and \$63 million under Public Law 815. You cannot tell me that they are so bad off that if they had a good case, instead of coming in here this way, they would not go to the Bureau of the Budget with their case and come before

the Committee on Appropriations and let them hold a hearing and find out what the truth of the matter is. For my own part I cannot call that being honest with the taxpayers, with the people of the United States, and I hope that this amendment will be voted down.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it is obvious that the committee is in the mood today to adopt this amendment, but I think it would be a mistake to do it, and take this time to say why.

Mr. Chairman, I am not speaking in opposition to the program. I think the gentleman from Rhode Island made some very good points; if we are obligated to these school districts, the obligation should be discharged. Then, why does not the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare take this item to the Bureau of the Budget right now, because the Bureau of the Budget is considering items to be sent up here in another supplemental appropriation request.

I think the testimony ought to be adduced and put in the record so that the facts will be known to the committee; and if that is done by the proper officials of the Office of Education and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare I am satisfied that this subcommittee will approve the necessary funds in order to discharge these obligations.

What we are asked to do here today, however, is to appropriate \$29 million without any evidence or knowledge or information from the Department of HEW or the Office of Education that this money is required and without the item having been cleared by the Bureau of the Budget. If we were in the closing days of the session and about to adjourn, if the fiscal year were just about over and time were of the essence, then we would be faced with a different situation. But here we are in the first days of March and there is plenty of opportunity for the Department of HEW and for the Office of Education to clear this item through the Bureau of the Budget. If they do that and the Bureau submits a request for funds to take care of this item in the next supplemental bill it will be presented to the Congress.

If the evidence supports the contentions made here today, I, for one, as a member of the subcommittee, will be glad to vote for the appropriation, because I am in favor of the Federal Government living up to its obligations. I would not wish for my vote here to be considered as in favor of the Federal Government defaulting on any obligation. The point that I am making is that this is not the proper procedure, this is not the way to appropriate money. I think we will be setting a very dangerous precedent if we do it this way.

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman for a question.

Mr. HOSMER. I believe, if we were to wait for the Department to come up with a recommendation it would never be received. We know that the last ad-

ministration was hostile to this type of legislation and we see in the general Federal-aid-to-education proposals of the present administration a cutback of 50 percent in this type of aid, despite the fact that Congress has always overwhelmingly approved it. I do not see any reason why this body, having gone through this now since 1950, and having had to fight the people downtown on it year after year, should not anticipate what the situation is. There has been no change in it, and we should do as we have in the past, put the money behind the entitlements which we have given, and which is so desperately needed.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I had intended to yield for a question, not for a speech. I would say to the gentleman from California that our information is that this very item is under discussion right now between the Office of Education and the present Bureau of the Budget. I think the present Bureau of the Budget should send up a budget estimate asking that this money be appropriated and setting forth the need before we in this Committee of the Whole insert a \$29 million amendment into an appropriation bill when your own subcommittee heard no testimony justifying it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS] has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan moves the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, there are several reasons for offering that motion at this time. Perhaps the principal one is to advise the Committee and through the Committee, the House, that sometimes it does not pay to be in such a hurry because there are always ways of getting more time and a pleasant way sometimes gets you there quicker than a rough one.

There is another reason, I think, and that is that just a few weeks ago after pressure by the White House—I am for the new administration until it is demonstrated that you cannot trust it or its methods are unsound, which may never be the case—but it does seem as though after the White House put the pressure on us, the heat, let us call it, and after the Speaker put on the heat, you remember, we repudiated the Committee on Rules by a margin of 5 votes.

The Committee on Appropriations is a great committee. Its members are hard working, we all know that. They all do their very best, and while some of us are engaged in lighter occupations like fishing, playing bridge, attending social functions, and things like that, they are at work. Now, having slapped down the Rules Committee, why not insult another great committee of the House?

As I understand, this item was never recommended by the Eisenhower administration. The present administration

has not included it in the budget. Is that right, may I ask the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. JONAS. Our information is that the Budget Bureau is right now considering this very item.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. But up to date they have not said anything about it in the budget. Is that correct?

Mr. JONAS. That is correct.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Why give these fine gentlemen on the Committee on Appropriations a whack like this? We are starting out in the beginning of the session. We are all harmonious, all for the new administration. All want to do the best for the country and the people. Why not go along with our own committee?

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the preferential motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan) there were—ayes 145, noes 49.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

House of Representatives

For payment to Thyra G. Thomson, widow of Keith Thomson, late a Representative from the State of Wyoming, \$22,500.

For payment to Catherine D. Norrell, widow of W. F. Norrell, late a Representative from the State of Arkansas, \$22,500.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. THOMAS: Page 16, after line 3, insert:

"For payment to Robert Mann Mumma, son of Walter M. Mumma, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$22,500."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

For an additional amount for "Representation allowances," \$22,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GROSS: On page 17, strike all of lines 1 through 3.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would strike lines 1 through 3 on page 17. In other words, it would take out the \$22,000 additional to the Department of State for more liquor—entertainment—representation allowance—call it what you will—slice it as thick or as thin as you want to—it is exactly that. In the regular appropriation bill, the Department of State got some \$850,000 last year. It seems to me, that is enough money for booze for the Department of State in any one year,

and I do not understand why it must have \$22,000 of additional funds in this bill. The gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] says that he finds lemonade is more expensive than scotch whisky. I do not know just where he found it to be cheaper—although there may be reduced prices since some purveyors of scotch whisky now have other sources of income. But, when the gentleman from New York opposes this amendment, as I assume he will do, he might tell the Committee where he found lemonade to be so expensive.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment, and all amendments thereto, close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the committee was confronted with a request alleged to be necessary for the opening of a number of diplomatic posts on the continent of Africa which have become necessary as a result of the granting of independence to a great many new nations. In connection therewith, there was requested the sum of \$5,283,000 for salaries and expenses in opening these posts. The committee arrived at the conclusion that \$4,500,000 was sufficient to cover the opening of these new posts. Strangely, this has been met with satisfaction on the part of the State Department. The committee also allowed \$22,000 for this item—my friend from Iowa and I always get into this question of wet against dry—neither one of us is dry—we have had many fine times together, I will say to the gentleman. But this always makes an interesting discussion. The distinguished gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON] knows how some of these poor ladies in the Foreign Service have to use their egg money in order to entertain people in various Foreign Service posts. While I do not go that far, I do go so far as to say that we should have a proper amount for entertainment, for the ceremonials, for the patriotic celebrations, and such things as are legally required.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa. Did I say anything incorrectly?

Mr. GROSS. I use my own money to buy what I drink. I do not load it on the taxpayers.

Mr. ROONEY. I have that habit myself. Now, if I may reassure the gentleman, this allowance of \$22,000 is not for any alcoholic splurge on the continent of Africa. I am glad to say there is nobody in the State Department, in the Foreign Service, who expects to go to Africa with any such idea in his mind. When you boil down the amount here, \$22,000 for 17 new posts, there could not be too much intoxication at those rates.

Mr. GROSS. I hope the gentleman's record this year will show how much of the \$850,000 that is presently being ap-

propriated to the State Department is for ceremonial wreaths.

Mr. ROONEY. It is impossible to tell. They would have to spend another \$850,000 to keep track of it.

Now we have allowed \$4½ million, a cut of 15 percent from \$5.2 million in salaries and expenses. We are doing the same thing with regard to the money requested for representation allowances. This subject of representation allowances has gotten out of hand in the press. There is no movement on foot that I know of anywhere to generally increase representation allowances. Whatever increases there are will be highly selective. They will be for a Foreign Service officer or appointee who does not have a fortune. In this case for Africa they are all bread-and-butter people. There are no rich men. There are no political appointees to these posts in Africa. This is for the bread-and-butter Foreign Service officers to do their job.

I think that the House should go along with the amount contained in this bill. I do not like larger amounts for representation allowances or the expanding of these allowances any more than the distinguished gentleman from Iowa does.

I trust that the pending amendment will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired, all time on this amendment has expired.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Gross moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman says this representation business is getting out of hand. I wonder if the gentleman would amplify that a little? Will the gentleman amplify what he means when he says this representation allowance is getting out of hand?

Mr. ROONEY. I never made such a statement. I referred to the discussions being had on the subject. I do not want the allowances to get out of hand any more than does my distinguished friend from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. No, the gentleman said it is getting out of hand. It is, and the gentleman knows it.

Mr. ROONEY. That is not so.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. PELLY. Last December, if I remember right, the papers carried a story to the effect that the gentleman from New York had gone down to Florida and visited with the then President-elect, and came up with a statement that we were now going to have a very much more liberal attitude.

Mr. ROONEY. My distinguished friend from Washington does not believe everything he reads in the papers, does he?

Mr. PELLY. Not at all, not at all, but I thought that possibly the gentleman had changed his attitude.

Mr. ROONEY. Will the gentleman from Iowa yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman realize that the amount we are talking about here, \$22,000 means about \$100 a month for 17 new posts in Africa?

Mr. PELLY. But I thought we were going to have a more liberal policy after I read this statement of the gentleman's visit to Palm Beach last November or December, whichever it was.

Mr. ROONEY. I was highly honored to have received an invitation from our distinguished former colleague who is now President of the United States.

Mr. PELLY. I am sure the gentleman was.

Did the President-elect suggest that this representation allowance be increased when you were down there?

Mr. ROONEY. I think it is appropriate for me to say that he suggested that we certainly could not send a career man or a man of insufficient personal means to an important post without seeing that the man was financially able to carry on in that post. That is all that was said on the subject of representation allowances, whatever the gentleman from Washington may want to make of it.

Mr. PELLY. But did not the President want to increase this representation allowance?

Mr. ROONEY. He did not indicate that.

Mr. GROSS. Increasing the representation allowance means an increase in the booze fund.

Mr. ROONEY. Is not the gentleman from Iowa playing with words?

Mr. GROSS. What is that?

Mr. ROONEY. Is not the gentleman from Iowa playing with words?

Mr. GROSS. Not at all.

Mr. ROONEY. Let me assure the distinguished gentleman that the word "booze" was never mentioned.

Mr. GROSS. But the equivalent of it.

Mr. ROONEY. The only place where the word "booze" is mentioned is here in the annual colloquy between my distinguished friend from Iowa and myself.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman deny that these funds will be used for the purchase of alcoholic beverages?

Mr. ROONEY. Certainly there will be some Scotch, some bourbon, some cocktails. These are the tools of the trade.

Mr. GROSS. That is what I thought. Now we are getting down to the basis for this spending.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. About half the lemons raised in the country are grown in my particular district. We are not a very prosperous district but I undertake to say that the people of my district will send a case of lemons to the gentleman from Iowa and the gentleman from New York, and we hope it will be some inducement to lure them away from their evil ways.

Mr. GROSS. With the gentleman's permission I will reconsign the lemons he sends to me to the former Ambassador who said the other day that lemonade could well be served in London and

various other places in lieu of some of the liquor that is being served over there now.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Permission granted.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the preferential motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

Mr. Chairman, let us see if we cannot get at the facts with some semblance of reason and commonsense. The \$22,000 included in this bill for representation allowances covers 17 foreign service posts on the continent of Africa. The locations of these posts are set forth in the printed hearings. This is a total of \$22,000 for entertainment, ceremonies and patriotic celebrations which must be furnished by the Ambassador or consul general at each of those posts. In spite of all the repartee on this subject, I hope the House will use its usual good judgment and vote down the pending motion and amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from Iowa.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the preferential motion.

The motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$425,000, including not to exceed \$2,500 for a medal for Robert Frost as authorized by the Act of September 13, 1960 (74 Stat. 883), which shall remain available until expended.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan: Page 17, line 23, after "\$425,000", strike out the comma and insert a period and strike out balance of paragraph.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is not offered with any idea it will be approved. It is just to keep the record straight for the same reason that previous amendments were offered, including the one offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross] on the \$22,000 for the State Department.

I am quite sure his purpose was to keep the record straight on that, too, because in my talks with him he told me he could not forget Kennedy's statement during the campaign that 17 million of our people were going to bed every night hungry; that is, they did not have enough food to satisfy their hunger. The President did not say anything about liquor. That was the item my colleague was complaining about. It is not difficult to understand the feeling of the gentleman from Iowa as to why we are furnishing liquor for entertainment. May I ask the gentleman, did not the bill last year include almost \$1 million for liquor to entertain and establish friendly relations?

Mr. GROSS. It was \$850,000 for the State Department alone and it went

above \$1 million for the State Department and related agencies.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. This one was \$850,000. With those people in Africa coming in, all those new republics of course, I do not know much about our situation there except what our former Michigan Governor reports. I do not know whether the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] can advise us as to whether or not, if this sum that goes down these is used for liquor, whether it will make our former Governor Williams talk a little more or a little less. It might be helpful if it would fix him so he did not talk so much. Less talk might please the Kennedy administration. I am sure it would. The President was very nice in trying to lessen the harm Williams may have done. I am sure we in Michigan would take more pride in what he does not do.

There you are. I just want to let you know about my views on some of these things where at times you stated I was a spender.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I am gratified to know that the gentleman votes "no" on some of these things. He should have voted "no" or made objection when the item bill for authorization of the Frost Medal was before the House on the 30th of last August.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. You are right. That was one time I tried to go along.

You may ask a question, and that is all, but not at all like a reporter asking the President; not that way. Now, if you want those folks to have Scotch instead of milk or whatever it is they live on down there, or if you want to buy shirts and pants for them, for these new citizens—

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Do not take what he says; only what I say. I refuse to yield to the gentleman any longer. Now, do not misunderstand me. I say if you want them to buy shirts and pants for those Africans, that might be less costly, Africa for Africans—I am sorry America is not for Americans, but we take in everybody, crooks who the Attorney General I understand intends to deport, and that is all right with me; we all wish him success in that. The Africans should not come over to New York without shoes and pants, like that fellow who came up from Cuba—you remember him—and picked chickens in the hotel. You folks in New York were not quite courteous to him, were you? Well, we just have a little different way in our country. We have not been accustomed to drinking that good liquor you are talking about. We still drink buttermilk and lemonade.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder

of the bill be considered as read and open for amendment. It is all Pay Act.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, just to emphasize that, the remainder of the bill, and all of it, is to take up the slack for that increase?

Mr. THOMAS. 7½-percent pay increase.

Mr. GROSS. The \$800,000 to \$900,000 pay increase last year?

Mr. THOMAS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any points of order? Are there any further amendments?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WILLIS, chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5188) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the Fogarty amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on the other amendment? If not, the question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 6, line 6, insert:

"Payment to school districts: For an additional amount for payment to school districts \$29,990,000."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 336, nays 62, not voting 34, as follows:

[Roll No. 9]

YEAS—336

Abbitt	Addonizio	Alger
Abernethy	Albert	Andrews
Adair	Alexander	Arends
Addabbo	Aiford	Ashbrook

Aspinall	Gienn	Moorehead,
Auchincloss	Goodling	Ohio
Avery	Granahan	Moorhead, Pa.
Ayers	Grant	Morris
Bailey	Gray	Morse
Baker	Green, Pa.	Mosher
Baldwin	Griffin	Moss
Baring	Griffiths	Moulder
Barrett	Gubser	Murphy
Barry	Hagan, Ga.	Natcher
Bass, Tenn.	Hagen, Calif.	Nelsen
Battin	Haipern	Nygaard
Becker	Hansen	O'Brien, Ill.
Beckworth	Harding	O'Brien, N.Y.
Belcher	Hardy	O'Hara, Ill.
Bell	Harris	O'Hara, Mich.
Bennett, Fla.	Harrison, Wyo.	Olsen
Bennett, Mich.	Harsha	Ostertag
Berry	Healey	Passman
Betts	Hechler	Patman
Blatnik	Hemphill	Pelly
Blitch	Henderson	Perkins
Boggs	Herrington	Peterson
Boland	Hiestand	Pfost
Bolling	Hoeven	Pike
Bonner	Holland	Plicher
Boykin	Holtzman	Pirnie
Brademas	Horan	Poage
Bray	Hosmer	Poff
Breeding	Huddleston	Powell
Brewster	Hull	Pucinski
Brooks, La.	Ichord, Mo.	Quile
Brooks, Tex.	Ikard, Tex.	Rains
Broomfield	Inouye	Randall
Brown	Jarman	Reifel
Broyhill	Jennings	Reuss
Bruce	Joelson	Rhodes, Pa.
Burke, Ky.	Johnson, Calif.	Riehlman
Burke, Mass.	Johnson, Md.	Riley
Burleson	Johnson, Wis.	Rivers, Alaska
Byrne, Pa.	Jones, Ala.	Rivers, S.C.
Cahill	Jones, Mo.	Roberts
Cannon	Judd	Robison
Celler	Karsten	Rodino
Chamberlain	Karth	Rogers, Colo.
Chelf	Kastenmeier	Rogers, Fla.
Chenoweth	Kearns	Rogers, Tex.
Chiperfield	Keith	Rooney
Church	Kelly	Roosevelt
Clark	Keogh	Rostenkowski
Coad	Kilburn	Roudebush
Cohen	Kilday	Rousselet
Colmer	Kilgore	Rutherford
Conte	King, Calif.	Ryan
Cook	King, N.Y.	St. Germain
Cooley	King, Utah	Santangelo
Corbett	Kirwan	Saund
Corman	Kitchin	Schenck
Cramer	Kiuczynski	Schweiker
Cunningham	Knox	Schwengel
Curtin	Kornegay	Scott
Daddario	Kowalski	Seely-Brown
Danteis	Lane	Selden
Davis,	Langen	Shelley
James C.	Lankford	Sheppard
Davis, John W.	Latta	Shipley
Dawson	Lennon	Short
Deaney	Lesinski	Shriver
Dent	Libonati	Sibal
Denton	Lindsay	Sikes
Derounian	Lipscomb	Sisk
Devine	Loser	Slack
Diggs	McCormack	Smith, Iowa
Dingell	McDonough	Smith, Miss.
Doie	McDowell	Smith, Va.
Dominick	McFall	Spence
Dorn	McIntire	Springer
Downing	McMillan	Stafford
Doyle	McSween	Staggers
Dulski	McVey	Steed
Durno	Macdonald	Stephens
Dwyer	MacGregor	Stratton
Edmondson	Machrowicz	Stubblefield
Elliott	Mack	Sullivan
Ellsworth	Madden	Taylor
Everett	Magnuson	Teague, Calif.
Farbstein	Mahon	Thomas
Feighan	Mailiard	Thompson, N.J.
Finnegan	Marshall	Thompson, Tex.
Flood	Martin, Mass.	Thornberry
Flynt	Mathias	Toll
Fogarty	Matthews	Toilefson
Forrester	May	Trimble
Fountain	Meador	Tuck
Frazier	Morrow	Tupper
Frelinghuysen	Miller, Clem	Ullman
Fulton	Miller,	Utt
Gallagher	George P.	Vanik
Garland	Miller, N.Y.	Vinson
Garmatz	Mills	Wallhauser
Gary	Moeller	Walter
Gathings	Monagan	Watts
Gialmo	Montoya	Weaver
Gilbert	Moore	Weis

Westland	Wickersham	Yates
Whalley	Wills	Young
Wharton	Wilson, Calif.	Younger
Whitener	Wilson, Ind.	Zablocki
Whitten	Winstead	Zelenko

NAYS—62

Andersen, Minn.	Fisher	Michel
Bass, N.H.	Ford	Milliken
Bates	Gavin	Minshall
Beermann	Goodell	Murray
Bolton	Gross	Norblad
Bow	Haley	O'Konski
Bromwell	Hall	Pillion
Byrnes, Wis.	Halleck	Ray
Casey	Harrison, Va.	Rhodes, Ariz.
Cederberg	Harvey, Ind.	Saylor
Clancy	Harvey, Mich.	Schadeberg
Collier	Hays	Scherer
Curtis, Mass.	Hoffman, Ill.	Schneebeli
Curtis, Mo.	Hoffman, Mich.	Scranton
Dague	Johansen	Siler
Derwinski	Jonas	Smith, Calif.
Dowdy	Kyl	Taber
Fascell	Laird	Teague, Tex.
Fenton	McCulloch	Thomson, Wis.
Findley	Martin, Nebr.	Van Pelt
	Mason	Williams

NOT VOTING—34

Anderson, Ill.	Friedel	Osmer
Anfuso	Green, Oreg.	Philbin
Ashley	Hébert	Price
Ashmore	Hollfield	Rabaut
Buckley	Jensen	Reece
Carey	Kee	St. George
Davis, Tenn.	Landrum	Thompson, La.
Donohue	Morgan	Van Zandt
Dooley	Morrison	Widnall
Evins	Multer	Wright
Fallon	Nix	
Fino	O'Neill	

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Rabaut with Mr. Jensen.
 Mr. Landrum with Mr. Widnall.
 Mr. Morgan with Mr. Fino.
 Mr. Ashmore with Mr. Osmer.
 Mr. Hébert with Mr. Reece.
 Mr. Buckley with Mrs. St. George.
 Mr. Anfuso with Mr. Van Zandt.
 Mr. Multer with Mr. Dooley.
 Mrs. Green of Oregon with Mr. Anderson of Illinois.

Mr. ASPINALL changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL PERMISSION TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the Record on the deficiency bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Education and Labor may

have permission to sit during general debate for the remainder of the day.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Roads of the Committee on Public Works may have permission to sit during general debate the rest of the day.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

OBSCENE AND DEGRADING PICTURES AND PUBLICATIONS

(Mr. WHITENER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, one of the most serious problems existing in the United States today is the great harm that is being done to our young people through the dissemination of obscene and degrading pictures, publications, and other pornographic matter through the U.S. mails.

The Post Office Department has made in the past, and is making at the present time, a great effort to stem the flow of this material. Due to the lack of appropriate statutory authority, however, the Department has been severely handicapped in halting the flow of obscene literature through the mails.

I have been very pleased to note that a number of our very fine patriotic and civic organizations in the country have been making an effort to curb distribution of obscene material to our young people. I commend these organizations on the splendid effort they are making, and it is my hope that the American people will continue to support them in their drive to protect the morals of our young people from obscene and suggestive literature.

Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill, therefore, to prohibit the mailing of obscene matter and prescribe adequate penalties for those who do so. I sincerely hope that my colleagues in the House will join in supporting my bill. The distribution of obscene matter in our country adversely affects the moral health of our Nation, and I feel there is no greater duty on the part of the Congress than to provide adequate safeguards against the distribution of such material.

PRESIDENT'S HIGHER EDUCATION BILL

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Oregon [Mrs. GREEN] may have permission to extend her remarks at this point in the Record in connection with a bill which she has introduced today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, President Kennedy in his message to this Congress last February 20 began by stating that "our progress as a nation can be no swifter than our progress in education." With this I heartily agree. So it is with a certain sense of pride as well as pleasure that I introduce the President's higher education bill. The bill, entitled the "College Academic Facilities and Scholarship Act," provides Federal loan assistance to institutions of higher education for the construction of academic facilities, and it authorizes undergraduate scholarships to enable students of outstanding ability to pursue a program of higher education. I can think of few bills that have come before us which are as important or as necessary as this one.

It is vital, I believe, that the Congress of the United States as well as the citizens of the country realize exactly what issues are at stake in this bill. I mean, here, the real issues—the ones that will dramatically affect our lives and the lives of our children; the ones that will determine the course of our history; the ones that will shape the very future of our country. For today we are asked to guarantee the continued possibility of both a strong and an expanding America.

It is neither a stretch of history nor of the imagination to say that the strength and richness of our society is measured by the opportunities and possibilities we offer the people. The opportunities and the possibilities open to the people—surely this is what we mean by a free nation; surely this is what our forefathers, Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, struggled to achieve. Nor is this one-sided giving. For, in our country, there is opportunity for commitment and responsibility, for criticism and loyalty, for that most difficult of all choices, the knowing and willful exercise of freedom.

But in order for the Nation to flourish another kind of opportunity must also exist: opportunity for growth and change; for decent education, and the chance of higher education for all who are capable. Ultimately, what the people of the United States have the right to ask—even to demand—is that their children be allowed the opportunity to develop and fulfill their potential. Our success as a nation is as much dependent upon this as is each person's success as a human being.

Today according to the President, 25 percent of our total population is enrolled in our schools and colleges and \$26 billion is spent on education alone. And yet, the needs of our next generation—the needs of the next decade and the next school year will not be met at this level of effort.

We have read the President's message: We all know that each year in the next decade there will be an increase of 1 million pupils a year; we all know that 600,000 classrooms must be constructed during the next 10 years; we all know in our own States and throughout the country, that our school systems are in-

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5188

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 8, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in
4 the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
5 mental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Third
6 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961") for the fiscal year
7 ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For additional amounts for "Forest protection and utilization", as follows:

"Forest land management", \$35,580,000;

"Forest research", \$946,000; and

"State and private forestry cooperation", \$74,000.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS, KLAMATH INDIANS

For the acquisition of Klamath Indian forest lands in accordance with the Act of August 13, 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 718; 72 Stat. 816), terminating Federal supervision over the Klamath Indian Tribe in Oregon, \$68,717,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

EXPORT CONTROL

For an additional amount for "Export control", \$225,000, of which not to exceed \$162,000 may be advanced to the Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department, for enforcement of the export control program, and of which not to exceed \$6,000 may be advanced to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses" under "General administration".

1 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

2 GENERAL PROVISIONS

3 During the current fiscal year, the Secretary of Defense,
4 should he deem it necessary, may transfer under the au-
5 thority and terms of the Emergency Fund, not to exceed an
6 additional amount of \$263,900,000: *Provided*, That the addi-
7 tional transfer authority herein made available shall be used
8 only for transfers to the appropriations "Military Person-
9 nel, Army", "Military Personnel, Navy", "Operation and
10 Maintenance, Army", "Operation and Maintenance, Navy",
11 "Operation and Maintenance, Air Force", and "Claims, De-
12 partment of Defense": *Provided further*, That the transfer
13 authority made available under the terms of the Emergency
14 Fund is hereby broadened to meet the requirements of this
15 paragraph: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense
16 shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the Con-
17 gress promptly of all transfers made pursuant to this authority.

18 The amount of the limitation on hire of motor vehicles
19 contained in section 532 of the Department of Defense
20 Appropriation Act, 1961, is increased by \$1,250,000.

21 The amount of the limitation on travel expenses con-
22 tained in section 533 of the Department of Defense Appro-
23 priation Act, 1961, is increased by \$55,000,000: *Provided*,
24 That \$2,500,000 of the foregoing increase in funds for travel

1 expenses may be used only for the procurement of com-
2 mercial passenger sea transportation service on American-
3 flag vessels.

4 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

5 (Out of District of Columbia funds)

6 OPERATING EXPENSES

7 REGULATORY AGENCIES

8 For an additional amount for "Regulatory agencies",
9 \$89,000.

10 DEPARTMENT OF OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS

11 For an additional amount for "Department of Occupa-
12 tions and Professions", \$14,000.

13 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

14 For an additional amount for "Department of Public
15 Health", \$1,652,050.

16 MISCELLANEOUS

17 Settlement of Claims and Suits

18 For an additional amount for the payment of claims in
19 excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accord-
20 ance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929,
21 as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131),
22 \$28,330.

23 Audited Claims

24 For an additional amount for the payment of claims,
25 certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District

1 of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which
2 have been exhausted or credited to the general or special
3 funds of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D.C.
4 Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal
5 year 1958 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in House
6 Document Numbered 58 (Eighty-seventh Congress), \$1,-
7 789, together with such further sums as may be necessary
8 to pay the interest on audited claims for refunds at not
9 exceeding 4 per centum per annum as provided by law
10 (Act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

11 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

12 The sums appropriated in this title for the District of
13 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for,
14 be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,
15 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriations Acts for
16 the fiscal years involved.

17 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

18 PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

19 For an additional amount for "President's special inter-
20 national program", including uniforms or allowances there-
21 for, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131), \$1,732,000, to
22 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to
23 exceed \$2,000 of this amount may be expended for repre-
24 sentation.

1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
2 WELFARE

3 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

4 GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

5 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1960, for "Grants
6 for library services", \$1,300,000.

7 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

8 For an additional amount for "Payments to school
9 districts", \$29,990,000.

10 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
13 \$477,000.

14 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

15 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-
16 AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

17 For an additional amount for "Limitation on salaries
18 and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance",
19 \$29,000,000, to be expended from the Federal old-age and
20 survivors insurance trust fund: *Provided*, That \$5,000,000
21 of the foregoing amount shall be apportioned for use pur-
22 suant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended
23 (31 U.S.C. 665), only to the extent necessary to process
24 claims workloads not anticipated in the supplemental budget

estimates and after maximum absorption of the cost of such claims workloads has been achieved within said limitation as otherwise provided.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public assistance", \$74,000,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance", \$300,000.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD

ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration", \$180,000, together with additional amounts of not to exceed \$60,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and not to exceed \$2,000 to be transferred from the "Operating fund, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions", Social Security Administration.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL

COUNSEL

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel", \$42,000, together with additional amounts of not to exceed \$38,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund,

1 and not to exceed \$2,000 to be transferred from the appro-
2 priation "Salaries and expenses, certification, inspection, and
3 other services", Food and Drug Administration.

4 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

5 ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY

6 COMMISSION

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
9 \$7,650.

10 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

11 PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
12 AUTHORIZATION)

13 For an additional amount for "Payments to air carriers
14 (liquidation of contract authorization)", \$15,000,000, to
15 remain available until expended.

16 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

17 INVESTIGATION OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS FOR EMPLOY-
18 MENT BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

19 For an additional amount for "Investigation of United
20 States citizens for employment by international organiza-
21 tions", including not to exceed \$1,600 for travel expenses,
22 \$57,000.

23 GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION, RETIRED EMPLOYEES

24 HEALTH BENEFITS FUND

25 For payment to the "Retired employees health benefits

1 fund” of Government contributions with respect to retired
 2 employees, as authorized by section 4 of the Retired Federal
 3 Employees Health Benefits Act (74 Stat. 850), \$1,500,000.

4 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

5 GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

6 To increase the general supply fund established by the
 7 Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949,
 8 as amended (5 U.S.C. 630g), \$15,000,000.

9 REFUNDS UNDER RENEGOTIATION ACT

10 For an additional amount for “Refunds under Renego-
 11 tiation Act”, \$1,600,000, to remain available until expended.

12 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

13 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, OFFICE OF
 14 THE ADMINISTRATOR, COLLEGE HOUSING LOANS

15 For a limitation on the amount available for administra-
 16 tive expenses, additional to the amount under this head in
 17 title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1961,
 18 \$180,000.

19 NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 The limitation under this head in the Independent Offices
 22 Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount available for
 23 expenses of travel, is increased by \$500,000.

1 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

2 For an additional amount for "Research and develop-
3 ment", \$49,000,000, to remain available until expended.

4 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

5 GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

6 For an additional amount for "General operating ex-
7 penses", \$10,600,000, of which \$500,000 shall be derived
8 by transfer from the appropriation for "Grants to the Re-
9 public of the Philippines", fiscal year 1961.

10 INPATIENT CARE

11 For an additional amount for "Inpatient care", \$41,-
12 000,000.

13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

14 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

15 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

16 For an additional amount for "Management of lands
17 and resources", \$4,696,000.

18 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

19 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

20 For an additional amount for "Education and welfare
21 services", \$2,772,000.

22 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

23 For an additional amount for "Resources management",
24 \$1,730,000.

1 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

2 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

3 For an additional amount for "Management and pro-
4 tection", \$1,934,000.

5 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL

6 FACILITIES

7 For an additional amount for "Maintenance and re-
8 habilitation of physical facilities", \$800,000.

-9 CONSTRUCTION

10 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$300,000,
11 to remain available until expended.

12 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

13 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

14 Management and Investigations of Resources

15 For an additional amount for "Management and inves-
16 tigations of resources", \$663,000, and the limitation under
17 the head "Administrative Provisions" for the Fish and Wild-
18 life Service in the Department of the Interior and Related
19 Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961, on the number of air-
20 craft that may be purchased for replacement only is in-
21 creased from three to four.

22 Construction

23 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$200,000,
24 to remain available until expended.

1 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

2 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

3 For an additional amount for "Trust Territory of the
4 Pacific Islands", \$300,000.

5 THE JUDICIARY

6 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

7 JUDICIAL SERVICES

8 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

9 The appropriation granted under this head in the Judi-
10 ciary Appropriation Act, 1961, shall be available for com-
11 pensation of voting referees fixed by the court pursuant to the
12 provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1960.

13 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous
15 expenses", \$50,000.

16 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

17 For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees",
18 \$351,200.

19 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

20 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

21 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

22 For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of
23 witnesses", \$185,000.

1 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
4 Bureau of Prisons", \$2,150,000.

5 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

6 For an additional amount for "Support of United States
7 prisoners", \$200,000.

8 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

9 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

10 ADVANCES TO EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

11 ACCOUNT, UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND

12 For capital for the Revolving fund, established by the
13 Employment Security Act of 1960, to be available without
14 fiscal year limitation, \$250,000,000, to be derived by transfer
15 from the appropriation for "Grants to States for unemploy-
16 ment compensation and employment service administration",
17 fiscal year 1961: *Provided*, That obligations and expendi-
18 tures heretofore incurred and paid from the foregoing appro-
19 priation during the current fiscal year and from the appro-

1 priation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employment
2 Security" shall be charged to the applicable limitations
3 established in this Act on expenditures from the "Unemploy-
4 ment trust fund".

5 LIMITATION ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT
6 COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINIS-
7 TRATION (TRUST FUND)

8 Not to exceed \$340,000,000 shall be available from the
9 employment security administration account in the Unem-
10 ployment trust fund, for the purposes of, and subject to the
11 limitations on, the appropriation for "Grants to States for
12 Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service Ad-
13 ministration," provided in the Department of Labor Appro-
14 priation Act, 1961.

15 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES (TRUST FUND)

16 Not to exceed \$7,900,000 shall be available from the
17 employment security administration account in the Unem-
18 ployment trust fund, for the purposes of, and subject to the
19 limitations on, the appropriation for "Salaries and Expenses,
20 Bureau of Employment Security," provided in the Depart-
21 ment of Labor Appropriation Act, 1961, including not to
22 exceed \$1,340,600 for carrying into effect title IV (except
23 section 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

1 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES
2 AND EX-SERVICEMEN

3 For an additional amount for "Unemployment compen-
4 sation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen", \$70,-
5 000,000, of which \$56,895,000 shall be derived by transfer
6 from the appropriation granted in the Department of Labor
7 Appropriation Act, 1961, for "Grants to States for unem-
8 ployment compensation and employment service administra-
9 tion", and \$7,457,000 shall be derived by transfer from the
10 appropriation granted in that Act for "Salaries and expenses,
11 Bureau of Employment Security".

12 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
15 \$310,000.

16 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION CLAIMS AND EXPENSES

17 For an additional amount for "Employees' compensa-
18 tion claims and expenses", \$800,000.

19 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

20 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

21 For payment to Thyra G. Thomson, widow of Keith
22 Thomson, late a Representative from the State of Wyoming,
23 \$22,500.

24 For payment to Catherine D. Norrell, widow of W. F.
25 Norrell, late a Representative from the State of Arkansas,
26 \$22,500.

1 For payment to Robert Mann Mumma, son of Walter
2 M. Mumma, late a Representative from the State of Penn-
3 sylvania, \$22,500.

4 APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

5 For an additional amount for "Appropriations Com-
6 mittee", \$50,000.

7 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

8 The appropriation "Extension of the Capitol" shall be
9 available also for necessary furniture and furnishings for
10 such project.

11 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

12 DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOG CARDS

13 Salaries and Expenses

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
15 \$160,000.

16 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

17 (Out of postal fund)

18 TRANSPORTATION

19 For an additional amount for "Transportation", \$18,-
20 900,000.

21 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

22 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
25 \$10,340,000.

1 REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

2 For an additional amount for "Representation allow-
3 ances", \$22,000.

4 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

5 For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the diplo-
6 matic and consular service", \$1,300,000.

7 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

8 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

9 For an additional amount for "International conferences
10 and contingencies", \$100,000.

11 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

12 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
15 Division of Disbursement", \$766,000.

16 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
19 \$370,000.

20 BUREAU OF THE MINT

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
23 \$425,000, including not to exceed \$2,500 for a medal for

1 Robert Frost as authorized by the Act of September 13, 1960
2 (74 Stat. 883), which shall remain available until expended.

3 TITLE II

4 INCREASED PAY COSTS

5 For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal
6 year 1961, for increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant
7 to law, as follows:

8 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

9 Agricultural Research Service: "Salaries and expenses":

10 "Research", \$4,097,000;

11 "Plant and animal disease and pest control",
12 \$1,734,000;

13 "Meat inspection", \$1,564,000;

14 Extension Service: "Cooperative extension work, pay-
15 ments and expenses": "Federal Extension Service",
16 \$137,000, which shall be derived by transfer from the ap-
17 propriation for "Payments to States and Puerto Rico";

18 Farmer Cooperative Service: "Salaries and expenses",
19 \$37,000;

20 Soil Conservation Service:

21 "Conservation operations", \$5,472,000;

22 "Great Plains conservation program", \$168,000,
23 to remain available until expended;

24 Agricultural Marketing Service: "Marketing research
25 and service":

1 “Marketing research and agricultural estimates”,
2 \$1,011,000;

3 “Marketing services”, \$1,765,000;

4 Foreign Agricultural Service: “Salaries and expenses”,
5 \$232,000;

6 Commodity Exchange Authority: “Salaries and ex-
7 penses”, \$50,000;

8 Commodity Stabilization Service: “Acreage allotments
9 and marketing quotas”, \$3,463,000;

10 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: “Operating and
11 administrative expenses”, \$185,000;

12 Rural Electrification Administration: “Salaries and ex-
13 penses”, \$392,000;

14 Farmers Home Administration: “Salaries and ex-
15 penses”, \$1,967,000;

16 Office of the General Counsel: “Salaries and expenses”,
17 \$192,000;

18 Office of the Secretary: “Salaries and expenses”, \$181,-
19 000;

20 Office of Information: “Salaries and expenses”, \$60,000;

21 Library: “Salaries and expenses”, \$56,000;

22 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

23 General administration:

24 “Salaries and expenses”, \$170,000;

1 Office of Field Services: "Salaries and expenses",
2 \$184,000;

3 Bureau of the Census:

4 "Salaries and expenses", \$523,000;

5 "Eighteenth Decennial Census", \$1,194,000, to
6 remain available until December 31, 1962;

7 "1962 Census of Governments", \$6,000, to remain
8 available until June 30, 1964;

9 "1958 censuses of business, manufactures, and
10 mineral industries", \$121,000, to remain available until
11 December 31, 1961;

12 Coast and Geodetic Survey: "Salaries and expenses",
13 \$607,000;

14 Business and Defense Services Administration: "Salaries
15 and expenses", \$284,000;

16 Bureau of Foreign Commerce: "Salaries and expenses",
17 \$203,000;

18 Office of Business Economics: "Salaries and expenses",
19 \$102,000;

20 Maritime activities:

21 "Salaries and expenses", \$648,000:

22 "Administrative expenses" (\$558,000) ;

23 "Maintenance of shipyard facilities and opera-
24 tion of warehouses" (\$31,000) ;

25 "Reserve fleet expenses" (\$59,000) ;

1 “Maritime training”, \$21,000;

2 Patent Office: “Salaries and expenses”, \$1,315,000;

3 Bureau of Public Roads: “Limitation on general ad-
4 ministrative expenses” (increase of \$1,843,500 on the
5 amount available for administration and research) ;

6 National Bureau of Standards: “Research and technical
7 services”, \$953,000;

8 Weather Bureau:

9 “Salaries and expenses”, \$2,573,000;

10 “Research and development”, \$184,000;

11 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

12 Operation and maintenance:

13 “Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps”,
14 \$2,039,000;

15 “Operation and maintenance, Army National
16 Guard”, \$4,315,000;

17 “Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard”,
18 \$2,190,000;

19 “Operation and maintenance, Alaska Communica-
20 tion System”, \$230,000;

21 “Salaries and expenses, Secretary of Defense”,
22 \$875,000;

23 Research, development, test, and evaluation: “Research,
24 development, test, and evaluation, Army”, \$12,000,000;

1 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

2 Department of the Army: Rivers and harbors and flood
3 control:

4 “Operation and maintenance, general”, \$3,800,000,
5 to remain available until expended;

6 “General expenses”, \$780,000;

7 United States Soldiers’ Home: “Limitation on operation
8 and maintenance and capital outlay” (increase of \$235,000
9 in the amount to be paid from the Soldiers’ Home permanent
10 fund) ;

11 “Ryukyu Islands, administration”, \$89,000;

12 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

13 (Out of District of Columbia funds)

14 Operating expenses:

15 “Executive office”, \$27,000;

16 “Department of General Administration”, \$322,000,
17 of which \$3,000 shall be payable from the motor vehicle
18 parking fund;

19 “Office of Corporation Counsel”, \$50,000;

20 “Public schools”, \$2,420,000;

21 “Public Library”, \$114,000;

22 “Recreation Department”, \$111,000;

23 “Metropolitan Police”, \$1,089,000;

24 “Fire Department”, \$732,000;

25 “Department of Veterans Affairs”, \$7,000;

1 "Department of Vocational Rehabilitation", \$21,-
2 000;

3 "Courts", \$233,000;

4 "Department of Corrections", \$289,000;

5 "Department of Public Welfare", \$544,000;

6 "Department of Buildings and Grounds", \$64,000;

7 "Department of Licenses and Inspections",

8 \$128,000;

9 "Department of Highways and Traffic", \$100,000,

10 of which \$71,300 shall be payable from the highway

11 fund;

12 "Department of Motor Vehicles", \$71,000 (payable

13 from the highway fund);

14 "Motor Vehicle Parking Agency", \$6,000 (pay-

15 able from the motor vehicle parking fund);

16 "Department of Sanitary Engineering", \$302,000;

17 of which \$89,300 shall be payable from the water fund

18 and \$56,100 shall be payable from the sanitary sewage

19 works fund;

20 "Washington Aqueduct", \$50,000 (payable from

21 the water fund);

22 "National Guard", \$9,000;

23 "National Capital Parks", \$126,000;

24 "National Zoological Park", \$36,000.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

2 The sums appropriated in this title for the District of
3 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be
4 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
5 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1961.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

7 The White House Office: "Salaries and expenses",
8 \$100,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
9 for "Special projects";

10 Bureau of the Budget: "Salaries and expenses",
11 \$286,000;

12 Council of Economic Advisers: "Salaries and expenses",
13 \$21,000;

14 National Security Council: "Salaries and expenses",
15 \$38,000;

16 Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization:

17 “Salaries and expenses”, \$646,000;

18 "Civil defense and defense mobilization functions
19 of Federal agencies", \$317,000;

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

21 Mutual security: "Office of the Inspector General and
22 Comptroller" (increase of \$56,000 in the limitation under
23 this head) ;

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Civil Aeronautics Board: "Salaries and expenses",
\$460,000;

Civil Service Commission:

"Salaries and expenses", \$1,256,000;

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Employees
life insurance fund" (increase of \$10,000 in the limita-
tion on administrative expenses) ;

Commission on Civil Rights: "Salaries and expenses",
\$38,000;

Export-Import Bank of Washington: "Limitation on
administrative expenses" (increase of \$22,000 in the limita-
tion on administrative expenses) ;

Farm Credit Administration: "Limitation on administra-
tive expenses" (increase of \$109,000 in the limitation on
administrative expenses) ;

Federal Aviation Agency:

"Expenses", \$15,100,000;

"Establishment of air navigation facilities", \$1,350,-
000, to remain available until expended;

"Research and development", \$480,000, to remain
available until expended;

"Operation and maintenance, Washington National

1 Airport", \$69,000, to be derived by transfer from the
2 appropriation for "Operation and maintenance, Dulles
3 International Airport";

4 Federal Communications Commission: "Salaries and ex-
5 penses", \$704,000;

6 Federal Home Loan Bank Board:

7 "Limitation on administrative and examination ex-
8 penses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board" (increase of
9 \$128,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses
10 and increase of \$478,000 in the limitation on nonad-
11 ministrative expenses for the examination of Federal
12 and State chartered institutions) ;

13 "Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal
14 Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation" (increase of
15 \$57,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses) ;

16 Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: "Salaries
17 and expenses", \$261,000;

18 Federal Power Commission: "Salaries and expenses",
19 \$500,000;

20 Federal Trade Commission: "Salaries and expenses",
21 \$502,000;

22 Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: "Salaries and
23 expenses", \$21,000;

24 General Accounting Office: "Salaries and expenses",
25 \$1,029,000;

1 General Services Administration:

2 "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service",
3 \$4,917,000, to be derived by transfer from the appro-
4 priation for "Strategic and critical materials";

5 "Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service",
6 \$444,000, to be derived by transfer from the appro-
7 priation for "Strategic and critical materials";

8 "Expenses, supply distribution", \$875,000, to be
9 derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Strategic
10 and critical materials";

11 "Operating expenses, National Archives and
12 Records Service", \$759,000, to be derived by transfer
13 from the appropriation for "Strategic and critical ma-
14 terials";

15 "Operating expenses, Transportation and Public
16 Utilities Service", \$161,000, to be derived by transfer
17 from the appropriation for "Strategic and critical ma-
18 terials";

19 "Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator",
20 \$7,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropria-
21 tion for "Strategic and critical materials";

22 Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation
23 fund: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase
24 of \$3,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses);

25 "Administrative operations fund" (increase of

1 \$823,000 in the limitation on the amount to be de-
2 posited into said account) ;

3 Housing and Home Finance Agency:

4 Office of the Administrator:

5 “Salaries and expenses”, \$688,000;

6 “Limitation on administrative expenses, Office
7 of the Administrator, public facility loans” (in-
8 crease of \$34,000 in the amount available for ad-
9 ministrative expenses) ;

10 “Limitation on administrative expenses, Office
11 of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating
12 programs)” (increase of \$9,000 in the amount
13 available for administrative expenses) ;

14 Federal National Mortgage Association: “Limita-
15 tion on administrative expenses” (increase of \$350,-
16 000 in the limitation on administrative expenses) ;

17 Federal Housing Administration: “Limitation on
18 administrative and nonadministrative expenses” (in-
19 crease of \$461,000 in the limitation on administrative
20 expenses and \$2,988,000 in the limitation on nonad-
21 ministrative expenses) ;

Public Housing Administration:

“Administrative expenses”, \$818,000;

“Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses” (increase of \$818,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses) ;

Indian Claims Commission: “Salaries and expenses”, \$10,000;

Interstate Commerce Commission: “Salaries and expenses”, \$1,313,000;

National Capital Planning Commission: “Salaries and expenses”, \$27,000;

National Labor Relations Board: “Salaries and expenses”, \$913,000;

National Mediation Board: “Salaries and expenses”, \$49,000;

Railroad Retirement Board: “Limitation on salaries and expenses” (increase of \$300,000 on the amount to be derived from the Railroad retirement account) ;

Renegotiation Board: “Salaries and expenses”, \$145,000;

1 Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries and ex-
2 penses", \$605,000;

3 Selective Service System: "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$341,000;

5 Small Business Administration: "Salaries and expenses",
6 \$346,000;

7 Smithsonian Institution:

8 "Salaries and expenses", \$346,000;

9 "Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art",
10 \$72,000;

11 Tariff Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$156,000;

12 Tax Court of the United States: "Salaries and ex-
13 penses", \$65,000;

14 United States Information Agency: "Salaries and ex-
15 penses", \$2,773,000;

16 U.S. Study Commission—Texas: "Salaries and ex-
17 penses", \$75,000;

18 Veterans Administration:

19 "Medical administration and miscellaneous operating
20 expenses", \$665,000;

21 "Outpatient care", \$3,553,000;

22 "Maintenance and operation of supply depots",
23 \$143,000;

1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

2 Food and Drug Administration: "Salaries and ex-
3 penses", \$796,000;

4 Freedmen's Hospital: "Salaries and expenses",
5 \$203,000;

6 Office of Education: "Salaries and expenses", \$475,000;

7 Office of Vocational Rehabilitation: "Salaries and ex-
8 penses", \$88,000;

9 Public Health Service:

10 "Assistance to States, general", \$157,000;

11 "Control of tuberculosis", \$63,000;

12 "Communicable disease activities", \$277,000;

13 "Environmental health activities", \$128,000;

14 "Salaries and expenses, hospital construction serv-
15 ices", \$61,000;

16 "Hospitals and medical care", \$610,000;

17 "Foreign quarantine activities", \$179,000;

18 "Indian health activities", \$1,995,000;

19 "Operations, National Library of Medicine",
20 \$76,000;

1 “Salaries and expenses”, \$326,000;

2 Social Security Administration:

3 “Salaries and expenses, Children’s Bureau”,
4 \$133,000;

5 “Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner”,
6 \$22,000, together with an additional amount of not to
7 exceed \$18,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-
8 age and survivors insurance trust fund;

9 Office of the Secretary:

10 “Salaries and expenses”, \$132,000, together with
11 an additional amount of not to exceed \$21,000 to be
12 transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors in-
13 surance trust fund;

14 “Surplus property utilization”, \$35,000;

15 “White House Conference on Aging”, \$25,000;

16 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

17 Departmental offices:

18 Office of Oil and Gas: “Salaries and expenses”,
19 \$32,000;

20 Office of the Solicitor: “Salaries and expenses”,
21 \$227,000;

22 Bonneville Power Administration: “Operation and
23 maintenance”, \$487,000;

24 Southwestern Power Administration: “Operation and
25 maintenance”, \$19,000;

1 Bureau of Indian Affairs:

2 "General administrative expenses", \$228,000;

3 "Liquidation of Klamath and Menominee Agencies",
4 \$2,000;

5 Bureau of Reclamation:

6 "General investigations", \$255,000, to remain avail-
7 able until expended;

8 "Operation and maintenance", \$548,000;

9 "General administrative expenses", \$282,000;

10 Geological Survey: "Surveys, investigations, and re-
11 search", \$2,006,000;

12 Bureau of Mines:

13 "Conservation and development of mineral re-
14 sources", \$1,002,000;

15 "Health and safety", \$325,000;

16 "General administrative expenses", \$83,000;

17 National Park Service: "General administrative ex-
18 penses", \$96,000;

19 Fish and Wildlife Service:

20 Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife:

21 "Salaries and expenses", \$22,000;

22 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife: "General
23 administrative expenses", \$66,000;

1 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:

2 "Management and investigations of resources",

3 \$235,000;

4 "General administrative expenses", \$24,000;

5 "Administration of Pribilof Islands", \$29,000;

6 Office of Territories: "Administration of territories",

7 \$46,000;

8 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$175,-

9 000;

10 THE JUDICIARY

11 Supreme Court of the United States:

12 "Salaries", \$70,000;

13 "Automobile for the Chief Justice", \$223;

14 Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: "Salaries and

15 expenses", \$14,300;

16 Customs Court: "Salaries and expenses", \$41,240;

17 Court of Claims: "Salaries and expenses", \$28,600;

18 Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial

19 services:

20 "Salaries of supporting personnel", \$1,666,000;

21 "Administrative Office of the United States Courts",

22 \$74,860;

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:

“Salaries and expenses, general administration”

\$231,000;

“Salaries and expenses, general legal activities”,

\$800,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division”,

\$314,000;

“Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals”, \$873,000;

Federal Bureau of Investigation: “Salaries and expenses”, \$7,550,000;

Immigration and Naturalization Service: “Salaries and expenses”, \$3,487,000;

Federal Prison System: Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: “Limitation on administrative and vocational training expenses” (increase of \$34,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses and \$64,000 in the limitation on vocational training expenses) ;

Office of Alien Property: “Limitation on salaries and expenses” (increase of \$40,000 in the limitation on general administrative expenses) ;

1 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses",
3 \$111,000;

4 Labor-management reporting and disclosure activities:
5 "Salaries and expenses", \$300,000;

6 Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses",
7 \$172,000;

8 Bureau of Labor Standards: "Salaries and expenses",
9 \$146,000;

10 Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights: "Salaries
11 and expenses", \$38,000;

12 Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training: "Salaries and
13 expenses", \$268,000;

14 Bureau of Employment Security:

15 "Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor pro-
16 gram", \$92,000, to be derived by transfer from the
17 Farm labor supply revolving fund;

18 "Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor pro-
19 gram", \$63,000;

20 Bureau of Labor Statistics:

21 "Salaries and expenses", \$599,000;

22 "Consumer Price Index", \$72,000;

23 Women's Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", \$33,000;

24 Wage and Hour Division: "Salaries and expenses",
25 \$732,000;

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

House of Representatives:

“Salaries, officers and employees”, \$540,605;

“Members’ clerk-hire”, \$1,222,500;

Contingent expenses of the House:

“Furniture”, \$10,750;

“Miscellaneous items”, \$100,000;

“Special and select committees”, \$183,750;

“Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation”, \$22,500;

“Office of the Coordinator of Information”, \$7,555;

“Revision of laws”, \$1,365;

“Speaker’s automobile”, \$500;

“Majority leader’s automobile”, \$500;

“Minority leader’s automobile”, \$500;

Capitol Police: “Capitol Police Board”, \$7,000;

“Education of Senate and House pages”, \$3,794;

Architect of the Capitol:

Office of the Architect of the Capitol: “Salaries”, \$15,000;

Capitol buildings and grounds:

“Capitol buildings”, \$12,000;

“Senate office buildings”, \$25,000;

“House office buildings”, \$20,000;

1 Library of Congress:

2 "Salaries and expenses", \$455,000;

3 Copyright Office: "Salaries and expenses", \$102,-
4 000;

5 Legislative Reference Service: "Salaries and ex-
6 penses", \$120,000;

7 Books for the blind: "Salaries and expenses",
8 \$12,500;

9 Organizing and microfilming the papers of the
10 Presidents: "Salaries and expenses", \$6,000;

11 "Preservation of early American motion pictures",
12 \$600;

13 Government Printing Office: Office of Superintendent of
14 Documents: "Salaries and expenses", \$195,127;

15 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

16 (Out of postal fund)

17 "Administration, regional operation, and research",
18 \$4,620,000;

19 "Operations", \$237,041,000;

20 "Facilities", \$578,000;

21 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

22 International organizations and conferences: "Missions
23 to international organizations", \$85,000;

24 International commissions:

25 International Boundary and Water Commission,

1 United States and Mexico:

2 "Salaries and expenses", \$38,000;

3 "Operation and maintenance", \$39,000;

4 "American sections, international commissions",
5 \$17,000;

6 "International fisheries commissions", \$21,000;

7 Educational exchange: "International educational ex-
8 change activities", \$311,000;

9 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

10 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses",
11 \$191,000;

12 Bureau of Accounts: "Salaries and expenses", \$118,000;

13 Bureau of the Public Debt: "Administering the public
14 debt", \$1,093,000;

15 Office of the Treasurer: "Salaries and expenses",
16 \$260,000;

17 Bureau of Customs: "Salaries and expenses",
18 \$3,595,000;

19 Internal Revenue Service: "Salaries and expenses",
20 \$25,900,000;

21 Bureau of Narcotics: "Salaries and expenses", \$220,000;

22 United States Secret Service:

23 "Salaries and expenses, White House Police",
24 \$76,000;

1 “Salaries and expenses, guard force”, \$23,000;

2 GENERAL PROVISION

3 SEC. 201. Except where specifically increased or de-
4 creased elsewhere in this Act, the restrictions contained
5 within appropriations, or provisions affecting appropriations
6 or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1961, limiting
7 the amounts which may be expended for personal services, or
8 for purposes involving personal services, or amounts which
9 may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations
10 available for or involving such services, are hereby increased
11 to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs authorized
12 by or pursuant to law.

 Passed the House of Representatives March 7, 1961.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5188

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for
other purposes.

MARCH 8, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued March 24, 1961

For actions of March 23, 1961

87th-1st, No. 51

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported bill to provide additional authorization for Public Law 480. House subcommittee voted to report bill to extend Mexican farm labor program. Senate committee voted to report third supplemental appropriation bill. House committee reported bill to extend Reorganization Act. House debated minimum wage bill.

HOUSE

- 1. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN TRADE.** The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4728, to amend Public Law 480 so as to provide an additional authorization of \$2 billion during 1961 under title I for sales of surplus commodities for foreign currencies (H. Rept. 196). p. 4417.
- 2. FARM LABOR.** The Equipment, Supplies, and Manpower Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 2010, to extend the Mexican farm labor program. p. D193
- 3. REORGANIZATION.** The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5742, to amend and extend the Reorganization Act of 1949 so that it will apply to reorganization plans transmitted to the Congress at any time before June 1, 1963 (H. Rept. 195). p. 4417
- 4. HOUSING LOANS.** The Veterans' Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5723, to extend the veterans' guaranteed and direct home loan program and to provide additional funds for the veterans' direct loan program (H. Rept. 194). p. 4417
- 5. MINIMUM WAGES.** Continued debate on H. R. 3935, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act and increase the minimum wage gradually to \$1.25 an hour. pp. 4345-4409

6. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee was granted permission until midnight Fri. to file a report on the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill for 1962. p. 4343
7. DEPRESSED AREAS. Received an Abilene, Kan., Chamber of Commerce resolution opposing the Douglas area redevelopment bill. p. 4419

SENATE

8. THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1961. The Appropriations Committee marked up and voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendments this bill, H. R. 5188. p. D192

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

9. FARM LABOR. Extension of remarks of Rep. Cohelan inserting an article, "United States Echoes Migrant Plight," and stating that it points out certain important aspects of the pressing migrant farm labor problem. pp. A2038-9
10. CREDIT UNIONS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Mason discussing his proposed "tax loophole closers" bills to impose income tax on credit unions. pp. A2039-40
11. LIVESTOCK. Extension of remarks of Rep. Shriver inserting an article citing the importance of the livestock industry to Kansas' economy, and stating that "it would be pertinent to place before the Members some of the facts of an industry which flourishes without a program of Federal subsidies." p. A2042
12. SMALL BUSINESS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Evins inserting a statement, summarizing the objectives of the Small Business Act and the recent accomplishments in carrying out these objectives. pp. A2050-1
13. DEPRESSED AREAS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Flood inserting a Pa. State press release describing the areas of labor surplus in Pa., and stating that the report underscores the need for passage by the House of the area redevelopment bill. p. A2053
14. PEACE CORPS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Fascell inserting an article, "Kennedy's Peace Corps Could Uplift Youth." p. A2057
15. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Andersen inserting an address by Rep. Weaver on the general subject of farm policy and stating that "it points up the need for a sound and workable policy for the Nation's farmers." pp. A2057-8
16. LABOR STANDARDS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Santangelo inserting an address by Rep. Giaimo discussing the minimum wage law, its proposed increases, extended coverage and proposed substitutions. pp. A2063-5

BILLS INTRODUCED

17. RESEARCH. H. R. 5882, by Rep. Rhodes, Ariz., to provide for a program of weather modification to be carried out by the Secretary of the Interior, acting in cooperation with the National Science Foundation, to increase

industry. Many firms now paying rates below the minimum provided by the Fair Labor Standards Act could no doubt afford to pay the statutory minimum from current high margins of profits. But extension of coverage is not intended to reduce profits, which is the lifeblood of industry and an essential reward for investment and efficient management. It is expected that the elimination of substandard wages would exert a salutary effect upon the productivity of management and labor in the industry. The experience of American industry has indicated that with increases in real wages and standard of living, management in retailing will be spurred to foster economies of operation which may more than compensate for the increased labor costs.

It must be recognized not only that the existence of substandard wages in retailing is a problem of the employees who are denied the means to achieve a decent standard of living, but that low wages in one industry tend to depress the economic conditions in other areas of economic activity. And in the final analysis, it is the total community which must pay the social cost of substandard wages.

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the RECORD.

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in Statuary Hall, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at \$1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this office.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board, or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

LAWS AND RULES FOR PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

CODE OF LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

TITLE 44, SECTION 181. CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; ARRANGEMENT, STYLE, CONTENTS, AND INDEXES.—The Joint Committee on Printing shall have control of the arrangement and style of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD semimonthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof. (Jan. 12, 1895, c. 23, § 13, 28 Stat. 603.)

TITLE 44, SECTION 182b. SAME; ILLUSTRATIONS, MAPS, DIAGRAMS.—No maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted in the RECORD without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. (June 20, 1936, c. 630, § 2, 49 Stat. 1546.)

Pursuant to the foregoing statute and in order to provide for the prompt publication and delivery of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the Joint Committee on Printing has adopted the following rules, to which the attention of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates is respectfully invited:

1. *Arrangement of the daily Record.*—The Public Printer will arrange the contents of the daily RECORD as follows: First, the Senate proceedings; second, the House proceedings; third, the Appendix: *Provided*, That when the proceedings of the Senate are not received in time to follow this arrangement, the Public Printer may begin the RECORD with the House proceedings. The proceedings of each House and the Appendix shall each begin a new page, with appropriate headings centered thereon.

2. *Type and style.*—The Public Printer shall print the report of the proceedings and debates of the Senate and House of Representatives, as furnished by the Official Reporters of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in 7½-point type; and all matter included in the remarks or speeches of Members of Congress, other than their own words, and all reports, documents, and other matter authorized to be inserted in the RECORD shall be printed in 6½-point type; and all rollcalls shall be printed in 6-point type. No italic or black type nor words in capitals or small capitals shall be used for emphasis or prominence; nor will unusual indentions be permitted. These restrictions do not apply to the printing of or quotations from historical, official, or legal documents or papers of which a literal reproduction is necessary.

3. *Return of manuscript.*—When manuscript is submitted to Members for revision it should be returned to the Government Printing Office not later than 9 o'clock p. m. in order to insure publication in the RECORD issued on the following morning; and if all of said manuscript is not furnished at the time specified, the Public Printer is authorized to withhold it from the RECORD for 1 day. In no case will a speech be printed in the RECORD of the day of its delivery if the manuscript is furnished later than 12 o'clock midnight.

4. *Tabular matter.*—The manuscript of speeches containing tabular statements to be published in the RECORD shall be in the hands of the Public Printer not later than 7 o'clock p. m., to insure publication the following morning.

5. *Proof furnished.*—Proofs of "leave to print" and advance speeches will not be furnished the day the manuscript is received but will be submitted the following day, whenever possible to do so without causing delay in the publication of the regular proceedings of Congress. Advance speeches shall be set in the RECORD style of type, and not more than

six sets of proofs may be furnished to Members without charge.

6. *Notation of withheld remarks.*—If manuscript or proofs have not been returned in time for publication in the proceedings, the Public Printer will insert the words "Mr. _____ addressed the Senate (House or Committee). His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix," and proceed with the printing of the RECORD.

7. *Thirty-day limit.*—The Public Printer shall not publish in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD any speech or extension of remarks which has been withheld for a period exceeding 30 calendar days from the date when its printing was authorized: *Provided*, That at the expiration of each session of Congress the time limit herein fixed shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

8. *Corrections.*—The permanent RECORD is made up for printing and binding 30 days after each daily publication is issued; therefore all corrections must be sent to the Public Printer within that time: *Provided*, That upon the final adjournment of each session of Congress the time limit shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee: *Provided further*, That no Member of Congress shall be entitled to make more than one revision. Any revision shall consist only of corrections of the original copy and shall not include deletions of correct material, substitutions for correct material, or additions of new subject matter.

9. The Public Printer shall not publish in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the full report or print of any committee or subcommittee when said report or print has been previously printed. This rule shall not be construed to apply to conference reports.

10. *Appendix to daily Record.*—When either House has granted leave to print (1) a speech not delivered in either House, (2) a newspaper or magazine article, or (3) any other matter not germane to the proceedings, the same shall be published in the Appendix except in cases of duplication. In such cases only the first item received in the Government Printing Office will be printed. This rule shall not apply to quotations which form part of a speech of a Member, or to an authorized extension of his own remarks: *Provided*, That no address, speech, or article delivered or released subsequently to the final adjournment of a session of Congress may be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

11. *Estimate of cost.*—No extraneous matter in excess of two pages in any one instance may be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by a Member under leave to print or to extend his remarks unless the manuscript is accompanied by an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing the same, which estimate of cost must be announced by the Member when such leave is requested; but this rule shall not apply to excerpts from letters, telegrams, or articles presented in connection with a speech delivered in the course of debate or to communications from State legislatures, addresses or articles by the President and the members of his Cabinet, the Vice President, or a Member of Congress. For the purposes of this regulation, any one article printed in two or more parts, with or without individual headings, shall be considered as a single extension and the two-page rule shall apply. The Public Printer or the Official Reporters of the House or Senate shall return to the Member of the respective House any matter submitted for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD which is in contravention of this paragraph.

12. *Official Reporters.*—The Official Reporters of each House shall indicate on the manuscript and prepare headings for all matter to be printed in the Appendix, and shall make suitable reference thereto at the proper place in the proceedings.

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

House passed military construction authorization bill and debated minimum wage increase bill.

Senate committee approved third supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1961.

Senate

Chamber Action

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held Friday, March 24, at noon.

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

NOMINATION

Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences: Committee ordered favorably reported the nomination of Edward C. Welsh, to be Executive Secretary of the National Aeronautics and Space Council, prior to which the nominee was present to testify and answer questions in his own behalf. Mr. Welsh was introduced by Senator Symington.

APPROPRIATIONS—SUPPLEMENTAL

Committee on Appropriations: Committee, in executive session, marked up and ordered favorably reported with amendments H.R. 5188, third supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1961.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Finance: Committee held hearings on the nominations of Stanley S. Surrey, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Robert H. Knight, of Connecticut, to be General Counsel, Department of the Treasury; Boisfeuillet Jones, of Georgia, to be Special Assistant on Health and Medical Affairs to the Secretary of HEW; Wilbur J. Cohen, of Michigan, to be

an Assistant Secretary of HEW; and Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr., of Maryland, to be a member of the Renegotiation Board.

Committee will meet in executive session tomorrow to consider these nominations and that of John M. Leddy, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee held hearings on the nominations of William Attwood, of Connecticut, to be Ambassador to Guinea; Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador to Spain; Aaron S. Brown, of New Hampshire, to be Ambassador to Nicaragua; and Edwin O. Reischauer, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador to Japan. Mr. Biddle was introduced by Senator Clark, and a statement by Senator Dodd was submitted in behalf of Mr. Attwood. The nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

COMMON CARRIER INDUSTRY

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: The Surface Transportation Subcommittee continued its hearings to inquire into the causes and extent of the decline of the Nation's common carrier industry, with testimony from James F. Fort, American Trucking Associations; Cyrus B. Weller, Frozen Food Express, Dallas; Jack Hobson, Mobile Housing Carrier Conference, Elkhart, Ind.; Robert Thomas, Tampa, Fla.; and Max W. Wells, Growers & Shippers League of Florida, Orlando.

Hearings were recessed subject to call.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 41 public bills, H.R. 5867-5907; 9 private bills, H.R. 5908-5916; and 11 resolutions, H.J. Res. 335-340, H. Con. Res. 205-207, and H. Res. 230 and 231, were introduced.

Pages 4416-4419

Bills Reported: Reports were filed as follows:

H.J. Res. 73, providing for a study of rehabilitation of aging veterans (H. Rept. 187);

Five private bills, H.R. 1447, 1461, 1467, 1621, and 1622 (H. Rept. 188-192, respectively);

SENATE
Mar. 24, 1961

25. NATURAL RESOURCES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Dingell inserting an address by Interior Secretary Udall before the 26th North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conferences. p. A2095-6
Rep. Dingell also inserted an address by Ira N. Gabrielson, president Wildlife Management Institute, "The Chance for Conservation," before the Conference. pp. A2096-7
26. 4-H CLUB. Extension of remarks of Sen. Wiley inserting an article describing "the fine work being undertaken on the 4-H programs." pp. A2101-2
27. MILK. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hall stating that the marketing of milk is a matter of vital concern to his district and that the "use of artificial and unjustified health barriers to prevent the marketing of our products is a matter of grave concern to thousands of dairy farmers in southwest Missouri," and inserting an article on this subject. p. A2113

SENATE CONT'D

2. THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 5188 (S. Rept. 85) (p. 4433). The Senate Committee approved for Forest Service supplementals and pay act costs the same amounts as included in the House bill (see Digest 38 for details). Also included in Senate Committee bill were three supplemental appropriation estimates for the Commodity Credit Corporation, transmitted in Senate Doc. 19 and approved in the same amounts as the Budget estimates (see Digest 46 for details). In addition, the bill includes items for additional GSA capital to finance sales to Federal agencies, the mutual security development loan fund, unemployment compensation for Federal employees, and Federal employees' compensation claims.

BILLS INTRODUCED

29. COMMITTEES. S. Res. 115, by Sen. Neuberger, to create the Select Committee on Consumers Interests; to Government Operations Committee. Remarks of author. pp. 4436-7
S. Res. 116, by Sen. Lausche, to establish the Select Committee on Federal Subsidies; to Government Operations Committee. Remarks of author. pp. 4437-9
30. SEED. H. R. 5917, by Rep. Andersen, Minn., to amend the Federal Seed Act, as amended, with respect to screenings of seed; to Agriculture Committee.
31. FARM LOANS. H. R. 5925, by Rep. May, to simplify, consolidate, and improve the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to loans to farmers and ranchers; to Agriculture Committee.
32. WATER POLLUTION. H. R. 5927, by Rep. Perkins, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide for a more effective program of water pollution control; to Public Works Committee.
33. MILK. H. R. 5928, by Rep. Thomson, Wis., to amend the Public Health Service Act to protect the public from unsanitary milk and milk products shipped in interstate commerce, without unduly burdening such commerce; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Authorizes the appropriation of \$4.5 million annually to provide technical assistance to redevelopment areas and other areas needing assistance.

Authorizes the appropriation of \$4.5 million annually for occupational training in redevelopment areas.

Authorizes the appropriation of \$10 million annually for retraining subsistence payments to unemployed or underemployed persons in redevelopment areas.

Authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to delegate to the heads of other Federal agencies any of his functions, powers, and duties, and the redelegation of such by the heads of the agencies.

Authorizes the transfer of funds to other Federal agencies, with the approval of the Director of the Budget Bureau.

Requires Commerce to furnish the procurement divisions of Federal agencies with the names and addresses of business firms located in redevelopment areas which are desirous of obtaining Government contracts to furnish supplies or services.

16. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5954, the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill for 1962 (H. Rept. 200). p. 4534

17. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Quie criticized the recently announced price supports for feed grains as being too low for grain sorghum and stated that "the Secretary has seen fit not to change the wheat support price of 75 percent of parity but has raised cotton supports to 82 percent." p. 4531

18. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Philbin expressed concern over "the serious plight of the textile industry" and urged the President and his Cabinet committee to give "early and intensified attention to the very serious problems growing out of foreign imports." pp. 4530-1

19. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill will be considered on Tues., and thereafter, if rules are reported, the depressed areas bill and the bill to extend the Reorganization Act will be considered. p. 4530

20. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 27. p. 4532

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

21. MINIMUM WAGE. Extension of remarks of Sen. Robertson inserting the views of the Virginia Farm Bureau Federation opposing the proposed minimum wage bill. p. A2074

22. RECREATION. Extension of remarks of Sen. Case, S. Dak., inserting an article discussing an interview with Conrad L. Wirth, director of the National Park Service, in which he described the plans and proposals for an expanded national park and recreational area system. pp. A2074-5

23. WATER RESOURCES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Mack inserting a Cumberland County, Ill., resolution approving plans for a project of soil and water conservation for the Embarrass River Watershed. p. A2090

24. LAMB PURCHASES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Langen stating that this Department's "recently announced lamb-buying program seems to be pretty much a matter of robbing Peter to pay Paul when viewed in the light of lamb imports," and that "the present policy is harming both the farmer and the taxpayer." p. A2092

THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

MARCH 24, 1961.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 5188]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 5188) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$803, 506, 119
Amount of increase by Senate committee.....	3, 959, 131, 851
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	4, 762, 637, 970
Total estimates considered by the Senate.....	5, 339, 565, 127
Under budget estimates.....	576, 927, 157

SUMMARY OF BILL

The committee received testimony in the course of the hearings on this bill covering estimates totaling \$5,339,565,127. The total estimates include \$4,039,730,358 submitted directly to the Senate after the bill passed the House and consequently this sum was not considered by the House. These estimates are summarized below:

S. Doc. 18.....	\$2, 805, 000
S. Doc. 19.....	3, 977, 955, 000
S. Doc. 22.....	54, 000, 000
S. Doc. 25.....	3, 248, 533
Senate items deferred from H. Doc. 58.....	1, 721, 825
Total.....	4, 039, 730, 358

The following recapitulation summarizes the bill by title:

	Budget estimate	House bill	Committee recommendation
Title I-----	\$4,933,562,000	\$402,417,350	\$4,356,683,843
Title II—increased pay costs-----	402,754,594	401,088,769	402,705,594
Title III—claims and judgments-----	3,248,533	-----	3,248,533
Total-----	5,339,565,127	803,506,119	4,762,637,970

INCREASED PAY COSTS

The estimates included \$648,523,594 to cover the cost of pay increases to employees under legislation enacted in the last session of Congress and under wage board determinations.

Title I of the House bill provides appropriations of \$68,767,000 and \$175,000,000 by transfer (total \$243,767,000) instead of requested appropriations of \$245,769,000 for increased pay costs; the committee recommendations would provide \$175,000,000 by appropriation instead of transfer for the military activities of the Department of Defense and also restores the \$2,000,000 House reduction for inpatient care, Veterans' Administration. The committee's recommendation for increased pay costs in title I in the amount of \$245,767,000 are practically identical with the amount of the request.

Title II of the bill is exclusively for pay costs. The amount of \$401,088,769 in title II of the House bill does not include Senate pay cost items; the committee recommendation of \$402,705,594 provides an increase of \$1,616,825 over the House bill for these Senate items.

The committee recommendations for pay costs total \$648,472,594. Representatives of the Bureau of the Budget testified that approximately 26 percent of the total pay costs were being absorbed and that the amounts requested had been carefully screened.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

Appropriation, 1961-----	¹ \$123,076,500
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58)-----	36,600,000
House allowance-----	36,600,000
Committee recommendation-----	36,600,000

¹ Includes \$1,250,000 appropriated in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

The committee recommends the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$36,600,000 for forest protection and utilization. This sum includes \$29,072,347 to reimburse Forest Service accounts from which funds were taken during the 1960 fire season for forest fire suppression; and \$2,427,653 for fighting forest fires which may occur during the balance of fiscal year 1961.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS, KLAMATH INDIANS

Appropriation, 1961-----	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58)-----	\$68,717,000
House allowance-----	68,717,000
Committee recommendation-----	68,717,000

The committee recommends concurrence with the House allowance of \$68,717,000 to purchase that portion of the Klamath Indian Forest which has not been sold to private purchasers prior to April 1, 1961, as set forth in the act of August 23, 1958. This law requires the Secretary of Agriculture to buy the lands which have not been sold, the payment of which shall be for the benefit of those Klamath Indians who have elected to withdraw from the tribe.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

RESTORATION OF CAPITAL IMPAIRMENT

1960 appropriation (regular act, 1958 losses)-----	\$1, 435, 424, 413
1960 (2d supplemental—partial 1959 losses)-----	675, 000, 000
1961 regular act (balance 1959, partial 1960 losses)-----	¹ 1, 226, 500, 000
1961 supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 19) covers balance of fiscal 1960 losses-----	1, 017, 610, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 017, 610, 000

¹ Includes \$632 million balance of 1959 losses.

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$1,017,610,000, under this head, the amount of the supplemental estimate submitted in Senate Document 19. This supplemental appropriation covers the balance of realized losses incurred for fiscal 1960. The realized loss for price support activities for fiscal 1960 totaled \$1,612,110,000, of which \$594,500,000 was previously appropriated in the Regular Agricultural Appropriation Act, 1961.

The language submitted in the budget request follows:

To restore the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation determined by the appraisal of June 30, 1960, pursuant to section 1 of the Act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U.S.C. 713a-1), \$1,017,610,000.

REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FOR COSTS OF SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM

1960 costs-----	\$81, 180, 927
1961 estimated cost (S. Doc. 19)-----	90 000 000
Committee recommendation-----	90, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$90,000,000 the amount requested in Senate Document 19 to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for the estimated advances during fiscal 1961 for the costs of the special milk program. Public Law 86-446, approved April 29, 1960, provides as follows:

There is authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of this Act for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1960, separate from any other appropriation of funds for Commodity Credit Corporation, such an amount as may be deemed to be necessary to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for amounts advanced by it under this Act.

Previously, the cost of this program was carried under the item "Restoration of capital impairment." The committee has inserted the following language in the bill as proposed in the budget request:

To reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for amounts advanced including costs of interest in incurred thereon to date of reimbursement, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1960, for the special milk program for children pursuant to the Act of July 1, 1958, as amended (72 Stat. 276; 74 Stat. 84-85), \$90,000,000.

REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FOR COSTS OF SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

Item	Regular act, 1961 (1960 estimated costs)	S. Doc. 19, supplemental estimate, 1961 (1961 estimated costs)	Committee recommendation
International Wheat Agreement-----	\$32,572,000	\$88,790,000	\$88,790,000
Emergency famine relief-----	107,094,000	255,685,000	255,685,000
Sales for local currencies (Public Law 480)-----	881,000,000	1,353,000,000	1,353,000,000
Migratory waterfowl feed-----	18,000	13,000	13,000
Bartered materials for stockpile-----	422,950,000	163,163,000	163,163,000
Grading and classing activities-----		1,264,000	1,264,000
Total-----	1,443,634,000	1,861,915,000	1,861,915,000

¹ Includes \$194,260,000 of unrecovered costs from fiscal 1960; of which \$177,000,000 is for sales for local currencies and \$17,260,000 is for International Wheat Agreement.

An appropriation totaling \$1,861,915,000, the amount requested in the supplemental estimate; Senate Document 19, is recommended to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for authorized unrecovered costs for special program activities. The recommended appropriation items are for estimated fiscal 1961 costs, except for \$194,260,000 of unrecovered 1960 costs consisting of \$177,000,000 for sales for local currencies, and \$17,260,000 for the International Wheat Agreement.

The language of the supplemental budget estimate for the respective items of reimbursement under this head, as inserted in the bill, follows:

To reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for authorized unrecovered costs through June 30, 1961 (including interest through date of recovery), as follows: (1) \$88,790,000 under the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1641-1642); (2) \$255,685,000 for commodities disposed of for emergency famine relief to friendly peoples pursuant to title II of the Act of July 10, 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1703, 1721-1724); (3) \$1,353,000,000 for the sale of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies pursuant to title I of the Act of July 10, 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1701-1709); (4) \$13,000 for grain made available to the Secretary of the Interior to prevent crop damage by migratory waterfowl pursuant to the Act of July 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 442-445); (5) \$163,163,000 for strategic and other materials acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation as a result of barter or exchange of agricultural commodities or products and transferred to the supplemental stockpile pursuant to Public Law 540, Eighty-fourth Congress (7 U.S.C. 1856); and (6) \$1,264,000 for transfers to the appropriation "Marketing research and service" pursuant to the Act of August 31, 1951 (7 U.S.C. 414a), for grading tobacco and classing cotton without charge to producers, as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 473a, 511d): Provided, That the unexpended balances of funds heretofore provided for the various purposes under this head may remain available until expended for the purposes for which appropriated and may be merged with the funds provided in this paragraph.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

EXPORT CONTROL

1961 appropriation—regular act	\$2, 800, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58)	385, 000
House allowance	225, 000
Committee recommendation	225, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation in the amount of \$225,000, the same as provided in the House bill, and a reduction of \$160,000 from the budget request.

Hearings disclosed that \$119,000 advanced from the emergency fund for the President, together with the amount in the House bill, would provide an adequate program level for the balance of the fiscal year 1961. The amount recommended includes \$190,000 for increased pay costs.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The committee recommends in title I an appropriation of \$264,900,000 for six items in the Department of Defense. The appropriations affected are as follows:

Military personnel, Army	\$7, 000, 000
Military personnel, Navy	15, 000, 000
Operations and maintenance, Army	88, 500, 000
Operation and maintenance, Navy	79, 400, 000
Operation and maintenance, Air Force	72, 000, 000
Claims, Department of Defense	3, 000, 000

The budget estimate for these items was \$266,900,000, and included the civilian pay raise, \$175 million; increased readiness, \$73.8 million; the establishment of single managers in the military industrial supply agencies, \$12.1 million; and claims, \$6 million.

The House provided \$263,900,000 by transfer authority, making a \$3 million reduction from the budget estimates in "Claims," and indicating that the unobligated balances in annual appropriations and unprogramed funds in continuing appropriations could be utilized for the recommended transfers.

Department of Defense witnesses, in appearing before the Senate committee, stated that unobligated balances in annual appropriations amounted to approximately \$10 million and that the balances from continuing funds, while sufficient in amount, were already programed for utilization in fiscal 1962. If the appropriations are not provided at this time, the Department indicated it would be necessary to request again the funds in several months. The Senate committee, therefore, has provided the funds for the purposes specified in the amounts above indicated, believing that it would not be advisable at this time to utilize for other purposes funds previously appropriated by the Congress for procurement of equipment, missiles, aircraft and research and development. Furthermore, the committee urges the President to release from reserve the remaining procurement and production balances added by the Congress to Department of Defense appropriations last year for modernization of ground forces equipment. The committee also urges the Department, once the funds are available, to expedite production. These funds have been held in reserve and programed for fiscal year 1962. The release of the funds at this time will enable the Defense Department to place on order much needed modern equipment months earlier than previously planned.

In addition, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$1 million for "Maintenance and operation, Navy" for Naval Reserve aviation fuel, it having been testified that these funds are necessary if Naval Reserve aviation is to maintain its present training schedules during the remainder of fiscal year 1961.

The budget estimate included \$6 million for "Claims, Department of Defense," of which \$3 million were provided by the House. The Senate recommends an appropriation of this amount, as no request for restoration was made.

The committee has considered and concluded that \$2.5 million of the total appropriated in the Defense Department Appropriation Act for travel should be expended for the use of American-flag passenger ships in international trade. In reducing the sum of money originally requested for this purpose for fiscal 1961, the committee did not intend to eliminate commercial sea travel. It anticipated instead distribution of reduced travel sums available among all possible media used in international travel by the Department. In connection with the present appropriation bill, the Department of Defense has accepted the limitation of \$2.5 million for this purpose. The committee expects that reasonable participation by commercial sea passenger vessels in the Department of Defense dependent sealift will continue so that specific set-asides will not be necessary when Department of Defense appropriations are considered in the future. The committee in no way chooses to indicate that in the travel item the Department of Defense should not make appropriate economies, but, on the one hand, it does not feel that such economies bar participation by commercial sea passenger ships and, on the other hand, it feels that continued participation of sea carriers in this lift is essential to the maintenance of our maritime posture from both commercial and defense points of view.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

1961 appropriation	\$706, 491, 600
Supplemental request (S. Doc. No. 19)	350, 000
House allowance	Not considered
Committee recommendation	350, 000

Under the Columbia River Treaty which was approved by the Senate on March 16, 1961, the United States has an option for a period of 5 years to initiate construction of the Libby Dam in Montana. If the United States exercises its option, Canada will make available the land in Canada which will be flooded by the storage of water. In the event the United States decides not to exercise the option to proceed with the Libby Dam, Canada would have the right to divert water from the Kootenay River to the Columbia River, up to an agreed maximum, beginning 5 years after the treaty comes into effect.

The committee, therefore, recommends an appropriation of \$350,000 at this time to resume planning so that the United States will be in a position to exercise its option.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL LOAN TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The committee has approved \$5,700,000 as the additional amount for Federal loans to the District of Columbia, to be advanced upon request of the Commissioners to the general fund. This obligational authority will enable the Commissioners to carry on without deferment the public works program of capital outlay projects planned for this fiscal year. Testimony presented at the hearing indicated the current need for such authority in the absence of approval of the restoration request for an additional Federal payment of \$5,700,000 to the general fund. In recommending approval of the loan authority instead of the \$5.7 million Federal payment, the committee does not consider such action to be a precedent for disregarding the Federal obligations under the \$32 million Federal payment authorization. The increasing fiscal problems confronting the District Commissioners are well recognized, and in that respect the committee intends to fully evaluate the matter, including the sufficiency of the Federal payment, during the course of the hearings on the 1962 budget estimates of appropriation requirements for the District of Columbia Government.

OPERATING EXPENSES

REGULATORY AGENCIES

The committee has approved the additional request of \$29,000 to enable the District of Columbia to pay its share of the expenses of the Metropolitan Area Transit Commission.

DEPARTMENT OF OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS

The committee has approved the additional sum of \$15,000 to permit the carrying out of Public Law 86-708, approved September 6, 1960, which provides for the examination, licensing and regulation of practical nurses and practical nursing education in the District of Columbia.

METROPOLITAN POLICE

The committee agrees to the request submitted in Senate Document 18, for \$100,000 to enable the Metropolitan Police Department to bring its uniform force to full authorized strength of 2,714 positions through the recruitment of about 113 potential appointees by May 1. The additional force is considered essential in order to cope with the crime situation in the District.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The committee has approved the additional sum of \$197,450 in order to provide \$36,450 for costs of increased stipends for residents and interns at the District of Columbia General Hospital, and \$161,000 to defray the increased daily rate costs for care of indigent insane residents of the District of Columbia at St. Elizabeths Hospital. The additional \$36,450 will provide an increase of stipends of \$600 per annum for residents who are married and \$300 per annum for residents and interns who are single.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$575,000 instead of \$730,000, the supplemental estimate requested in Senate Document 18 for public assistance grants this fiscal year. The Commissioners indicated the allowance would be sufficient to continue without reduction the monthly payments to recipients found eligible for the balance of this fiscal year. Testimony revealed the caseload is greatly increasing, in fact, the appropriations to the Department of Public Welfare have more than doubled in the past 6 years. In light of these circumstances, the committee heartily endorses the Commissioners declaration for a task force to vigorously explore the fund requirements of the Welfare Department as well as other departments of the District government.

DEPARTMENT OF SANITARY ENGINEERING

The committee has approved the supplemental request of \$1,268,000 which was included in Senate Document 18, for the Department of Sanitary Engineering. The additional sum is necessitated by extraordinary expenditures for snow removal this winter.

MISCELLANEOUS

The committee also agrees to the House allowance of \$28,330 for settlement of claims and suits and \$1,789 for audited claims reflected in supplemental estimate, House Document 58.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON LABOR-MANAGEMENT POLICY

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$80,000 for the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy, established by Executive Order 10918 of February 16, 1961. The amount recommended is the total of two requests for additional funds in the amount of \$40,000, in Senate Document 19, for the Departments of Commerce and Labor, respectively.

The funds provided are for the expenses of staff of the committee, the membership of which includes public, labor, and management members.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

MUTUAL SECURITY

DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND

Budget estimate, fiscal year 1961	\$700,000,000
Appropriation in 1961 regular bill	550,000,000
Supplemental budget estimate, 1961	150,000,000
House allowance	0
Committee recommendation	150,000,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$150,000,000 for the Development Loan Fund for the balance of the fiscal year 1961. The committee was advised by the officials of the Fund that the DLF has approved credits which utilized practically all of the appropriated

capital available to the Fund, and if this additional sum is not provided it will mean that the United States will be out of the development lending business for April, May, and June of this year.

The request for an additional \$75,000 in authority for administrative expenses has been denied by the committee.

A general provision in title II of the bill makes available \$92,000 to meet increased pay costs authorized by law.

PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

The committee approves the House allowance of \$1,732,000 in appropriated funds plus \$60,000 available from balances in the Brussels Fair fund, or a total of \$1,792,000 for the President's special international program. This sum will provide \$92,000 for pay cost increases and \$1,700,000 for costs of the three exhibits in the fields of medicine, plastics, and transportation starting in May 1961, under the terms of an agreement for cultural, technical, and educational exchanges.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

1960 appropriation.....	\$6, 131, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	1, 369, 000
House allowance.....	1, 300, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 300, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance, a reduction of \$69,000 below the budget estimate.

The Congress provided a total of \$6,131,000 in 1960 for grants for library services, but provided that allotments to the States should be made on the basis of the maximum authorization of \$7,500,000 under the Library Services Act. This provision assured the States that the Federal share would be forthcoming to the extent that State and local matching funds were available.

The States earned an additional \$1,300,000 and the committee recommends the allowance of this additional amount for fiscal year 1960. The reduction of \$69,000 below the budget estimate contemplates that one State for which funds were included in the estimate will be unable to use its full entitlement.

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

1961 appropriation.....	\$187, 310, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	None
House allowance.....	29, 990, 000
Committee recommendation.....	29, 990, 000

The committee concurs in the action of the House in approving \$29,990,000 for the maintenance and operation of schools in federally affected areas under the provisions of Public Law 874, as amended.

The funds already provided for 1961 will meet only 85 percent of full entitlements of local agencies educating federally connected children. The additional amount, for which no budget estimate was re-

ceived, will provide for payment of full entitlements to eligible school districts affected by activities of the Federal Government under the terms of the act.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

1961 appropriation-----	\$14, 116, 000
Supplemental estimate-----	1, 000, 000
House allowance-----	None
Committee recommendation-----	1, 000, 000

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate.

The funds here recommended will enable the Public Health Service to establish a reserve of oral poliomyelitis vaccine for use in the control of poliomyelitis in the event of an outbreak of the disease in epidemic proportions.

Despite the proved effectiveness of Salk vaccine in protecting 90 percent of those vaccinated with the recommended three-dose series and booster, outbreaks in both urban and rural areas do occur, and the unvaccinated serve as a foci for epidemic development. Oral vaccines are readily accepted by the public, and with the expectation that this new vaccine will be available early in the next fiscal year, the Public Health Service would be in position to more effectively combat epidemic outbreaks.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1961 appropriation-----	\$4, 095, 000
Supplemental estimate-----	477, 000
House allowance-----	477, 000
Committee recommendation-----	477, 000

The committee recommends the House action, the full budget estimate.

The Federal Employees Pay Act of 1960, together with a patient load greater than originally anticipated, has resulted in a deficiency in operating funds of the hospital amounting to \$788,000. Of this amount, \$311,000 will be received as reimbursements from other agencies, leaving a balance of \$477,000 requested as a direct appropriation. Of this amount, \$188,000 is required for cost of pay increases and \$289,000 for additional operating costs.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1961 appropriation-----	\$203, 200, 000
Supplemental estimate-----	34, 460, 000
House allowance-----	29, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	29, 000, 000

The committee concurs in the House action, a reduction of \$5,460,000 below the budget estimate.

The committee agrees with the House in reducing the requested contingency fund from \$10,000,000 to \$5,000,000. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act of 1961 contained a contingency fund of \$10,000,000, and it would appear that an additional \$5,000,000 would be sufficient for the remainder of the year. The Bureau should be able to absorb without untoward effect the reduction of \$460,000 in operating expenses made by the House.

CONSTRUCTION

1961 appropriation.....	None
Supplemental estimate.....	\$320, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	None

The committee concurs in the House disallowance of the budget estimate in its entirety.

The Department requested funds to purchase additional land adjacent to the present headquarters building of the Bureau for future expansion. Such a request is not deemed a proper item for inclusion in a deficiency bill and should be deferred for consideration with annual appropriation estimates.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

1961 appropriation.....	\$2, 083, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	107, 000, 000
House allowance.....	74, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	104, 000, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$74,000,000 contained in the original supplemental estimate, plus an additional estimate of \$30,000,000 submitted to the Senate for temporary assistance to children of unemployed parents. The committee has included language in the bill making the latter amount available only upon enactment of H.R. 4884, 87th Congress, or similar legislation.

H.R. 4884 authorizes the appropriation of funds for assistance to children of unemployed parents for the fiscal year 1962 and the remainder of fiscal 1961.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1961 appropriation.....	\$2, 348, 400
Supplemental estimate.....	457, 000
House allowance.....	300, 000
Committee recommendation.....	457, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, \$457,000, an increase of \$157,000 over the House allowance.

The House allowed the full amount requested for increased pay costs, \$157,000, but allowed only \$143,000 of the \$300,000 requested for the additional workload resulting from the enactment of the Social Security Amendments of 1960 adding a new program for the medical care of the aged.

The committee was advised that if the House cut were sustained the Bureau would be unable to effectively fulfill its responsibilities under the medical care to the aged program.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

OFFICE OF FIELD ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1961 appropriation.....	\$2,762,000
Transfers.....	(978,000)
Supplemental estimate.....	182,000
Transfers.....	(227,000)
House allowance.....	180,000
Transfers.....	(62,000)
Committee recommendation.....	180,000
Transfers.....	(227,000)

The committee recommends a direct appropriation of \$180,000 together with transfers in the amount of \$227,000.

The Office received a deficiency apportionment approved by the Bureau of the Budget to enable it to recruit 31 additional employees to process increased workloads due to the Social Security Amendments of 1960. The majority of these positions have been filled and it will be necessary for the Office to discharge 43 employees unless the House reduction is restored.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1961 appropriation.....	\$600,000
Transfers.....	(579,000)
Supplemental estimate.....	58,000
Transfers.....	(73,000)
House allowance.....	42,000
Transfers.....	(40,000)
Committee recommendation.....	58,000
Transfers.....	(73,000)

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate.

The Office of the General Counsel received a deficiency apportionment approved by the Bureau of the Budget to enable it to recruit additional legal staff to provide services in connection with the Social Security Amendments of 1960. The positions authorized have been filled and if the estimate is not allowed, it will require the General Counsel to reduce his staff by 20 positions for the remainder of the fiscal year.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58).....	\$8,000
House allowance.....	7,650
Committee recommendation.....	7,650

The committee recommends concurrence with the House allowance of \$7,650. Although this is \$350 less than the budget estimate, the Chairman of the Commission advises that this sum is sufficient to permit the Commission to complete its work and file its final report not later than June 1, 1961 as required by law.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
AUTHORIZATION)

1961 appropriation-----	\$65, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58)-----	21, 944, 000
House allowance-----	15, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	20, 000, 000

Restoration of \$5,000,000 is recommended by the committee, to provide an additional amount of \$20,000,000 for payments to air carriers, which is \$1,944,000 below the supplemental estimate. The committee is advised that recent reductions in subsidy requirements have resulted from the issuance of final subsidy rate orders covering past operations as well as from the issuance of a class subsidy rate covering 9 of the 13 local service carriers, but that the payments required in fiscal year 1961 will total \$85,000,000.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

INVESTIGATION OF U.S. CITIZENS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS

1961 appropriation-----	\$400, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58)-----	67, 000
House allowance-----	57, 000
Committee recommendation-----	67, 000

The committee recommends restoration of \$10,000, to provide the supplemental estimate of \$67,000 additional for the investigation of U.S. citizens for employment by international organizations. The committee is advised that the latest information indicates a definite need for the additional amount requested, and believes that adequate funds should be provided in order to prevent delay in the processing of this uncontrollable workload.

The committee agrees with the action of the House in providing an increased limitation for travel expenses of \$1,600 for this work.

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION, RETIRED EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS
FUND

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58)-----	\$1, 750, 000
House allowance-----	1, 500, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 750, 000

The committee recommends restoration of \$250,000, to provide the full supplemental estimate of \$1,750,000 for the Government contribution to the retired employees health benefits fund. The new law (Public Law 86-724) becomes effective July 1, but contributions to the fund are required a month earlier.

The committee is advised that this restoration is required in order to launch this program in accordance with the requirements of the law and to contribute the full share of the Government in the program on the basis of late information indicating an increase in the estimated number of eligibles. The committee believes it is important adequately to provide for these health benefits to retired employees, particularly in view of the fact that many of them, because of age, disability or infirmity, are otherwise unable to secure such protection.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58)-----	\$25, 000, 000
House allowance-----	15, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	25, 000, 000

Restoration of \$10,000,000 is recommended by the committee, to provide the supplemental estimate of \$25,000,000 additional capital for the general supply fund, which finances stores depot operations as well as operations under the motor pool program for most agencies of the Government. The committee is advised that sales of stores stock items are exceeding by some 10 percent the estimates for 1961, and that the additional amount requested is required in order to provide for increased investment in inventory, increased equipment and increased working capital to finance accounts receivable, primarily as a result of recent directives restricting offshore procurement and acceleration of procurement and construction activities as anti-recession measures.

In this connection, the committee was informed that a sizable amount was borrowed from an unrelated appropriation account for the purpose of this program. The committee believes that such action is poor practice, even in an emergency situation, and requests the administration to submit the need for such funds through the regular appropriation procedures, without resorting to an expediency of this nature.

EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

1961 appropriation-----	\$22, 950, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 18): By transfer from "Strategic and critical materials"-----	(700, 000)
Not considered by House-----	
Committee recommendation-----	(700, 000)

The committee recommends adding a new item to the bill, as requested in Senate Document 18, to provide \$700,000 additional for expenses of supply distribution by transfer from the appropriation for "Strategic and critical materials." The committee is advised that this additional amount is needed in order to provide for recently increased sales of stores stock items as well as further increases anticipated from recent directives restricting off-shore procurement and accelerating procurement and construction activities as anti-recession measures.

REFUNDS UNDER RENEGOTIATION ACT

1961 appropriation-----	\$900, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58)-----	1, 600, 000
House allowance-----	1, 600, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 600, 000

The committee agrees with the House in providing the full supplemental estimate of \$1,600,000 to finance refund and rebate payments due World War II contractors upon approval of claims by the Tax Court of the United States.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR, COLLEGE HOUSING LOANS

1961 limitation-----	(\$1, 330, 000)
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58)-----	(270, 000)
House allowance-----	(180, 000)
Committee recommendation-----	(270, 000)

Restoration of \$90,000 to the limitation on administrative expenses, to provide the full supplemental estimate of \$270,000 for the college housing loan program, is strongly recommended by the committee. The committee is advised that lending activity under this program has reached unprecedented levels since last year's late authorization of \$500 million additional, and that in order to meet this workload of applications available funds were apportioned on a deficiency basis. The committee further notes that \$90,000 of the request is needed for pay increases, as authorized last year.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(Limitation for expenses of travel)

1961 limitation-----	(\$5, 375, 000)
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58)-----	(1, 000, 000)
House allowance-----	(500, 000)
Committee recommendation-----	(500, 000)

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$500,000 additional for the limitation on expenses of travel. The committee is advised that a reappraisal of travel needs indicates that \$500,000 additional will be sufficient.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

1961 appropriation-----	\$621, 453, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58)-----	49, 606, 000
House allowance-----	49, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	49, 000, 000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$49,000,000 additional for research and development, which is \$606,000 below the supplemental estimate.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

1961 appropriation-----	\$153, 500, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58) (plus \$500,000 transfer from "Grants to the Republic of the Philippines")-----	10, 563, 000
House allowance (plus \$500,000 transfer)-----	10, 100, 000
Committee recommendation (plus \$500,000 transfer)-----	10, 563, 000

Restoration of \$463,000 is recommended by the committee, to provide the full supplemental estimate for general operating expenses of \$10,563,000 plus \$500,000 derived by transfer from "Grants to the Republic of the Philippines." The committee is advised that \$9,763,000 of the request is required to cover the cost of pay increases as

authorized last year, and that \$1,300,000 is required primarily because of the increased workload resulting from the extension of the direct loan and loan guarantee program for veterans, for which funds were apportioned on a deficiency basis.

INPATIENT CARE

1961 appropriation	\$921, 206, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58)	43, 000, 000
House allowance	41, 000, 000
Committee recommendation	43, 000, 000

The committee recommends restoration of \$2,000,000, to provide the full supplemental estimate of \$43,000,000 for inpatient care of veterans. The committee is advised that the request is a net figure after allowing for savings, that funds for the program were apportioned on a deficiency basis, and that any reduction from the request would require diversion of funds from other patient-care purposes. The committee further notes that \$33,705,000 of the request is for pay increases and \$8,111,000 of the request is for wage rate increases.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1961	¹ \$27, 375, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58)	4, 696, 000
House allowance	4, 696, 000
Committee recommendations	4, 696, 000

¹ Includes \$1,425,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,696,000 for the management of lands and resources, the same as the House allowance. Of this sum, \$3,073,000 is to reimburse accounts from which funds were taken for fire suppression during calendar year 1960, and \$627,000 is for fire suppression during the remainder of fiscal year 1961.

\$996,000 is for pay increase costs incurred under Public Law 86-568.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

Appropriation, 1961	\$63, 669, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58)	2, 772, 000
House allowance	2, 772, 000
Committee recommendation	2, 772, 000

The committee recommends the House allowance of \$2,772,000 for education and welfare services, the amount of the budget estimate; \$1,000,000 is to meet a greatly increased welfare caseload; and \$1,772, 000 is to be used for pay increases authorized by Public Law 86-568.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1961.....	\$23, 084, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58).....	1, 730, 000
House allowance.....	1, 730, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 777, 000

The committee recommends \$1,777,000, an increase of \$47,000 over the budget estimate and over the House allowance. Of this sum, \$940,000 is for fire suppression on forest and rangelands of Indian reservations; \$84,000 is to assist Indians of the Gila River Indian Reservation to pay their share of the additional pumping costs on the San Carlos Indian irrigation project; and \$706,000 is for pay increases authorized by Public Law 86-568.

The increase of \$47,000 is to cover a deficit in the operation of the tribal farm on the Gila Indian Reservation. Because of crop failure the Indians do not have funds to meet operation and maintenance costs.

It is still the view of the committee that no change should be made in the operation and maintenance contract of the San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District until the Congress has had an opportunity to consider legislation recently proposed to authorize the construction of the Buttes Dam and Reservoir.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

Report No. 1203, 86th Congress, 2d session, Senate Committee on Appropriations contains the following statement: "Within the total amount recommended, \$410,000 is for the surfacing of that portion of the road within the Crow Creek Reservation from Highmore, S. Dak., to Fort Thompson, and from Fort Thompson along the river to the new State Highway No. 47."

A 4-inch bituminous surface is required because of the traffic volume carried by this road. Therefore, an additional \$145,000 to provide a 4-inch surface is to be available from the fiscal year 1961 appropriation to the "Bureau of Indian Affairs, Road Construction (Liquidation of Contract Authority)."

BUREAU OF MINES

Appropriation, 1961.....	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58).....	¹ \$12, 000, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	None

¹ Borrowing authority.

The committee recommends that no funds be appropriated for the helium program during fiscal year 1961. The Director of the Bureau of Mines advised the committee that the request will again be presented for consideration in the fiscal year 1962 estimate; and during the time until fiscal year 1962 funds are available the Bureau of Mines will endeavor to negotiate contracts with private industry on the assumption that necessary funds will be forthcoming.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

Appropriation, 1961	\$18,575,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58)	1,971,000
House allowance	1,934,000
Committee recommendation	1,984,000

The committee recommends \$1,984,000, an increase of \$13,000 over the budget estimate and an increase of \$50,000 over the amount allowed by the House. Absorption of even the small amount of \$37,000 not allowed by the House would result in a reduction of provisions for visitor services and protection, and would prevent employment of temporary personnel needed during the coming summer.

Of the increase \$13,000 is for additional investigation of archeological sites in that portion of the Walter F. George Reservoir area which will be flooded during this fiscal year.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1961	\$15,000,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58)	888,000
House allowance	800,000
Committee recommendation	850,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$850,000, \$38,000 less than the budget estimate, and an increase of \$50,000 over the House allowance. The Director testified that the major portion of the storm damage reconstruction work has been done by temporarily diverting funds from approved construction projects; but the committee feels that with funds otherwise available plus restoration of of \$50,000 not allowed by the House, all necessary construction work can be accomplished.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1961	¹ \$26,130,952
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58)	467,000
House allowance	300,000
Committee recommendation	467,000

¹ Includes a carryover balance of \$4,902,952; \$2,953,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961; and \$275,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

The committee recommends \$467,000, the budget estimate, and an increase of \$167,000 over the sum allowed by the House. According to testimony of the Director, reconstruction work has been accomplished by temporary diversions of funds provided for other construction projects which cannot be carried out unless the funds requested are provided.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATION OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1961	\$18,645,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58)	663,000
House allowance	663,000
Committee recommendation	663,000

The committee recommends concurrence with the House allowance of \$663,000 for management and investigation of resources, the amount of the budget estimate; \$55,000 of this amount is required to cover costs of fire suppression and storm damage on national wildlife refuges, and \$608,000 is for pay costs authorized by Public Law 86-568.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1961-----	¹ \$6, 741, 731
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58)-----	214, 000
House allowance-----	200, 000
Committee recommendation-----	350, 000

¹ Includes a carryover balance of \$1,956,731; includes \$250,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

The committee recommends \$350,000, \$150,000 greater than the House allowance and \$136,000 greater than the budget estimate. The departmental representative has advised the committee that the \$200,000 allowed by the House will be enough, together with funds which can be absorbed from other accounts, to repair hurricane damage.

Of the sum recommended \$150,000 is for initiation of construction of a trout fish hatchery at Wytheville, Va. This amount was approved by the Senate in the regular appropriation act for 1961 but was removed because of a question as to the adequacy of the water supply. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife advises that an alternate water supply which is satisfactory has now been located.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATION OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1961-----	\$6, 691, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 18)-----	1, 000, 000
House allowance-----	Not considered
Committee recommendation-----	1, 000, 000

The committee recommends the sum of \$1,000,000 requested in Senate Document 18 but not considered by the House. This sum is needed to carry on an emergency research program for Alaska salmon. The work must begin immediately in order that the results will be available when the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean is renegotiated in 1963.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

Appropriation, 1961-----	\$2, 810, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 18)-----	465, 000
House allowance-----	Not considered
Committee recommendation-----	465, 000

The committee recommends \$465,000 requested in Senate Document 18 and not considered by the House. The purpose of this request is to proceed with construction work which will be necessary in connection with the South Pacific Conference to be held in American Samoa in July of 1962. This amount is included in the budget estimates, fiscal year 1962, but if approved in this bill the 1962 estimates will be appropriately amended.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Appropriation, 1961-----	\$5, 625, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58)-----	306, 000
House allowance-----	300, 000
Committee recommendation-----	127, 333

It is the desire of the committee that \$76, 000 of this amount be used for pay costs as requested by the Department, and that \$51,333 be used for overhauling the one aircraft which, based on logbook records, is now due for overhaul.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

The committee has considered a departmental request to reprogram fiscal year 1961 funds appropriated for "Construction and rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation," to initiate two new starts. \$100,000 is asked to begin construction of Red Bluff diversion dam, Central Valley project, California and \$100,000 is asked to start advanced planning work on the Cheney division, Wichita project, Kansas. The committee approves this reprogramming request.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee recommends the inclusion of a provision in the bill to increase the annual compensation of the Administrator, Bonneville Power Administration, from \$17,500 to \$19,000. This amendment will place the Administrator's salary on a par with the compensation of other officials with analogous duties.

INCREASED PAY COSTS

The committee is advised that certain technical corrections are needed in connection with appropriations to be made to the Bureau of Reclamation and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries for increased pay costs. The purpose of these corrections, which the committee has included, is to provide for the financing in part of these additional pay costs from the reclamation fund, the Colorado River Dam fund, and the Pribilof Islands fund.

THE JUDICIARY

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

The committee concurs with the House allowance of language to authorize the payment of compensation of voting referees this fiscal year as authorized by the Civil Rights Act of 1960.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

The committee approves the House allowance of \$50,000 for rehabilitation of furniture now in use in Court offices.

EXPENSE OF REFEREES

The committee agrees to the House allowance of \$351,200 which will provide \$205,000 for cost of pay increases, \$25,000 for furniture rehabilitation, and \$121,200 for 60 additional clerks and miscellaneous expenses—all payable from the special fund of the referees account.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

The committee approves \$100,000 of the \$135,000 supplemental request in Senate Document 18 to enable the Criminal Division to accelerate its crime drive in the last 3 months of the current fiscal year through the employment in Washington of 30 additional attorneys and 17 nonlegal personnel. The Department has indicated the lesser amount will be adequate.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$185,000 for fees and expenses of witnesses.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

The committee approves the House allowance of \$2,150,000 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Prisons. The additional sum will provide \$2,069,000 for pay costs and wage board increases, and \$81,000 for costs related to the increased prison population.

SUPPORT OF U.S. PRISONERS

The committee agrees to the allowance of \$200,000 needed to meet the increased costs of maintaining prisoners in State and local institutions.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

The committee has approved the supplemental request contained in Senate Document 18 to increase the administrative expense limitation by \$75,000 in order to maintain the present minimum basic staff and cover related costs for the balance of this fiscal year.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

ADVANCES TO EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNT

Supplemental estimate	\$250, 000, 000
House allowance	250, 000, 000
Revised supplemental estimate	268, 000, 000
Committee recommendation	268, 000, 000

The committee recommends approval of the additional supplemental request for \$18,000,000, not considered by the House, for capital for the revolving fund for advances to the employment

security administration account to provide funds for the State administrative expenses of the employment security program. This additional advance to the revolving fund is necessary because of the enactment of the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act.

The committee recommends the addition of the words "as a repayable advance" in order to assure the eventual return to the general fund of the Treasury of the principal plus the interest earned from the advances from the revolving fund to the administration account.

The revolving fund is necessary to make funds available for advances to the administration account at such times as the tax receipts are not sufficient to provide current financing needs for State administrative expenses. The revolving fund will be repaid annually as the tax revenues accrue in the early months of the calendar year.

PAYMENT TO THE FEDERAL EXTENDED COMPENSATION ACCOUNT

Supplemental estimate.....	\$990,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	500,000,000

The committee recommends approval of \$500,000,000, a reduction of \$490,000,000, for the payment of compensation provided by the Temporary Extended Compensation Act of 1961 to persons who have exhausted their unemployment compensation under State and Federal unemployment laws.

The committee does not deem it advisable to appropriate the total sum estimated to be needed for weeks of unemployment through the eligibility period ending June 30, 1962, and accordingly has approved a sum sufficient to make such payments into the new fiscal year. The need for the additional funds will be considered for inclusion in the regular fiscal year 1962 appropriation.

LIMITATION ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION (TRUST FUND)

Supplemental estimate.....	\$347,545,000
House allowance.....	340,000,000
Revised supplemental estimate.....	375,245,000
Committee recommendation.....	375,245,000

In the Social Security Amendments of 1960, the financing of the employment security program was shifted from the practice of appropriating from the general fund of the Treasury and repayment of funds used at the close of the fiscal year from the earmarked tax receipts under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, to a newly created employment security administration account into which is deposited the net revenue under the Tax Act, and from which funds for the State administrative expenses of the employment security program are derived.

The estimate contemplates conversion of the new financing arrangement together with some \$50,000,000 additional appropriation resulting from the increase in unemployment and the enactment of the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act.

The committee recommendation would provide restoration of the House reduction of \$7,545,000, and the allowance in full of the additional supplemental estimate, not considered by the House, for \$27,700,000. Of the latter amount, \$26 million is budgeted for the

State expenses in connection with the payment of the temporary extended unemployment compensation benefits, and \$1,700,000 is needed for the expansion and improvement of employment service activities as a result of the recent high level of unemployment.

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES (TRUST FUND)

Supplemental estimate.....	\$7, 936, 000
House allowance.....	7, 900, 000
Revised supplemental estimate.....	9, 156, 000
Committee recommendation.....	9, 120, 000

In this item, like that immediately above, conversion is made to the new financing arrangement provided in the Social Security Amendments of 1960.

The committee recommends the addition of the new estimate, not considered by the House, for \$1,220,000, of which \$1,100,000 is budgeted for the Federal administrative expenses in connection with the newly enacted Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act, and \$120,000 for activities under the expanded employment service program.

The committee disallowed the Department's request for restoration of the reduction, \$36,000, imposed by the House.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND EX-SERVICEMEN

1961 appropriation.....	\$107, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	70, 000, 000
House allowance.....	70, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	70, 000, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of the full budget estimate.

The entitlement to benefits under this program is statutory and whatever funds are required must be made available by the Congress. The estimate is based on the high rate of unemployment occurring in recent months and a number of States have exhausted funds to pay, as agents for the Federal government, current benefits.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1961 appropriation.....	\$3, 098, 300
Supplemental estimate.....	357, 000
House allowance.....	310, 000
Committee recommendation.....	357, 000

The committee recommended the full amount of the budget estimate.

Restoration of the House reduction will obviate the necessity for a reduction in staff which has already been recruited to process increased workload due to legislative changes in the program passed by the last Congress.

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION CLAIMS AND EXPENSES

1961 appropriation.....	\$62, 200, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	2, 000, 000
House allowance.....	800, 000
Committee recommendation.....	800, 000

The committee concurs in the House action, a reduction of \$1,200,-000 from the budget estimate.

The committee heard testimony to the effect that due to a leveling off of workload somewhat below the original estimate that the House allowance would be sufficient to pay the increased benefits under the program as amended by the last Congress.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$22,500 for payment to the widow of Hon. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., late a Senator from the State of Missouri.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

OFFICES OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY WHIPS

The committee recommends the inclusion of the following paragraph in the bill to enable the majority and minority whips to increase the compensation of their two clerical assistants from not to exceed \$5,580 basic to not to exceed \$6,900 basic per annum each effective April 1, 1961.

OFFICE OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY WHIPS

For an additional amount for "Offices of the majority and minority whips," \$1,160: Provided, That effective April 1, 1961, the basic compensation of the clerical assistants to the majority and minority whips may be fixed at not to exceed \$6,900 each.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

The committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$35,000 for the Joint Economic Committee. The program for the coming year as agreed to by the Joint Committee on March 14 calls for 14 studies. It is anticipated that most of these studies will be completed during the calendar year and to finance the program for the remainder of the fiscal year 1961 will require an additional appropriation of \$35,000.

FURNITURE

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$26,000 for additional expenditures in connection with the refurbishing and redecorating of certain rooms in the Capitol Building.

INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

For "Inquiries and investigations" for the fiscal year 1960, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$105,000. This amount is necessary to meet present contractual obligations and estimated unprocessed obligations.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

The committee recommends that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

The ninth paragraph under the heading "Administrative Provisions" in the appropriations for the Senate in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1957 (2 U.S.C. 127), is amended to read as follows:

"The contingent fund of the Senate is hereafter made available for the payment of mileage, to be computed at 10 cents per mile by the nearest usual route, between Washington, District of Columbia, and the residence city of the Senator involved, for not to exceed four round trips originating and terminating in Washington, District of Columbia, made by employees in each Senator's office in any fiscal year, such payment to be made only upon vouchers approved by the Senator containing a certification, by such Senator, that such travel was performed in line of official duty."

The above amendment will authorize payment for four trips instead of one trip each to four employees.

PAY COSTS

The committee has approved the following pay costs for the Senate. The House included in the bill increased pay costs for the executive, judicial, and legislative branches of the Government with the exception of the items for the Senate. By custom the House omits Senate items from the bills.

Senate:

"Salaries, officers and employees", \$1,272,855;

"Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate", \$15,290;

Contingent expenses of the Senate:

"Legislative reorganization", \$8,790;

"Senate Policy Committees", \$18,580;

"Joint Economic Committee", \$10,605;

"Joint Committee on Atomic Energy", \$13,865;

"Joint Committee on Printing", \$7,610;

"Vice President's automobile", \$465;

"Automobile for the President pro tempore", \$465;

"Automobile for the majority and minority leaders", \$930;

"Inquiries and investigations", \$228,855;

"Folding documents", \$2,395;

"Miscellaneous items", \$34,240;

"Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures", \$1,880, to remain available until expended;

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$22,500 for payment to the widow of B. Carroll Reece, late a Representative from the State of Tennessee.

MEMBERS' CLERK HIRE

The committee approves an appropriation of \$600,000 for members' clerk hire pursuant to House Resolution 219, 87th Congress.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

The committee concurs in the action of the House in including in the bill language making the appropriation "Extension of the Capitol" available for necessary furniture and furnishings for such project.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOG CARDS

The appropriation of \$160,000 for an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses" allowed by the House is concurred in by the Senate

GENERAL PROVISION

The committee recommends that the following language repealing the second sentence of section 105(c) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act of 1961 be added to the bill:

Effective as of July 12, 1960, the paragraph immediately preceding the short title in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1961, which related to expenses of travel by Senators and Representatives between the District of Columbia and their home States or districts (2 U.S.C. 43c), is repealed.

The section sought to be repealed reads as follows:

No funds made available in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the expenses of travel or subsistence for any trip made by any Senator or Representative between the District of Columbia and his home State in the case of a Senator, or his district in the case of a Representative, other than (1) trips which are specifically authorized by law for mileage or transportation expense of Senators and Representatives, (2) official participation in the funeral services of deceased Senators or Representatives, or (3) official trips originating in the Senator's State or Representative's district during periods when Congress is not in session.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

TRANSPORTATION

Appropriation, 1961-----	\$548, 700, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 91)-----	18, 900, 000
House allowance-----	18, 900, 000
Committee recommendation-----	18, 900, 000

The committee concurs with the House in approving \$18,900,000 to pay for the transportation of mail by railroad at the rates so prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission orders of November 17, 1960.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends the additional appropriation of \$10,140,000 for salaries and expenses this fiscal year. This sum is \$1,020,000 below the budget request and \$200,000 under the House allowance. In applying the \$200,000 reduction, the Department is directed to reduce domestic increases in the African Bureau.

The committee believes that the staffing of new Embassies should proceed in an orderly manner and at a pace to secure the best qualified personnel. The committee feels that more readjustment of personnel from existing Embassies to the new African posts should be made. It is the desire of the committee to carefully explore this problem during the course of the 1962 budget hearings.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

The committee approves the House allowance of \$22,000 instead of \$26,000, the budget request for increased representation costs occasioned by the expansion of Foreign Service activities in Africa.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$1,300,000, the budget estimate of costs relating to the evacuation of Government employees, their dependents, and other American citizens from Laos, Cuba, and the Republic of the Congo, and other special project planning items.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

The committee agrees to the House allowance of \$100,000, the Department's revised estimate of fund requirements for the balance of fiscal 1961. This additional sum will defray the costs of the resumed session of the U.N. General Assembly and the U.S. share of the 1961 increased Secretariat costs of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

Regular appropriation, 1961.....	\$23,300,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58).....	912,000
House allowance.....	766,000
Committee recommendation.....	766,000

The committee concurs with the House in recommending \$766,000 for salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement, Bureau of Accounts. The sum provided includes funds for pay costs and for approximately 17 new positions required to handle increased workloads. The amount recommended is \$146,000 under the budget estimate.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1961 appropriations.....	\$56,220,000
Supplemental request (S. Doc. 18).....	205,000
Not considered by House.....	
Committee recommendation.....	0

The committee has deferred the item for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Customs, contained in Senate Document No. 18 and in the amount of \$205,000. This item is similar to the annualization request included in the regular 1962 budget presentation currently pending action before the Congress. The request for funds contained in Senate Document No. 18 was not considered by the House and is properly not a deficiency item.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Regular appropriation, 1961.....	\$4,127,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58).....	373,000
House allowance.....	370,000
Committee recommendation.....	370,000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$370,000 for salaries and expenses of the U.S. Secret Service. The amount allowed includes funds to cover the cost of pay increases plus \$97,000 for additional travel of Secret Service agents.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Regular appropriation, 1961.....	\$5,400,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58).....	453,000
House allowance.....	425,000
Committee recommendation.....	425,000

The committee concurs with the House in recommending \$425,000, a reduction of \$28,000 in the estimate, for activities under this head. Included in the allowance is \$2,500 for a medal for Robert Frost, and \$227,500 for the manufacture of additional coins.

TITLE III

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,248,533 for the payment of claims for damages and judgments as set forth in Senate Document 25 of the 87th Congress. The amendment is as follows:

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 25, Eighty-seventh Congress, \$3,248,533, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: Provided, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: Provided further, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
TITLE I						
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
Forest Service:						
58	Forest protection and utilization	\$36, 600, 000	\$36, 600, 000	\$36, 600, 000		
58	Acquisition of lands, Klamath Indians	68, 717, 000	68, 717, 000	68, 717, 000		
	Total, Forest Service	105, 317, 000	105, 317, 000	105, 317, 000		
Commodity Credit Corporation:						
S. 19	Restoration of capital impairment	1, 017, 610, 000		1, 017, 610, 000		+\$1,017,610,000
S. 19	Reimbursement for special activities	1, 861, 915, 000		1, 861, 915, 000		+1, 861, 915, 000
S. 19	Reimbursement for costs of special milk program	90, 000, 000		90, 000, 000		+90, 000, 000
	Total, Commodity Credit Corpo- ration	2, 969, 525, 000		2, 969, 525, 000		+2, 969, 525, 000
	Total, Department of Agriculture	3, 074, 842, 000	105, 317, 000	3, 074, 842, 000		+2, 969, 525, 000
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
S. 19	General administration: Salaries and expenses	40, 000				—\$40, 000

58	Bureau of Foreign Commerce: Export control-----	385, 000	225, 000	225, 000	--160, 000	-----
	Total, Department of Commerce-----	425, 000	225, 000	225, 000	--200, 000	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE-- MILITARY					
	Military personnel:					
58	Military personnel, Army-----	7, 000, 000	(1)	7, 000, 000	-----	+7, 000, 000
58	Military personnel, Navy-----	15, 000, 000	(1)	15, 000, 000	-----	+15, 000, 000
	Operation and maintenance:					
58	Operation and maintenance, Army--	88, 500, 000	(1)	88, 500, 000	-----	+88, 500, 000
58	Operation and maintenance, Navy--	78, 400, 000	(1)	79, 400, 000	+1, 000, 000	+79, 400, 000
58	Operation and maintenance, Air Force-----	72, 000, 000	(1)	72, 000, 000	-----	+72, 000, 000
58	Claims, Department of Defense-----	6, 000, 000	(1)	3, 000, 000	-3, 000, 000	+3, 000, 000
	Total, Department of Defense-- Military-----	266, 900, 000	(1)	264, 900, 000	-2, 000, 000	+264, 900, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE-- CIVIL					
	Department of the Army: Rivers and harbors and flood control:					
S. 19	Construction, general-----	350, 000	-----	350, 000	-----	+350, 000

¹ Language authorizing transfer of not to exceed \$263,900,000 of previously appropriated funds.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	TITLE I—Continued					
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
	Federal funds:					
58	Federal payment to the District of Columbia-----	\$6, 000, 000	-----	-----	-\$6, 000, 000	-----
-----	Federal loan to the District of Co- lumbia-----	-----	-----	(\$5, 700, 000)	(+5, 700, 000)	(+\$5, 700, 000)
	District of Columbia funds:					
	Operating expenses:					
58	Regulatory agencies-----	(118, 000)	(\$89, 000)	(118, 000)	-----	(+29, 000)
58	Department of Occupations and Professions-----	(29, 000)	(14, 000)	(29, 000)	-----	(+15, 000)
S. 18	Metropolitan Police-----	(100, 000)	-----	(100, 000)	-----	(+100, 000)
58	Department of Public Health-----	(2, 037, 000)	(1, 652, 050)	(1, 849, 500)	(-187, 500)	(+197, 450)
S. 18	Department of Public Welfare-----	(730, 000)	-----	(575, 000)	(-155, 000)	(+575, 000)
S. 18	Department of Sanitary Engi- neering-----	(1, 268, 000)	-----	(1, 268, 000)	-----	(+1, 268, 000)

58	Miscellaneous:	(28, 330)	(28, 330)		
	Settlement of claims and suits-----	(1, 789)	(1, 789)		
58	Audited claims-----	6, 000, 000		-6, 000, 000	
	Total, District of Columbia-----				
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT				
	President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy-----		80, 000	+80, 000	+80, 000
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT				
	Mutual security:				
58	Development Loan Fund-----	150, 000, 000			+150, 000, 000
58	President's special international program-----	1, 942, 000	1, 732, 000	-210, 000	
	Total, funds appropriated to the President-----	151, 942, 000	151, 732, 000	-210, 000	+150, 000, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
	Office of Education:				
58	Grants for library services, 1960-----	1, 369, 000	1, 300, 000	-69, 000	
	Payments to school districts-----		29, 990, 000	+29, 990, 000	
S. 18	Public Health Service: Communicable disease activities-----	1, 000, 000			+1, 000, 000
58	St. Elizabeths Hospital: Salaries and ex- penses-----	477, 000	477, 000		

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	TITLE I—Continued					
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Con.					
	Social Security Administration:					
58, 91	Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (trust fund)-----	(\$34, 460, 000)	(\$29, 000, 000)	(\$29, 000, 000)	(-\$5, 460, 000)	-----
58	Limitation on construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insur- ance (trust funds)-----	(320, 000)	-----	-----	(- 320, 000)	-----
58 { S. 22	Grants to States for public assistance--	107, 000, 000	74, 000, 000	104, 000, 000	-3, 000, 000	+ \$30, 000, 000
58	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance-----	457, 000	300, 000	457, 000	-----	+ 157, 000
	Office of the Secretary:					
58	Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration:					
	Appropriation-----	182, 000	180, 000	180, 000	-2, 000	-----
	Transfer-----	(227, 000)	(62, 000)	(227, 000)	-----	(+ 165, 000)

58	Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel:								
	Appropriation-----	58, 000	42, 000	58, 000	-----	-----	-----	+ 16, 000	
	Transfers-----	(73, 000)	(40, 000)	(73, 000)	-----	-----	-----	(+ 33, 000)	
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare----	110, 543, 000	106, 289, 000	137, 462, 000	+ 26, 919, 000	-----	-----	+ 31, 173, 000	
INDEPENDENT OFFICES									
58	Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission: Salaries and expenses----	8, 000	7, 650	7, 650	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
58	Civil Aeronautics Board: Payments to air carriers (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	21, 944, 000	15, 000, 000	20, 000, 000	- 1, 944, 000	-----	-----	+ 5, 000, 000	
	Civil Service Commission:								
58	Investigation of U.S. citizens for employment by international or- ganizations-----	67, 000	57, 000	67, 000	-----	-----	-----	+ 10, 000	
58	Government contribution, Retired employees health benefits fund----	1, 750, 000	1, 500, 000	1, 750, 000	-----	-----	-----	+ 250, 000	
	General Services Administration:								
58	General supply fund-----	25, 000, 000	15, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	-----	-----	-----	+ 10, 000, 000	
S. 18	Expenses, supply distribution (by transfer)-----	(700, 000)	-----	(700, 000)	-----	-----	-----	(+ 700, 000)	
58	Refunds under Renegotiation Act----	1, 600, 000	1, 600, 000	1, 600, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	TITLE—Continued					
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Con.					
58	Housing and Home Finance Agency: Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, college housing loans-----	(\$270, 000)	(\$180, 000)	(\$270, 000)	-----	(+\$90, 000)
58	National Aeronautics and Space Admin- istration: Research and development--	49, 606, 000	49, 000, 000	49, 000, 000	-\$606, 000	-----
S. 22	Railroad Retirement Board: Payment to Railroad Unemployment Insurance Ac- count-----	24, 000, 000	-----	(²)	-24, 000, 000	-----
	Veterans' Administration:					
58	General operating expenses-----	10, 563, 000	10, 100, 000	10, 563, 000	-----	+ 463, 000
58	Inpatient care-----	43, 000, 000	41, 000, 000	43, 000, 000	-----	+ 2, 000, 000
	Total, independent offices-----	177, 538, 000	133, 264, 650	150, 987, 650	-26, 550, 350	+ 17, 723, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
58	Bureau of Land Management: Manage- ment of lands and resources-----	4, 696, 000	4, 696, 000	4, 696, 000	-----	-----

58	Bureau of Indian Affairs:								
	Education and welfare services-----	2,772,000	2,772,000	2,772,000					
	Resources management-----	1,730,000	1,730,000	1,777,000			+47,000		+47,000
58	Bureau of Mines: Development and operation of helium properties-----	12,000,000					-12,000,000		
	National Park Service:								
58	Management and protection-----	1,971,000	1,934,000	1,984,000			+13,000		+50,000
58	Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities-----	888,000	800,000	850,000			-38,000		+50,000
58	Construction-----	467,000	300,000	467,000					+167,000
	Fish and Wildlife Service:								
	Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife:								
58	Management and investigation of resources-----	663,000	663,000	663,000					
58	Construction-----	214,000	200,000	350,000			+136,000		+150,000
S. 18	Bureau of Commercial Fisheries: Management and investigations of resources-----	1,000,000		1,000,000					+1,000,000
	Office of Territories:								
S. 18	Administration of Territories-----	465,000		465,000					+465,000
58	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands-----	306,000	300,000	127,333			-178,667		-172,667
	Total, Department of the Interior-----	27,172,000	13,395,000	15,151,333			-12,020,667		+1,756,333

² Deferred for consideration on the Senate floor.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	TITLE I—Continued					
	THE JUDICIARY					
	Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:					
58	Travel and miscellaneous expenses---	\$452,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	—\$402,000	-----
58	Expenses of referees-----	504,000	351,200	351,200	—152,800	-----
	Total, The Judiciary-----	956,000	401,200	401,200	—554,800	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
	Legal activities and general administra- tion:					
S. 18	Salaries and expenses, general legal activities-----	135,000	-----	100,000	—35,000	+\$100,000
58	Fees and expenses of witnesses-----	225,000	185,000	185,000	—40,000	-----
	Federal Prison System:					
58	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons-----	2,184,000	2,150,000	2,150,000	—34,000	-----
58	Support of U.S. prisoners-----	200,000	200,000	200,000	-----	-----

S.	Office of Alien Property:	(75, 000)	-----	(75, 000)	-----	(+ 75, 000)
18	Limitation on salaries and expenses-----					
	Total, Department of Justice-----	2, 744, 000	2, 535, 000	2, 635, 000	- 109, 000	+ 100, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
	Bureau of Employment Security:					
	Advances to employment security administration account, unem- ployment trust fund:					
19	Appropriation-----	18, 000, 000	-----	18, 000, 000	-----	+ 18, 000, 000
58	Transfer-----	(250, 000, 000)	(250, 000, 000)	(250, 000, 000)	-----	-----
19	Payment to the Federal extended compensation account-----	990, 000, 000	-----	500, 000, 000	- 490, 000, 000	+ 500, 000, 000
58	{ Limitation on grants to states for un- employment compensation and employment service administra- tion (trust fund)-----	(375, 245, 000)	(340, 000, 000)	(375, 245, 000)	-----	(+ 35, 245, 000)
19						
58	{ Limitation of salaries and expenses (trust fund)-----	(9, 156, 000)	(7, 900, 000)	(9, 120, 000)	(+ 1, 220, 000)	(+ 1, 220, 000)
19						
91	Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-service- men:					
	Appropriation-----	70, 000, 000	5, 648, 000	5, 648, 000	- 64, 352, 000	-----
	Transfer-----	-----	(64, 352, 000)	(64, 352, 000)	(+ 64, 352, 000)	-----

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	TITLE I—Continued					
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Con.					
	Bureau of Employees' Compensation:					
58	Salaries and expenses	\$357, 000	\$310, 000	\$357, 000	-----	\$ + 47, 000
58	Employees' compensation claims and damages	2, 000, 000	800, 000	800, 000	-\$1, 200, 000	-----
S. 19	Office of the Secretary: Salaries and ex- penses	40, 000	-----	-----	-40, 000	-----
	Total, Department of Labor	1, 080, 397, 000	6, 758, 000	524, 805, 000	-555, 592, 000	+518, 047, 000
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
	SENATE					
-----	Payment to the widow of the late Senator Hennings	-----	-----	22, 500	+22, 500	+22, 500
-----	Office of the Majority and Minority Whips	-----	-----	1, 160	+1, 160	+1, 160
-----	Contingent Expenses of the Senate:					
-----	Joint Economic Committee	-----	-----	35, 000	+35, 000	+35, 000
-----	Furniture	-----	-----	26, 000	+26, 000	+26, 000

58	Inquiries and investigations, 1960----- HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	105, 000	-----	105, 000	-----	+ 105, 000
-----	Payments to beneficiaries of deceased Members-----	-----	67, 500	90, 000	+ 90, 000	+ 22, 500
-----	Appropriations Committee-----	-----	50, 000	50, 000	+ 50, 000	-----
-----	Members' Clerk Hire-----	-----	-----	600, 000	+ 600, 000	+ 600, 000
-----	ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	Extension of the Capitol-----	-----	Language	Language	-----	-----
58	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	Distribution of catalog cards: Salaries and expenses-----	169, 000	160, 000	160, 000	-- 9, 000	-----
-----	Total, Legislative Branch-----	274, 000	277, 500	1, 089, 660	+ 815, 660	+ 812, 160
58, 91	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT (OUT OF POSTAL FUND)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	Transportation-----	18, 900, 000	18, 900, 000	18, 900, 000	-----	-----
-----	DEPARTMENT OF STATE	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	Administration of foreign affairs:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
58	Salaries and expenses-----	11, 160, 000	10, 340, 000	10, 140, 000	-- 1, 020, 000	-- 200, 000
58	Representation allowances-----	26, 000	22, 000	22 000	-- 4, 000	-----
58	Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service-----	1, 300, 000	1, 300, 000	1, 300, 000	-----	-----

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—
					Budget estimates House bill
	TITLE I—Continued				
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued				
	Administration of foreign affairs—Con.				
58	International organizations and conferences: International conferences and contingencies-----	\$150, 000	\$100, 000	\$100, 000	—\$50, 000
	Total, Department of State-----	12, 636, 000	11, 762, 000	11, 562, 000	—1, 074, 000
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT				
58	Bureau of Accounts: Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement-----	912, 000	766, 000	766, 000	—146, 000
S. 18	Bureau of Customs: Salaries and expenses-----	205, 000			—205, 000
58	United States Secret Service: Salaries and expenses-----	373, 000	370, 000	370, 000	—3, 000
58	Bureau of the Mint: Salaries and expenses-----	453, 000	425, 000	425, 000	—28, 000
	Total, Treasury Department-----	1, 943, 000	1, 561, 000	1, 561, 000	—382, 000
	Total, Title I-----	4, 933, 562, 000	402, 417, 350	4, 356, 683, 843	—576, 878, 157
					+3, 954, 266, 493

TITLE II		INCREASED PAY COSTS					
58	Miscellaneous agencies and accounts-----	402, 754, 594	401, 088, 769	402, 705, 594	-49, 000	+1, 616, 825	
58	District of Columbia funds-----	(6, 851, 000)	(6, 851, 000)	(6, 851, 000)	-----	-----	-----
	Total Title II-----	402, 754, 594	401, 088, 769	402, 705, 594	-49, 000	+1, 616, 825	
TITLE III							
S. 25	Claims and judgments-----	3, 248, 533	-----	3, 248, 533	-----	+3, 248, 533	
	Grand total-----	5, 339, 565, 127	803, 506, 119	4, 762, 637, 970	-576, 927, 157	+3, 959, 131, 851	

○

Calendar No. 76

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5188

[Report No. 85]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 8, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MARCH 24, 1961

Reported by Mr. HAYDEN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in
4 the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
5 mental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Third
6 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961") for the fiscal year
7 ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For additional amounts for "Forest protection and utilization", as follows:

"Forest land management", \$35,580,000;

"Forest research", \$946,000; and

"State and private forestry cooperation", \$74,000.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS, KLAMATH INDIANS

For the acquisition of Klamath Indian forest lands in accordance with the Act of August 13, 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 718; 72 Stat. 816), terminating Federal supervision over the Klamath Indian Tribe in Oregon, \$68,717,000.

*COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION**RESTORATION OF CAPITAL IMPAIRMENT*

To restore the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation determined by the appraisal of June 30, 1960, pursuant to section 1 of the Act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U.S.C. 713a-1), \$1,017,610,000.

*REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION**FOR COSTS OF SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM*

To reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for amounts advanced including costs of interest incurred

1 thereon to date of reimbursement, for the fiscal year be-
2 ginning July 1, 1960, for the special milk program for
3 children pursuant to the Act of July 1, 1958, as amended
4 (72 Stat. 276; 74 Stat. 84-85), \$90,000,000.

5 REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION
6 FOR COSTS OF SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

7 To reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for
8 authorized unrecovered costs through June 30, 1961 (in-
9 cluding interest through date of recovery), as follows:
10 (1) \$88,790,000 under the International Wheat Agree-
11 ment Act of 1949, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1641-1642);
12 (2) \$255,685,000 for commodities disposed of for emer-
13 gency famine relief to friendly peoples pursuant to title
14 II of the Act of July 10, 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C.
15 1703, 1721-1724); (3) \$1,353,000,000 for the sale of
16 surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies
17 pursuant to title I of the Act of July 10, 1954, as amended
18 7 U.S.C. 1701-1709); (4) \$13,000 for grain made avail-
19 able to the Secretary of the Interior to prevent crop damage
20 by migratory waterfowl pursuant to the Act of July 3, 1956
21 (7 U.S.C. 442-445); (5) \$163,163,000 for strategic and
22 other materials acquired by the Commodity Credit Corpora-
23 tion as a result of barter or exchange of agricultural com-
24 modities or products and transferred to the supplemental
25 stockpile pursuant to Public Law 540, Eighty-fourth Con-

gress (7 U.S.C. 1856); and (6) \$1,264,000 for transfers to the appropriation "Marketing research and service" pursuant to the Act of August 31, 1951 (7 U.S.C. 414a), for grading tobacco and classing cotton without charge to producers, as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 473a, 511d): Provided, That the unexpended balances of funds heretofore provided for the various purposes under this head may remain available until expended for the purposes for which appropriated and may be merged with the funds provided in this paragraph.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

EXPORT CONTROL

For an additional amount for "Export control", \$225,000, of which not to exceed \$162,000 may be advanced to the Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department, for enforcement of the export control program, and of which not to exceed \$6,000 may be advanced to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses" under "General administration".

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MILITARY

~~GENERAL PROVISIONS~~

During the current fiscal year, the Secretary of Defense, should he deem it necessary, may transfer under the authority and terms of the Emergency Fund, not to exceed an

1 additional amount of \$263,900,000: *Provided*, That the addi-
 2 tional transfer authority herein made available shall be used
 3 only for transfers to the appropriations “Military Person-
 4 nel, Army”, “Military Personnel, Navy”, “Operation and
 5 Maintenance, Army”, “Operation and Maintenance, Navy”,
 6 “Operation and Maintenance, Air Force”, and “Claims, De-
 7 partment of Defense”: *Provided further*, That the transfer
 8 authority made available under the terms of the Emergency
 9 Fund is hereby broadened to meet the requirements of this
 10 paragraph: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense
 11 shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the Con-
 12 gress promptly of all transfers made pursuant to this
 13 authority.

MILITARY PERSONNEL

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

16 *For an additional amount for “Military personnel,*
 17 *Army,” \$7,000,000.*

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

19 *For an additional amount for “Military personnel,*
 20 *Navy”, \$15,000,000.*

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

23 *For an additional amount for “Operation and mainte-*
 24 *nance, Army”, \$88,500,000.*

1 *OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY*

2 *For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-*
3 *nance, Navy", \$79,400,000.*

4 *OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE*

5 *For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-*
6 *nance, Air Force", \$72,000,000.*

7 *CLAIMS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE*

8 *For an additional amount for "Claims, Department of*
9 *Defense", \$3,000,000.*

10 *GENERAL PROVISIONS*

11 The amount of the limitation on hire of motor vehicles
12 contained in section 532 of the Department of Defense
13 Appropriation Act, 1961, is increased by \$1,250,000.

14 The amount of the limitation on travel expenses con-
15 tained in section 533 of the Department of Defense Appro-
16 priation Act, 1961, is increased by \$55,000,000: *Provided,*
17 *That \$2,500,000 of the foregoing increase in funds for travel*
18 *expenses may be used only for the procurement of com-*
19 *mercial passenger sea transportation service on American-*
20 *flag vessels.*

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—

CIVIL FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

For an additional amount for “Construction, general”,
\$350,000, to remain available until expended.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL FUNDS

FEDERAL LOAN TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For an additional amount for loans to the District of
Columbia, to be advanced upon request of the Commis-
sioners to the general fund, \$5,700,000.

(Out of District of Columbia funds)

OPERATING EXPENSES

REGULATORY AGENCIES

For an additional amount for “Regulatory agencies”,
~~\$89,000~~ \$118,000.

DEPARTMENT OF OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS

For an additional amount for “Department of Occupa-
tions and Professions”, ~~\$14,000~~ \$29,000.

METROPOLITAN POLICE

*For an additional amount for "Metropolitan Police",
\$100,000.*

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

For an additional amount for "Department of Public
Health", ~~\$1,652,050~~ \$1,849,500.

Department of Public Welfare

*For an additional amount for "Department of Public
Welfare", \$575,000.*

DEPARTMENT OF SANITARY ENGINEERING

*For an additional amount for "Department of Sanitary
Engineering", \$1,268,000, of which \$845,000 shall be
payable from the highway fund.*

MISCELLANEOUS

Settlement of Claims and Suits

For an additional amount for the payment of claims in
excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accord-
ance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929,
as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131),
\$28,330.

Audited Claims

For an additional amount for the payment of claims,
certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District
of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which
have been exhausted or credited to the general or special

1 funds of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D.C.
 2 Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal
 3 year 1958 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in House
 4 Document Numbered 58 (Eighty-seventh Congress), \$1,-
 5 789, together with such further sums as may be necessary
 6 to pay the interest on audited claims for refunds at not
 7 exceeding 4 per centum per annum as provided by law
 8 (Act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

9 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

10 The sums appropriated in this title for the District of
 11 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for,
 12 be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia.
 13 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriations Acts for
 14 the fiscal years involved.

15 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

16 PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON LABOR-

17 MANAGEMENT POLICY

18 *For necessary expenses of the President's Advisory Com-*
 19 *mittee on Labor-Management Policy, established by Execu-*
 20 *tive Order 10918 of February 16, 1961, including rent*
 21 *in the District of Columbia either for the Committee or for*
 22 *Federal agencies displaced in the interests of the Committee,*
 23 *services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,*
 24 *1946 (5 U.S.C. 55(a)), but at rates for individuals not to*

1 exceed \$100 per diem, and \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence
2 for members of the Committee while away from their homes
3 or regular places of business, \$80,000.

4 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

5 MUTUAL SECURITY

6 DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND

7 For an additional amount for advances to the Develop-
8 ment Loan Fund, as authorized by section 203 of the Mutual
9 Security Act of 1954, as amended, \$150,000,000, to remain
10 available until expended.

11 PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

12 For an additional amount for "President's special inter-
13 national program", including uniforms or allowances there-
14 for, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131), \$1,732,000, to
15 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to
16 exceed \$2,000 of this amount may be expended for repre-
17 sentation.

18 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND 19 WELFARE

20 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

21 GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

22 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1960, for "Grants
23 for library services", \$1,300,000.

1 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

2 For an additional amount for "Payments to school
3 districts", \$29,990,000.

4 *PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE*5 *COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES*

6 *For an additional amount for "Communicable disease*
7 *activities", \$1,000,000 which shall be available only for the*
8 *purchase, demonstration, and distribution of oral poliomye-*
9 *litis vaccine and shall remain available until June 30, 1962.*

10 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
13 \$477,000.

14 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

15 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-

16 AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

17 For an additional amount for "Limitation on salaries
18 and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance",
19 \$29,000,000, to be expended from the Federal old-age and
20 survivors insurance trust fund: *Provided, That \$5,000,000*
21 *of the foregoing amount shall be apportioned for use pur-*
22 *suant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended*
23 *(31 U.S.C. 665), only to the extent necessary to process*

1 claims workloads not anticipated in the supplemental budget
 2 estimates and after maximum absorption of the cost of such
 3 claims workloads has been achieved within said limitation
 4 as otherwise provided.

5 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

6 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for pub-
 7 lic assistance", ~~\$74,000,000~~ \$104,000,000, of which \$30,-
 8 000,000 shall be available only upon enactment of H.R.
 9 4884, 87th Congress, or similar legislation.

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

11 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 12 Bureau of Public Assistance", ~~\$300,000~~ \$457,000.

13 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD

15 ADMINISTRATION

16 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 17 Office of Field Administration", \$180,000, together with ad-
 18 ditional amounts of not to exceed ~~\$60,000~~ \$225,000 to be
 19 transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
 20 trust fund and not to exceed \$2,000 to be transferred from
 21 the "Operating fund, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions",
 22 Social Security Administration.

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL

24 COUNSEL

25 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 26 Office of the General Counsel", ~~\$42,000~~ \$58,000, together

1 with additional amounts of not to exceed ~~\$38,000~~ \$71,000 to
 2 be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insur-
 3 ance trust fund, and not to exceed \$2,000 to be transferred
 4 from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, certification,
 5 inspection, and other services", Food and Drug Administra-
 6 tion.

7 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

8 ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY

9 COMMISSION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 12 \$7,650.

13 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

14 PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT 15 AUTHORIZATION)

16 For an additional amount for "Payments to air carriers
 17 (liquidation of contract authorization)", ~~\$15,000,000~~ \$20,-
 18 000,000, to remain available until expended.

19 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

20 INVESTIGATION OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS FOR EMPLOY- 21 MENT BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

22 For an additional amount for "Investigation of United
 23 States citizens for employment by international organiza-
 24 tions", including not to exceed \$1,600 for travel expenses,
 25 ~~\$57,000~~ \$67,000.

1 GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION, RETIRED EMPLOYEES

2 HEALTH BENEFITS FUND

3 For payment to the "Retired employees health benefits
4 fund" of Government contributions with respect to retired
5 employees, as authorized by section 4 of the Retired Federal
6 Employees Health Benefits Act (74 Stat. 850), ~~\$1,500,000~~
7 *\$1,750,000.*

8 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

9 GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

10 To increase the general supply fund established by the
11 Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949,
12 as amended (5 U.S.C. 630g), ~~\$15,000,000~~ *\$25,000,000.*

13 *EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION*

14 *For an additional amount for "Expenses, supply dis-*
15 *tribution", \$700,000, to be derived by transfer from the*
16 *appropriation for "Strategic and critical materials", fiscal*
17 *year 1961.*

18 REFUNDS UNDER RENEGOTIATION ACT

19 For an additional amount for "Refunds under Renego-
20 tiation Act", \$1,600,000, to remain available until expended.

21 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

22 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, OFFICE OF
23 THE ADMINISTRATOR, COLLEGE HOUSING LOANS

24 For a limitation on the amount available for administra-
25 tive expenses, additional to the amount under this head in

1 title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1961,
 2 ~~\$180,000~~ \$270,000.

3 NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
 4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 The limitation under this head in the Independent Offices
 6 Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount available for
 7 expenses of travel, is increased by \$500,000.

8 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

9 For an additional amount for "Research and develop-
 10 ment", \$49,000,000, to remain available until expended.

11 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

12 GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "General operating ex-
 14 penses", ~~\$10,600,000~~ \$11,063,000, of which \$500,000 shall
 15 be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Grants to
 16 the Republic of the Philippines", fiscal year 1961.

17 INPATIENT CARE

18 For an additional amount for "Inpatient care", ~~\$41,~~
 19 ~~000,000~~ \$43,000,000.

20 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

21 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

22 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

23 After April 1, 1961, the position of Administrator,
 24 Bonneville Power Administration, shall have the same
 25 annual rate of compensation as that provided for positions

1 *listed in section 2205(b) of title 5, United States Code, so*
 2 *long as held by the present incumbent.*

3 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

5 For an additional amount for "Management of lands
 6 and resources", \$4,696,000.

7 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

8 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

9 For an additional amount for "Education and welfare
 10 services", \$2,772,000.

11 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

12 For an additional amount for "Resources management",
 13 ~~\$1,730,000~~ \$1,777,000.

14 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

15 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

16 For an additional amount for "Management and pro-
 17 tection", ~~\$1,934,000~~ \$1,984,000.

18 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL

19 FACILITIES

20 For an additional amount for "Maintenance and re-
 21 habilitation of physical facilities", ~~\$800,000~~ \$850,000.

22 CONSTRUCTION

23 For an additional amount for "Construction", ~~\$300,000~~
 24 \$467,000, to remain available until expended.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Management and Investigations of Resources

For an additional amount for "Management and investigations of resources", \$663,000, and the limitation under the head "Administrative Provisions" for the Fish and Wildlife Service in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961, on the number of aircraft that may be purchased for replacement only is increased from three to four.

Construction

For an additional amount for "Construction", ~~\$200,000~~ \$350,000, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management and Investigations of Resources", \$1,000,000.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

For an additional amount for "Administration of Territories", \$465,000.

1 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

2 For an additional amount for "Trust Territory of the
3 Pacific Islands", ~~\$300,000~~ \$127,333.

4 THE JUDICIARY

5 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

6 JUDICIAL SERVICES

7 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

8 The appropriation granted under this head in the Judi-
9 ciary Appropriation Act, 1961, shall be available for com-
10 pensation of voting referees fixed by the court pursuant to the
11 provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1960.

12 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous
14 expenses", \$50,000.

15 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

16 For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees",
17 \$351,200.

18 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

19 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

21 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
22 general legal activities", \$100,000.

23 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

24 For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of
25 witnesses", \$185,000.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", \$2,150,000.

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For an additional amount for "Support of United States prisoners", \$200,000.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF
ALIEN PROPERTY

The limitation under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount available for general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property is increased by \$75,000.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

ADVANCES TO EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

ACCOUNT, UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND

For capital for the Revolving fund, established by the Employment Security Act of 1960, to be available without fiscal year limitation, *as a repayable advance, \$250,000,000, to \$268,000,000, of which \$250,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration", fiscal year 1961: Provided, That obligations*

1 and expenditures heretofore incurred and paid from the fore-
 2 going appropriation during the current fiscal year and from
 3 the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Em-
 4 ployment Security" shall be charged to the applicable limi-
 5 tations established in this Act on expenditures from the "Un-
 6 employment trust fund".

7 *PAYMENT TO THE FEDERAL EXTENDED COMPENSATION*
 8 *ACCOUNT*

9 *For payment into the Federal extended compensation*
 10 *account of the Unemployment trust fund, as repayable ad-*
 11 *vances, as authorized by section 13 of the Temporary Ex-*
 12 *tended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961, \$500,-*
 13 *000,000, to remain available only until September 30, 1962.*

14 *LIMITATION ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT*
 15 *COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINIS-*
 16 *TRATION (TRUST FUND)*

17 Not to exceed ~~\$340,000,000~~ \$375,245,000 shall be
 18 available from the employment security administration ac-
 19 count in the Unemployment trust fund, for the purposes of,
 20 and subject to the limitations on, the appropriation for
 21 "Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation and
 22 Employment Service Administration," provided in the De-
 23 partment of Labor Appropriation Act, 1961, of which \$26,-
 24 000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 1962.

1 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES (TRUST FUND)

2 Not to exceed ~~\$7,900,000~~ \$9,120,000 shall be avail-
3 able from the employment security administration account
4 in the Unemployment trust fund, for the purposes of, and
5 subject to the limitations on, the appropriation for "Salaries
6 and Expenses, Bureau of Employment Security," provided
7 in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1961, in-
8 cluding not to exceed \$1,340,600 for carrying into effect
9 title IV (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Readjust-
10 ment Act of 1944, *and of which \$1,100,000 shall remain*
11 *available until September 30, 1962, and shall be available*
12 *for reimbursement to the States for salaries and other ex-*
13 *penses of State employees temporarily assigned or detailed*
14 *to duty with the Bureau of Employment Security, and for*
15 *direct payments to such employees for travel expenses, trans-*
16 *portation of household goods, and per diem in lieu of sub-*
17 *sistence while away from their regular duty stations in the*
18 *States, at rates authorized by law for Federal employees;*
19 *and contracts with public and other nonprofit organizations*
20 *for conduct of research or demonstration projects relating to*
21 *the public employment security system, and rent in the Dis-*
22 *trict of Columbia.*

1 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES
 2 AND EX-SERVICEMEN

3 For an additional amount for "Unemployment compen-
 4 sation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen", \$70,-
 5 000,000, of which \$56,895,000 shall be derived by transfer
 6 from the appropriation granted in the Department of Labor
 7 Appropriation Act, 1961, for "Grants to States for unem-
 8 ployment compensation and employment service administra-
 9 tion", and \$7,457,000 shall be derived by transfer from the
 10 appropriation granted in that Act for "Salaries and expenses,
 11 Bureau of Employment Security".

12 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 15 ~~\$340,000~~ \$357,000.

16 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION CLAIMS AND EXPENSES

17 For an additional amount for "Employees' compensa-
 18 tion claims and expenses", \$800,000.

19 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

20 SENATE

21 *For payment to Elizabeth S. Hennings, widow of*
 22 *Thomas C. Hennings, Junior, late a Senator from the*
 23 *State of Missouri, \$22,500.*

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Offices of the Majority and Minority Whips

For an additional amount for "Offices of the Majority and Minority Whips", \$1,160: Provided, That effective April 1, 1961, the basic compensation of the clerical assistants to the majority and minority whips may be fixed at not to exceed \$6,900 each.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

For an additional amount for "Joint Economic Committee", \$35,000.

FURNITURE

For an additional amount for "Furniture", \$26,000.

INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

For an additional amount for "Inquiries and Investigations", fiscal year 1960, \$105,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

The ninth paragraph under the heading "Administrative Provisions" in the appropriations for the Senate in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1957 (2 U.S.C. 127), is amended to read as follows:

"The contingent fund of the Senate is hereafter made available for the payment of mileage, to be computed at 10

1 *cents per mile by the nearest usual route, between Washing-*
 2 *ton, District of Columbia, and the residence city of the*
 3 *Senator involved, for not to exceed four round trips origi-*
 4 *nating and terminating in Washington, District of Columbia,*
 5 *made by employees in each Senator's office in any fiscal year,*
 6 *such payment to be made only upon vouchers approved by*
 7 *the Senator containing a certification, by such Senator, that*
 8 *such travel was performed in line of official duty."*

9 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 For payment to Thyra G. Thomson, widow of Keith
 11 Thomson, late a Representative from the State of Wyoming,
 12 \$22,500.

13 For payment to Catherine D. Norrell, widow of W. F.
 14 Norrell, late a Representative from the State of Arkansas,
 15 \$22,500.

16 For payment to Robert Mann Mumma, son of Walter
 17 M. Mumma, late a Representative from the State of Penn-
 18 sylvania, \$22,500.

19 *For payment to Louise G. Reece, widow of B. Carroll*
 20 *Reece, late a Representative from the State of Tennessee,*
 21 *\$22,500.*

22 APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

23 For an additional amount for "Appropriations Com-
 24 mittee", \$50,000.

MEMBERS' CLERK HIRE

For an additional amount for "Members' clerk hire" pursuant to House Resolution 219, Eighty-seventh Congress, \$600,000.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

The appropriation "Extension of the Capitol" shall be available also for necessary furniture and furnishings for such project.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOG CARDS

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$160,000.

GENERAL PROVISION

Effective as of July 12, 1960, the paragraph immediately preceding the short title in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1961, which related to expenses of travel by Senators and Representatives between the District of Columbia and their home States or districts (2 U.S.C. 43c), is repealed.

1 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

2 (Out of postal fund)

3 TRANSPORTATION

4 For an additional amount for "Transportation", \$18,-
5 900,000.

6 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

7 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
10 ~~\$10,340,000~~ \$10,140,000.

11 REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

12 For an additional amount for "Representation allow-
13 ances", \$22,000.

14 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

15 For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the diplo-
16 matic and consular service", \$1,300,000.

17 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

18 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

19 For an additional amount for "International conferences
20 and contingencies", \$100,000.

21 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

22 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

24 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
25 Division of Disbursement", \$766,000.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
\$370,000.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
\$425,000, including not to exceed \$2,500 for a medal for
Robert Frost as authorized by the Act of September 13, 1960
(74 Stat. 883), which shall remain available until expended.

TITLE II

INCREASED PAY COSTS

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal
year 1961, for increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant
to law, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Service: "Salaries and expenses":

"Research", \$4,097,000;

"Plant and animal disease and pest control",
\$1,734,000;

"Meat inspection", \$1,564,000;

Extension Service: "Cooperative extension work, pay-
ments and expenses": "Federal Extension Service",
\$137,000, which shall be derived by transfer from the ap-
propriation for "Payments to States and Puerto Rico";

1 Farmer Cooperative Service: "Salaries and expenses",
2 \$37,000;

3 Soil Conservation Service:

4 "Conservation operations", \$5,472,000;

5 "Great Plains conservation program", \$168,000,
6 to remain available until expended;

7 Agricultural Marketing Service: "Marketing research
8 and service":

9 "Marketing research and agricultural estimates",
10 \$1,011,000;

11 "Marketing services", \$1,765,000;

12 Foreign Agricultural Service: "Salaries and expenses",
13 \$232,000;

14 Commodity Exchange Authority: "Salaries and ex-
15 penses", \$50,000;

16 Commodity Stabilization Service: "Acreage allotments
17 and marketing quotas", \$3,463,000;

18 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: "Operating and
19 administrative expenses", \$185,000;

20 Rural Electrification Administration: "Salaries and ex-
21 penses", \$392,000;

22 Farmers Home Administration: "Salaries and ex-
23 penses", \$1,967,000;

24 Office of the General Counsel: "Salaries and expenses",
25 \$192,000;

1 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$181,-
2 000;

3 Office of Information: "Salaries and expenses", \$60,000;

4 Library: "Salaries and expenses", \$56,000;

5 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

6 General administration:

7 "Salaries and expenses", \$170,000;

8 Office of Field Services: "Salaries and expenses",
9 \$184,000;

10 Bureau of the Census:

11 "Salaries and expenses", \$523,000;

12 "Eighteenth Decennial Census", \$1,194,000, to
13 remain available until December 31, 1962;

14 "1962 Census of Governments", \$6,000, to remain
15 available until June 30, 1964;

16 "1958 censuses of business, manufactures, and
17 mineral industries", \$121,000, to remain available until
18 December 31, 1961;

19 Coast and Geodetic Survey: "Salaries and expenses",
20 \$607,000;

21 Business and Defense Services Administration: "Salaries
22 and expenses", \$284,000;

23 Bureau of Foreign Commerce: "Salaries and expenses",
24 \$203,000;

1 Office of Business Economics: "Salaries and expenses",
2 \$102,000;

3 Maritime activities:

4 "Salaries and expenses", \$648,000:

5 "Administrative expenses" (\$558,000) ;

6 "Maintenance of shipyard facilities and opera-
7 tion of warehouses" (\$31,000) ;

8 "Reserve fleet expenses" (\$59,000) ;

9 "Maritime training", \$21,000;

10 Patent Office: "Salaries and expenses", \$1,315,000;

11 Bureau of Public Roads: "Limitation on general ad-
12 ministrative expenses" (increase of \$1,843,500 on the
13 amount available for administration and research) ;

14 National Bureau of Standards: "Research and technical
15 services", \$953,000;

16 Weather Bureau:

17 "Salaries and expenses", \$2,573,000;

18 "Research and development", \$184,000;

19 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

20 Operation and maintenance:

21 "Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps",
22 \$2,039,000;

23 "Operation and maintenance, Army National
24 Guard", \$4,315,000;

1 “Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard”,
2 \$2,190,000;

3 “Operation and maintenance, Alaska Communica-
4 tion System”, \$230,000;

5 “Salaries and expenses, Secretary of Defense”,
6 \$875,000;

7 Research, development, test, and evaluation: “Research,
8 development, test, and evaluation, Army”, \$12,000,000;

9 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

10 Department of the Army: Rivers and harbors and flood
11 control:

12 “Operation and maintenance, general”, \$3,800,000,
13 to remain available until expended;

14 “General expenses”, \$780,000;

15 United States Soldiers' Home: “Limitation on operation
16 and maintenance and capital outlay” (increase of \$235,000
17 in the amount to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent
18 fund) ;

19 “Ryukyu Islands, administration”, \$89,000;

20 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

21 (Out of District of Columbia funds)

22 Operating expenses:

23 “Executive office”, \$27,000;

24 “Department of General Administration”, \$322,000,

1 of which \$3,000 shall be payable from the motor vehicle
2 parking fund;

3 "Office of Corporation Counsel", \$50,000;

4 "Public schools", \$2,420,000;

5 "Public Library", \$114,000;

6 "Recreation Department", \$111,000;

7 "Metropolitan Police", \$1,089,000;

8 "Fire Department", \$732,000;

9 "Department of Veterans Affairs", \$7,000;

10 "Department of Vocational Rehabilitation", \$21,-
11 000;

12 "Courts", \$233,000;

13 "Department of Corrections", \$289,000;

14 "Department of Public Welfare", \$544,000;

15 "Department of Buildings and Grounds", \$64,000;

16 "Department of Licenses and Inspections",
17 \$128,000;

18 "Department of Highways and Traffic", \$100,000,
19 of which \$71,300 shall be payable from the highway
20 fund;

21 "Department of Motor Vehicles", \$71,000 (payable
22 from the highway fund) ;

23 "Motor Vehicle Parking Agency", \$6,000 (pay-
24 able from the motor vehicle parking fund) ;

“Department of Sanitary Engineering”, \$302,000,
 of which \$89,300 shall be payable from the water fund
 and \$56,100 shall be payable from the sanitary sewage
 works fund;

“Washington Aqueduct”, \$50,000 (payable from
 the water fund) ;

“National Guard”, \$9,000;

“National Capital Parks”, \$126,000;

“National Zoological Park”, \$36,000.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this title for the District of
 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be
 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1961.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

The White House Office: “Salaries and expenses”,
 \$100,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
 for “Special projects”;

Bureau of the Budget: “Salaries and expenses”,
 \$286,000;

Council of Economic Advisers: “Salaries and expenses”,
 \$21,000;

National Security Council: “Salaries and expenses”,
 \$38,000;

1 Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization:

2 "Salaries and expenses", \$646,000;

3 "Civil defense and defense mobilization functions
4 of Federal agencies", \$317,000;

5 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

6 Mutual security: "Office of the Inspector General and
7 Comptroller" (increase of \$56,000 in the limitation under
8 this head) ;

9 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

10 Civil Aeronautics Board: "Salaries and expenses",
11 \$460,000;

12 Civil Service Commission:

13 "Salaries and expenses", \$1,256,000;

14 "Limitation on administrative expenses, Employees
15 life insurance fund" (increase of \$10,000 in the limita-
16 tion on administrative expenses) ;

17 Commission on Civil Rights: "Salaries and expenses",
18 \$38,000;

19 Export-Import Bank of Washington: "Limitation on
20 administrative expenses" (increase of \$22,000 in the limita-
21 tion on administrative expenses) ;

22 Farm Credit Administration: "Limitation on administra-
23 tive expenses" (increase of \$109,000 in the limitation on
24 administrative expenses) ;

1 Federal Aviation Agency:

2 "Expenses", \$15,100,000;

3 "Establishment of air navigation facilities", \$1,350,-
4 000, to remain available until expended;

5 "Research and development", \$480,000, to remain
6 available until expended;

7 "Operation and maintenance, Washington National
8 Airport", \$69,000, to be derived by transfer from the
9 appropriation for "Operation and maintenance, Dulles
10 International Airport";

11 Federal Communications Commission: "Salaries and ex-
12 penses", \$704,000;

13 Federal Home Loan Bank Board:

14 "Limitation on administrative and examination ex-
15 penses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board" (increase of
16 \$128,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses
17 and increase of \$478,000 in the limitation on nonad-
18 ministrative expenses for the examination of Federal
19 and State chartered institutions) ;

20 "Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal
21 Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation" (increase of
22 \$57,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses) ;

23 Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: "Salaries
24 and expenses", \$261,000;

1 Federal Power Commission: "Salaries and expenses",
2 \$500,000;

3 Federal Trade Commission: "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$502,000;

5 Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: "Salaries and
6 expenses", \$21,000;

7 General Accounting Office: "Salaries and expenses",
8 \$1,029,000;

9 General Services Administration:

10 "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service",
11 \$4,917,000, to be derived by transfer from the appro-
12 priation for "Strategic and critical materials";

13 "Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service",
14 \$444,000, to be derived by transfer from the appro-
15 priation for "Strategic and critical materials";

16 "Expenses, supply distribution", \$875,000, to be
17 derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Strategic
18 and critical materials";

19 "Operating expenses, National Archives and
20 Records Service", \$759,000, to be derived by transfer
21 from the appropriation for "Strategic and critical ma-
22 terials";

23 "Operating expenses, Transportation and Public

1 Utilities Service", \$161,000, to be derived by transfer
2 from the appropriation for "Strategic and critical ma-
3 terials";

4 "Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator",
5 \$7,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropria-
6 tion for "Strategic and critical materials";

7 Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation
8 fund: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase
9 of \$3,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses) ;

10 "Administrative operations fund" (increase of
11 \$823,000 in the limitation on the amount to be de-
12 posited into said account) ;

13 Housing and Home Finance Agency:

14 Office of the Administrator:

15 "Salaries and expenses", \$688,000;

16 "Limitation on administrative expenses, Office
17 of the Administrator, public facility loans" (in-
18 crease of \$34,000 in the amount available for ad-
19 ministrative expenses) ;

20 "Limitation on administrative expenses, Office
21 of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating
22 programs)" (increase of \$9,000 in the amount
23 available for administrative expenses) ;

1 Federal National Mortgage Association: "Limita-
2 tion on administrative expenses" (increase of \$350,-
3 000 in the limitation on administrative expenses) ;

4 Federal Housing Administration: "Limitation on
5 administrative and nonadministrative expenses" (in-
6 crease of \$461,000 in the limitation on administrative
7 expenses and \$2,988,000 in the limitation on nonad-
8 ministrative expenses) ;

9 Public Housing Administration:

10 "Administrative expenses", \$818,000;

11 "Limitation on administrative and nonadminis-
12 trative expenses" (increase of \$818,000 in the limi-
13 tation on administrative expenses) ;

14 Indian Claims Commission: "Salaries and expenses",
15 \$10,000;

16 Interstate Commerce Commission: "Salaries and ex-
17 penses", \$1,313,000;

18 National Capital Planning Commission: "Salaries and
19 expenses", \$27,000;

20 National Labor Relations Board: "Salaries and ex-
21 penses", \$913,000;

22 National Mediation Board: "Salaries and expenses",
23 \$49,000;

24 Railroad Retirement Board: "Limitation on salaries

1 and expenses" (increase of \$300,000 on the amount to be
2 derived from the Railroad retirement account) ;

3 Renegotiation Board: "Salaries and expenses", \$145,-
4 000;

5 Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries and ex-
6 penses", \$605,000;

7 Selective Service System: "Salaries and expenses",
8 \$341,000;

9 Small Business Administration: "Salaries and expenses",
10 \$346,000;

11 Smithsonian Institution:

12 "Salaries and expenses", \$346,000;

13 "Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art",
14 \$72,000;

15 Tariff Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$156,000;

16 Tax Court of the United States: "Salaries and ex-
17 penses", \$65,000;

18 United States Information Agency: "Salaries and ex-
19 penses", \$2,773,000;

20 U.S. Study Commission—Texas: "Salaries and ex-
21 penses", \$75,000;

22 Veterans Administration:

23 "Medical administration and miscellaneous operating
24 expenses", \$665,000;

1 “Outpatient care”, \$3,553,000;

2 “Maintenance and operation of supply depots”,

3 \$143,000;

4 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

5 Food and Drug Administration: “Salaries and ex-
6 penses”, \$796,000;

7 Freedmen’s Hospital: “Salaries and expenses”,
8 \$203,000;

9 Office of Education: “Salaries and expenses”, \$475,000;

10 Office of Vocational Rehabilitation: “Salaries and ex-
11 penses”, \$88,000;

12 Public Health Service:

13 “Assistance to States, general”, \$157,000;

14 “Control of tuberculosis”, \$63,000;

15 “Communicable disease activities”, \$277,000;

16 “Environmental health activities”, \$128,000;

17 “Salaries and expenses, hospital construction serv-
18 ices”, \$61,000;

19 “Hospitals and medical care”, \$610,000;

20 “Foreign quarantine activities”, \$179,000;

21 “Indian health activities”, \$1,995,000;

22 “Operations, National Library of Medicine”,
23 \$76,000;

24 “Salaries and expenses”, \$326,000;

1 Social Security Administration:

2 "Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau",
3 \$133,000;

4 "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner",
5 \$22,000, together with an additional amount of not to
6 exceed \$18,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-
7 age and survivors insurance trust fund;

8 Office of the Secretary:

9 "Salaries and expenses", \$132,000, together with
10 an additional amount of not to exceed \$21,000 to be
11 transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors in-
12 surance trust fund;

13 "Surplus property utilization", \$35,000;

14 "White House Conference on Aging", \$25,000;

15 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

16 Departmental offices:

17 Office of Oil and Gas: "Salaries and expenses",
18 \$32,000;

19 Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses",
20 \$227,000;

21 Bonneville Power Administration: "Operation and
22 maintenance", \$487,000;

23 Southwestern Power Administration: "Operation and
24 maintenance", \$19,000;

1 Bureau of Indian Affairs:

2 "General administrative expenses", \$228,000;

3 "Liquidation of Klamath and Menominee Agencies",
4 \$2,000;

5 Bureau of Reclamation:

6 "General investigations", \$255,000, to remain avail-
7 able until expended, *of which \$236,364 shall be derived*
8 *from the reclamation fund*;

9 "Operation and maintenance", \$548,000, *of which*
10 *\$483,721 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and*
11 *\$32,000 shall be derived from the Colorado River Dam*
12 *fund*;

13 "General administrative expenses", \$282,000, *to be*
14 *derived from the reclamation fund*;

15 Geological Survey: "Surveys, investigations, and re-
16 search", \$2,006,000;

17 Bureau of Mines:

18 "Conservation and development of mineral re-
19 sources", \$1,002,000;

20 "Health and safety", \$325,000;

21 "General administrative expenses", \$83,000;

22 National Park Service: "General administrative ex-
23 penses", \$96,000;

1 Fish and Wildlife Service:

2 Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife:

3 “Salaries and expenses”, \$22,000;

4 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife: “General
5 administrative expenses”, \$66,000;

6 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:

7 “Management and investigations of resources”,
8 \$235,000;

9 “General administrative expenses”, \$24,000;

10 “Administration of Pribilof Islands”, \$29,000,

11 *to be derived from Pribilof Islands fund*;

12 Office of Territories: “Administration of territories”,

13 \$46,000;

14 Office of the Secretary: “Salaries and expenses”, \$175,-

15 000;

16 THE JUDICIARY

17 Supreme Court of the United States:

18 “Salaries”, \$70,000;

19 “Automobile for the Chief Justice”, \$223;

20 Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: “Salaries and
21 expenses”, \$14,300;

22 Customs Court: “Salaries and expenses”, \$41,240;

23 Court of Claims: “Salaries and expenses”, \$28,600;

1 Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial
2 services:

3 "Salaries of supporting personnel", \$1,666,000;

4 "Administrative Office of the United States Courts",
5 \$74,860;

6 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7 Legal activities and general administration:

8 "Salaries and expenses, general administration".
9 \$231,000;

10 "Salaries and expenses, general legal activities",
11 \$800,000;

12 "Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division",
13 \$314,000;

14 "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys
15 and marshals", \$873,000;

16 Federal Bureau of Investigation: "Salaries and ex-
17 penses", \$7,550,000;

18 Immigration and Naturalization Service: "Salaries and
19 expenses", \$3,487,000;

20 Federal Prison System: Federal Prison Industries, In-
21 corporated: "Limitation on administrative and vocational
22 training expenses" (increase of \$34,000 in the limitation on

1 administrative expenses and \$64,000 in the limitation on
2 vocational training expenses) ;

3 Office of Alien Property: "Limitation on salaries and
4 expenses" (increase of \$40,000 in the limitation on general
5 administrative expenses) ;

6 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

7 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses",
8 \$111,000;

9 Labor-management reporting and disclosure activities:
10 "Salaries and expenses", \$300,000;

11 Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses",
12 \$172,000;

13 Bureau of Labor Standards: "Salaries and expenses",
14 \$146,000;

15 Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights: "Salaries
16 and expenses", \$38,000;

17 Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training: "Salaries and
18 expenses", \$268,000;

19 Bureau of Employment Security:

20 "Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor pro-
21 gram", \$92,000, to be derived by transfer from the

22 Farm labor supply revolving fund;

1 “Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor pro-
2 gram”, \$63,000;

3 Bureau of Labor Statistics:

4 “Salaries and expenses”, \$599,000;

5 “Consumer Price Index”, \$72,000;

6 Women’s Bureau: “Salaries and expenses”, \$33,000;

7 Wage and Hour Division: “Salaries and expenses”,
8 \$732,000;

9 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

10 *Senate:*

11 “Salaries, officers and employees”, \$1,272,855;

12 “Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate”,
13 \$15,290;

14 *Contingent expenses of the Senate:*

15 “Legislative reorganization”, \$8,790;

16 “Senate Policy Committees”, \$18,580;

17 “Joint Economic Committee”, \$10,605;

18 “Joint Committee on Atomic Energy”, \$13,-
19 865;

20 “Joint Committee on Printing”, \$7,610;

21 “Vice President’s automobile”, \$465;

22 “Automobile for the President pro tempore”,
23 \$465;

1 *“Automobile for the majority and minority*
 2 *leaders”*, \$930;

3 *“Inquiries and investigations”*, \$228,855;

4 *“Folding documents”*, \$2,395;

5 *“Miscellaneous items”*, \$34,240;

6 *“Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessen-*
 7 *tial Federal Expenditures”*, \$1,880, to remain
 8 *available until expended;*

9 House of Representatives:

10 *“Salaries, officers and employees”*, \$540,605;

11 *“Members’ clerk-hire”*, \$1,222,500;

12 Contingent expenses of the House:

13 *“Furniture”*, \$10,750;

14 *“Miscellaneous items”*, \$100,000;

15 *“Special and select committees”*, \$183,750;

16 *“Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxa-*
 17 *tion”*, \$22,500;

18 *“Office of the Coordinator of Information”*,
 19 \$7,555;

20 *“Revision of laws”*, \$1,365;

21 *“Speaker’s automobile”*, \$500;

22 *“Majority leader’s automobile”*, \$500;

23 *“Minority leader’s automobile”*, \$500;

1 Capitol Police: "Capitol Police Board", \$7,000;

2 "Education of Senate and House pages", \$3,794;

3 Architect of the Capitol:

4 Office of the Architect of the Capitol: "Salaries",
5 \$15,000;

6 Capitol buildings and grounds:

7 "Capitol buildings", \$12,000;

8 "Senate office buildings", \$25,000;

9 "House office buildings", \$20,000;

10 Library of Congress:

11 "Salaries and expenses", \$455,000;

12 Copyright Office: "Salaries and expenses", \$102,-
13 000;

14 Legislative Reference Service: "Salaries and ex-
15 penses", \$120,000;

16 Books for the blind: "Salaries and expenses",
17 \$12,500;

18 Organizing and microfilming the papers of the
19 Presidents: "Salaries and expenses", \$6,000;

20 "Preservation of early American motion pictures",
21 \$600;

22 Government Printing Office: Office of Superintendent of
23 Documents: "Salaries and expenses", \$195,127;

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of postal fund)

“Administration, regional operation, and research”,
\$4,620,000;

“Operations”, \$237,041,000;

“Facilities”, \$578,000;

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

International organizations and conferences: “Missions
to international organizations”, \$85,000;

International commissions:

International Boundary and Water Commission,
United States and Mexico:

“Salaries and expenses”, \$38,000;

“Operation and maintenance”, \$39,000;

“American sections, international commissions”,
\$17,000;

“International fisheries commissions”, \$21,000;

Educational exchange: “International educational ex-
change activities”, \$311,000;

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary: “Salaries and expenses”,
\$191,000;

Bureau of Accounts: “Salaries and expenses”, \$118,000;

1 Bureau of the Public Debt: "Administering the public
2 debt", \$1,093,000;

3 Office of the Treasurer: "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$260,000;

5 Bureau of Customs: "Salaries and expenses",
6 \$3,595,000;

7 Internal Revenue Service: "Salaries and expenses",
8 \$25,900,000;

9 Bureau of Narcotics: "Salaries and expenses", \$220,000;

10 United States Secret Service:

11 "Salaries and expenses, White House Police",
12 \$76,000;

13 "Salaries and expenses, guard force", \$23,000;

14 GENERAL PROVISION

15 SEC. 201. Except where specifically increased or de-
16 creased elsewhere in this Act, the restrictions contained
17 within appropriations, or provisions affecting appropriations
18 or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1961, limiting
19 the amounts which may be expended for personal services, or
20 for purposes involving personal services, or amounts which
21 may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations
22 available for or involving such services, are hereby increased
23 to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs authorized
24 by or pursuant to law.

TITLE III

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 25, Eighty-seventh Congress, \$3,248,533, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: Provided, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: Provided further, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives March 7, 1961.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5188

[Report No. 85]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for
other purposes.

MARCH 8, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

MARCH 24, 1961

Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

Issued March 28, 1961
For actions of March 27, 1961
87th-1st, No. 53

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed third supplemental appropriation bill. House Rules Committee cleared depressed areas and Reorganization Act extension bills. Sen. Allott urged extension of Sugar Act.

SENATE

1. THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 5188 (pp. 4584-4605). Conferees were appointed (p. 4605).
Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Dworshak to provide the following amounts for reimbursement to CCC for estimated costs of special activities in fiscal year 1961: \$70,681,000 (instead of \$88,790,000) for costs under the International Wheat Agreement; \$140,868,000 (instead of \$255,635,000) for costs for commodities disposed of for emergency famine relief to friendly peoples; \$1,310,500,000 (instead of \$1,353,000,000) for costs of sales of surplus commodities for foreign currencies under title I of Public Law 480; \$35,000 (instead of \$13,000) for costs of grain made available to the Interior Department to prevent crop damage by migratory waterfowl; \$174,800,000 (instead of \$163,163,000) for costs of strategic and other materials acquired by CCC as a result of barter or exchange of agricultural commodities; \$2,813,000 (instead of \$1,264,000) for costs of grading tobacco and classing cotton without charge to producers; and to include a new item of \$13,000,000 for costs of long-term contracts. p. 4595
Rejected, 31 to 50, an amendment by Sen. Bridges to strike out language providing \$1,017,610,000 for restoration of CCC capital impairment through fiscal year 1960. pp. 4586-90

Rejected, 29 to 53, an amendment by Sen. Bridges to strike out the item to provide \$1,353,000,000 for reimbursement to CCC for the costs of sales of surplus commodities for foreign currencies under title I of Public Law 480. pp. 4590-5

Except for the amendment of Sen. Dworshak no changes were made in other items for this Department (see Digests 38 and 46 for a summary of these items).

2. RECLAMATION. Began debate on S. 107, to authorize the construction of the Navajo Indian irrigation project and the initial stage of the San Juan-Chama project as participating projects of the Colorado River storage project. pp. 4612-4, 4618-23
3. SUGAR. Sen. Allott discussed the importance of the Sugar Act to domestic sugar beet producers and urged that legislation be enacted as soon as possible to extend the Act. Sen. Kuchel commended his statement. pp. 4616-7.
Received a Utah Legislature resolution urging early enactment of legislation to extend the Sugar Act. p. 4538
4. FOOD ADDITIVES. Passed without amendment H. R. 3980, to continue until June 1, 1964, the authority of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, which expired on March 5, 1961, to permit the continued use of certain food additives and pesticide chemicals which have been in commercial use since Jan. 1, 1958, until the necessary investigations and scientific studies now in progress by industry and the Food and Drug Administration can be completed and regulations adopted to provide final assurance of the safe use of these additives and chemicals. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 4582-3
5. GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS. Received a GAO report on the compilation of its findings and recommendations for improving Government operations. p. 4538
6. PUBLIC LANDS. Received a Colo. Legislature resolution opposing enactment of any legislation which establishes a blanket policy of single use for Federal lands which would result in lessening that State's resource base and preclude recreation for the multitudes. pp. 4538-9
7. AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION. Received a N. Mex. Legislature resolution urging Congress "to amend the laws creating the agricultural conservation program in order to provide matching funds for concrete lining the main canal of the Hagerman Irrigation Co." p. 4541
8. FARM LOANS. Received an American Legion resolution favoring enactment of S. 349, to authorize Federal Loans to post-Korean veterans for the purchase of homes and farms. pp. 4543-4
9. FOREIGN CURRENCIES. Received a report from the Judiciary Committee on the use of foreign currencies in connection with foreign travel by Members and employees of that committee. pp. 4544-5
10. FOOD COSTS; PRICE FIXING. Sen. Javits inserted a newspaper editorial "which points out the strange phenomenon of almost simultaneous announcements by the Attorney General of new anti-price-fixing action particularly directed at food items; which is a most laudable effort, and the submittal of an agricultural program which would have the result of encouraging price-fixing combinations among producers of agricultural commodities, which could result in higher prices to the consumer." p. 4554

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5188

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 27, 1961

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in
4 the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
5 mental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Third
6 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961") for the fiscal year
7 ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, namely:

1

TITLE I

2

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

3

FOREST SERVICE

4

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

5

For additional amounts for "Forest protection and utilization", as follows:

7

"Forest land management", \$35,580,000;

8

"Forest research", \$946,000; and

9

"State and private forestry cooperation", \$74,000.

10

ACQUISITION OF LANDS, KLAMATH INDIANS

11

For the acquisition of Klamath Indian forest lands in accordance with the Act of August 13, 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 718; 72 Stat. 816), terminating Federal supervision over the Klamath Indian Tribe in Oregon, \$68,717,000.

16

(1) *COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION*

17

(2) *RESTORATION OF CAPITAL IMPAIRMENT*

18

To restore the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation determined by the appraisal of June 30, 1960, pursuant to section 1 of the Act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U.S.C. 713a-1), \$1,017,610,000.

22

(3) *REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FOR COSTS OF SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM*

24

To reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for amounts advanced including costs of interest incurred

25

1 thereon to date of reimbursement, for the fiscal year be-
2 ginning July 1, 1960, for the special milk program for
3 children pursuant to the Act of July 1, 1958, as amended
4 (72 Stat. 276; 74 Stat. 84-85), \$90,000,000.

5 (4) REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORA-
6 TION FOR COSTS OF SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

7 To reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for
8 authorized unrecovered costs through June 30, 1961 (in-
9 cluding interest through date of recovery), as follows:

10 (1) \$70,681,000 under the International Wheat Agree-
11 ment Act of 1949, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1641-1642);
12 (2) \$140,868,000 for commodities disposed of for emer-
13 gency famine relief to friendly peoples pursuant to title
14 II of the Act of July 10, 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C.
15 1703, 1721-1724); (3) \$1,310,500,000 for the sale of
16 surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies
17 pursuant to title I of the Act of July 10, 1954, as amended
18 (7 U.S.C. 1701-1709); (4) \$35,000 for grain made avail-
19 able to the Secretary of the Interior to prevent crop damage
20 by migratory waterfowl pursuant to the Act of July 3, 1956
21 (7 U.S.C. 442-445); (5) \$174,800,000 for strategic and
22 other materials acquired by the Commodity Credit Corpora-
23 tion as a result of barter or exchange of agricultural com-
24 modities or products and transferred to the supplemental
25 stockpile pursuant to Public Law 540, Eighty-fourth Con-

gress (7 U.S.C. 1856); (6) \$2,813,000 for transfers to the appropriation "Marketing research and service" pursuant to the Act of August 31, 1951 (7 U.S.C. 414a), for grading tobacco and classing cotton without charge to producers, as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 473a, 511d); and (7) \$13,000,000 for realized losses under long-term supply contracts pursuant to title IV of the Act of July 10, 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1731-1736): Provided, That the unexpended balances of funds heretofore provided for the various purposes under this head may remain available until expended for the purposes for which appropriated and may be merged with the funds provided in this paragraph.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

EXPORT CONTROL

For an additional amount for "Export control", \$225,000, of which not to exceed \$162,000 may be advanced to the Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department, for enforcement of the export control program, and of which not to exceed \$6,000 may be advanced to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses" under "General administration".

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MILITARY

(5) GENERAL PROVISIONS

During the current fiscal year, the Secretary of Defense, should he deem it necessary, may transfer under the au-

1 thority and terms of the Emergency Fund, not to exceed an
 2 additional amount of \$263,900,000: *Provided*, That the addi-
 3 tional transfer authority herein made available shall be used
 4 only for transfers to the appropriations "Military Person-
 5 nel, Army", "Military Personnel, Navy", "Operation and
 6 Maintenance, Army", "Operation and Maintenance, Navy",
 7 "Operation and Maintenance, Air Force", and "Claims, De-
 8 partment of Defense": *Provided further*, That the transfer
 9 authority made available under the terms of the Emergency
 10 Fund is hereby broadened to meet the requirements of this
 11 paragraph: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense
 12 shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the Con-
 13 gress promptly of all transfers made pursuant to this
 14 authority.

15 (6) *MILITARY PERSONNEL*

16 (7) *MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY*

17 For an additional amount for "Military personnel,
 18 Army," \$7,000,000.

19 (8) *MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY*

20 For an additional amount for "Military personnel,
 21 Navy", \$15,000,000.

22 (9) *OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE*

23 (10) *OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY*

24 For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-
 25 nance, Army", \$88,500,000.

1 (11)OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

2 *For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-*
3 *nance, Navy", \$79,400,000.*

4 (12)OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

5 *For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-*
6 *nance, Air Force", \$72,000,000.*

7 (13)CLAIMS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

8 *For an additional amount for "Claims, Department of*
9 *Defense", \$3,000,000.*

10 (14)GENERAL PROVISIONS

11 The amount of the limitation on hire of motor vehicles
12 contained in section 532 of the Department of Defense
13 Appropriation Act, 1961, is increased by \$1,250,000.

14 The amount of the limitation on travel expenses con-
15 tained in section 533 of the Department of Defense Appro-
16 priation Act, 1961, is increased by \$55,000,000: *Provided,*
17 *That \$2,500,000 of the foregoing increase in funds for travel*
18 *expenses may be used only for the procurement of com-*
19 *mercial passenger sea transportation service on American-*
20 *flag vessels.*

(15) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—

CIVIL FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

*For an additional amount for “Construction, general”,
\$350,000, to remain available until expended.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(16) FEDERAL FUNDS

FEDERAL LOAN TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*For an additional amount for loans to the District of
Columbia, to be advanced upon request of the Commis-
sioners to the general fund, \$5,700,000.*

(Out of District of Columbia funds)

OPERATING EXPENSES

REGULATORY AGENCIES

*For an additional amount for “Regulatory agencies”,
(17) ~~\$89,000~~ \$118,000.*

DEPARTMENT OF OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS

*For an additional amount for “Department of Occupa-
tions and Professions, (18) ~~\$14,000~~ \$29,000.*

(19) METROPOLITAN POLICE

For an additional amount for "Metropolitan Police",
\$100,000.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

For an additional amount for "Department of Public
Health", (20) ~~\$1,652,050~~ \$1,849,500.

(21) Department of Public Welfare

For an additional amount for "Department of Public
Welfare", \$575,000.

(22) DEPARTMENT OF SANITARY ENGINEERING

For an additional amount for "Department of Sanitary
Engineering", \$1,268,000, of which \$845,000 shall be
payable from the highway fund.

MISCELLANEOUS

Settlement of Claims and Suits

For an additional amount for the payment of claims in
excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accord-
ance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929,
as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131),
\$28,330.

Audited Claims

For an additional amount for the payment of claims,
certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District
of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which
have been exhausted or credited to the general or special

1 funds of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D.C.
 2 Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal
 3 year 1958 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in House
 4 Document Numbered 58 (Eighty-seventh Congress), \$1,-
 5 789, together with such further sums as may be necessary
 6 to pay the interest on audited claims for refunds at not
 7 exceeding 4 per centum per annum as provided by law
 8 (Act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

9 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

10 The sums appropriated in this title for the District of
 11 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for,
 12 be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia.
 13 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriations Acts for
 14 the fiscal years involved.

15 (23) EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

16 PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON LABOR-

17 MANAGEMENT POLICY

18 *For necessary expenses of the President's Advisory Com-*
 19 *mittee on Labor-Management Policy, established by Execu-*
 20 *tive Order 10918 of February 16, 1961, including rent*
 21 *in the District of Columbia either for the Committee or for*
 22 *Federal agencies displaced in the interests of the Committee,*
 23 *services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,*
 24 *1946 (5 U.S.C. 55(a)), but at rates for individuals not to*

1 *exceed \$100 per diem, and \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence*
2 *for members of the Committee while away from their homes*
3 *or regular places of business, \$80,000.*

4 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

5 (24) *MUTUAL SECURITY*

6 *DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND*

7 *For an additional amount for advances to the Develop-*
8 *ment Loan Fund, as authorized by section 203 of the Mutual*
9 *Security Act of 1954, as amended, \$150,000,000, to remain*
10 *available until expended.*

11 PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

12 For an additional amount for "President's special inter-
13 national program", including uniforms or allowances there-
14 for, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131), \$1,732,000, to
15 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to
16 exceed \$2,000 of this amount may be expended for repre-
17 sentation.

18 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND

19 WELFARE

20 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

21 GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

22 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1960, for "Grants
23 for library services", \$1,300,000.

1 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

2 For an additional amount for "Payments to school
3 districts", \$29,990,000.

4 (25) PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

5 COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

6 *For an additional amount for "Communicable disease*
7 *activities", \$1,000,000 which shall be available only for the*
8 *purchase, demonstration, and distribution of oral poliomye-*
9 *litis vaccine and shall remain available until June 30, 1962.*

10 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
13 \$477,000.

14 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

15 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-
16 AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

17 For an additional amount for "Limitation on salaries
18 and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance",
19 \$29,000,000, to be expended from the Federal old-age and
20 survivors insurance trust fund: *Provided, That \$5,000,000*
21 *of the foregoing amount shall be apportioned for use pur-*
22 *suant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended*
23 *(31 U.S.C. 665), only to the extent necessary to process*

1 claims workloads not anticipated in the supplemental budget
 2 estimates and after maximum absorption of the cost of such
 3 claims workloads has been achieved within said limitation
 4 as otherwise provided.

5 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

6 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for pub-
 7 lic assistance", ~~(26)\$74,000,000~~ \$104,000,000~~(27)~~, of
 8 which \$30,000,000 shall be available only upon enactment
 9 of H.R. 4884, Eighty-seventh Congress, or similar legisla-
 10 tion.

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

12 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 13 Bureau of Public Assistance", ~~(28)\$300,000~~ \$457,000.

14 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD

16 ADMINISTRATION

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 18 Office of Field Administration", \$180,000, together with ad-
 19 ditional amounts of not to exceed ~~(29)\$60,000~~ \$225,000 to
 20 be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insur-
 21 ance trust fund and to to exceed \$2,000 to be transferred
 22 from the "Operating fund, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions",
 23 Social Security Administration.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL

COUNSEL

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel", ~~(30)\$42,000~~ \$58,000, together with additional amounts of not to exceed ~~(31)\$38,000~~ \$71,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, and not to exceed \$2,000 to be transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses certification, inspection, and other services", Food and Drug Administration.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY

COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$7,650.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT)

AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Payments to air carriers (liquidation of contract authorization)", ~~(32)\$15,000,000~~ \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

1 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
 2 INVESTIGATION OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS FOR EMPLOY-
 3 MENT BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

4 For an additional amount for "Investigation of United
 5 States citizens for employment by international organiza-
 6 tions", including not to exceed \$1,600 for travel expenses,
 7 (33) ~~\$57,000~~ \$67,000.

8 GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION, RETIRED EMPLOYEES
 9 HEALTH BENEFITS FUND

10 For payment to the "Retired employees health benefits
 11 fund" of Government contributions with respect to retired
 12 employees, as authorized by section 4 of the Retired Fed-
 13 eral Employees Health Benefits Act (74 Stat. 850),
 14 (34) ~~\$1,500,000~~ \$1,750,000.

15 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
 16 GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

17 To increase the general supply fund established by the
 18 Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of
 19 1949, as amended (5 U.S.C. 630g), (35) ~~\$15,000,000~~
 20 \$25,000,000.

21 (36) *EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION*

22 *For an additional amount for "Expenses, supply dis-*
 23 *tribution", \$700,000, to be derived by transfer from the*
 24 *appropriation for "Strategic and critical materials", fiscal*
 25 *year 1961.*

1 REFUNDS UNDER RENEGOTIATION ACT

2 For an additional amount for "Refunds under Renego-
3 tiation Act", \$1,600,000, to remain available until expended.

4 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

5 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, OFFICE OF
6 THE ADMINISTRATOR, COLLEGE HOUSING LOANS

7 For a limitation on the amount available for administra-
8 tive expenses, additional to the amount under this head in
9 title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1961,
10 (37)\$180,000 \$270,000.

11 NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 The limitation under this head in the Independent Offices
14 Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount available for
15 expenses of travel, is increased by \$500,000.

16 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

17 For an additional amount for "Research and develop-
18 ment", \$49,000,000, to remain available until expended.

19 (38)RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

20 PAYMENT TO RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

21 ACCOUNT

22 *For payment to the railroad unemployment insurance*
23 *account, as a repayable advance, as authorized by section 4*
24 *of the Temporary Extended Railroad Unemployment In-*
25 *surance Benefits Act of 1961, \$24,000,000, to remain avail-*

1 *able until September 30, 1962: Provided, That this amount*
 2 *shall be repaid to the general fund of the Treasury from*
 3 *the railroad unemployment insurance account, whether or*
 4 *not the total derived from the temporary increase in the con-*
 5 *tribution rate under section 5 of such Act is sufficient for*
 6 *this purpose.*

7 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

8 GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

9 For an additional amount for "General operating ex-
 10 penses", (39) ~~\$10,600,000~~ \$11,063,000, of which \$500,000
 11 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for
 12 "Grants to the Republic of the Philippines", fiscal year 1961.

13 INPATIENT CARE

14 For an additional amount for "Inpatient care", (40)
 15 ~~\$41,000,000~~ \$43,000,000.

16 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

17 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

18 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

19 For an additional amount for "Management of lands
 20 and resources", \$4,696,000.

21 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

22 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

23 For an additional amount for "Education and welfare
 24 services", \$2,772,000.

1 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

2 For an additional amount for "Resources management",
3 (41) ~~\$1,730,000~~ \$1,777,000.

4 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

5 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

6 For an additional amount for "Management and pro-
7 tection", (42) ~~\$1,934,000~~ \$1,984,000.

8 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL

9 FACILITIES

10 For an additional amount for "Maintenance and re-
11 habilitation of physical facilities", (43) ~~\$800,000~~ \$850,000.

12 CONSTRUCTION

13 For an additional amount for "Construction",
14 (44) ~~\$300,000~~ \$467,000, to remain available until ex-
15 pended.

16 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

17 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

18 Management and Investigations of Resources

19 For an additional amount for "Management and inves-
20 tigations of resources", \$663,000, and the limitation under
21 the head "Administrative Provisions" for the Fish and Wild-
22 life Service in the Department of the Interior and Related
23 Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961, on the number of air-

1 craft that may be purchased for replacement only is in-
 2 creased from three to four.

3 Construction

4 For an additional amount for "Construction", (45)\$200,-
 5 000 \$350,000, to remain available until expended.

6 (46)BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

7 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

8 For an additional amount for "Management and Inves-
 9 tigations of Resources", \$1,000,000.

10 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

11 (47)ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

12 For an additional amount for "Administration of Ter-
 13 ritories", \$465,000.

14 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

15 For an additional amount for "Trust Territory of the
 16 Pacific Islands", (48)\$300,000 127,333.

17 THE JUDICIARY

18 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

19 JUDICIAL SERVICES

20 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

21 The appropriation granted under this head in the Judi-
 22 ciary Appropriation Act, 1961, shall be available for com-
 23 pensation of voting referees fixed by the court pursuant to the
 24 provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1960.

1 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

2 For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous
3 expenses", \$50,000.

4 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

5 For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees",
6 \$351,200.

7 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

8 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

9 (49) SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL

10 ACTIVITIES

11 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,*
12 *general legal activities", \$100,000.*

13 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

14 For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of
15 witnesses", \$185,000.

16 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
19 Bureau of Prisons", \$2,150,000.

20 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

21 For an additional amount for "Support of United States
22 prisoners", \$200,000.

1 (50)OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

2 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF
3 ALIEN PROPERTY

4 *The limitation under this head in the Department of*
5 *Justice Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount avail-*
6 *able for general administrative expenses of the Office of*
7 *Alien Property is increased by \$75,000.*

8 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

9 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

10 ADVANCES TO EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
11 ACCOUNT, UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND

12 For capital for the Revolving fund, established by the
13 Employment Security Act of 1960, to be available without
14 fiscal year limitation, (51)as a repayable advance,
15 (52)\$250,000,000, to \$268,000,000, of which \$250,000,000
16 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for
17 "Grants to States for unemployment compensation and em-
18 ployment service administration", fiscal year 1961: *Pro-*
19 *vided*, That obligations and expenditures heretofore incurred
20 and paid from the foregoing appropriation during the current
21 fiscal year and from the appropriation "Salaries and ex-
22 penses, Bureau of Employment Security" shall be charged
23 to the applicable limitations established in this Act on ex-
24 penditures from the "Unemployment trust fund".

1 (53) PAYMENT TO THE FEDERAL EXTENDED COMPENSA-
 2 TION ACCOUNT

3 *For payment into the Federal extended compensation*
 4 *account of the Unemployment trust fund, as repayable ad-*
 5 *vances, as authorized by section 13 of the Temporary Ex-*
 6 *tended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961, \$500,-*
 7 *000,000, to remain available only until September 30, 1962.*

8 LIMITATION ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT
 9 COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINIS-
 10 TRATION (TRUST FUND)

11 Not to exceed (54) ~~\$340,000,000~~ \$375,995,000 shall
 12 be available from the employment security administration ac-
 13 count in the Unemployment trust fund, for the purposes of,
 14 and subject to the limitations on, the appropriation for
 15 "Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation and
 16 Employment Service Administration," provided in the De-
 17 partment of Labor Appropriation Act, 1961(55), of which
 18 \$26,000,000 shall remain available until September 30,
 19 1962.

20 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES (TRUST FUND)

21 Not to exceed (56) ~~\$7,900,000~~ \$9,370,000 shall be
 22 available from the employment security administration ac-
 23 count in the Unemployment trust fund, for the purposes of, and
 24 subject to the limitations on, the appropriation for "Salaries

1 and Expenses, Bureau of Employment Security," provided
 2 in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1961, in-
 3 cluding not to exceed \$1,340,600 for carrying into effect
 4 title IV (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Readjust-
 5 ment Act of 1944(57), and of which \$1,100,000 shall remain
 6 available until September 30, 1962, and shall be available
 7 for reimbursement to the States for salaries and other ex-
 8 penses of State employees temporarily assigned or detailed
 9 to duty with the Bureau of Employment Security, and for
 10 direct payments to such employees for travel expenses, trans-
 11 portation of household goods, and per diem in lieu of sub-
 12 sistence while away from their regular duty stations in the
 13 States, at rates authorized by law for Federal employees;
 14 and contracts with public and other nonprofit organizations
 15 for conduct of research or demonstration projects relating to
 16 the public employment security system, and rent in the Dis-
 17 trict of Columbia.

18 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

19 AND EX-SERVICEMEN

20 For an additional amount for "Unemployment compen-
 21 sation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen", \$70,-
 22 000,000, of which \$56,895,000 shall be derived by transfer
 23 from the appropriation granted in the Department of Labor

Appropriation Act, 1961, for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration", and \$7,457,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation granted in that Act for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employment Security".

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 (58) ~~\$210,000~~ \$357,000.

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION CLAIMS AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Employees' compensation claims and expenses", \$800,000.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

(59) SENATE

(60) *For payment to Elizabeth S. Hennings, widow of Thomas C. Hennings, Junior, late a Senator from the State of Missouri, \$22,500.*

(61) SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Offices of the Majority and Minority Whips

For an additional amount for "Offices of the Majority and Minority Whips", \$1,160: Provided, That effective April 1, 1961, the basic compensation of the clerical as-

1 *sistants to the majority and minority whips may be fixed*
 2 *at not to exceed \$6,900 each.*

3 (62)CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

4 (63)JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

5 *For an additional amount for "Joint Economic Com-*
 6 *mittee", \$35,000.*

7 (64)FURNITURE

8 *For an additional amount for "Furniture", \$26,000.*

9 (65)INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

10 *For an additional amount for "Inquiries and Investi-*
 11 *gations", fiscal year 1960, \$105,000.*

12 (66)ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

13 *The ninth paragraph under the heading "Administra-*
 14 *tive Provisions" in the appropriations for the Senate in the*
 15 *Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1957 (2 U.S.C.*
 16 *127), is amended to read as follows:*

17 *"The contingent fund of the Senate is hereafter made*
 18 *available for the payment of mileage, to be computed at 10*
 19 *cents per mile by the nearest usual route, between Washing-*
 20 *ton, District of Columbia, and the residence city of the*
 21 *Senator involved, for not to exceed four round trips origi-*
 22 *nating and terminating in Washington, District of Columbia,*
 23 *made by employees in each Senator's office in any fiscal year,*
 24 *such payment to be made only upon vouchers approved by*

1 *the Senator containing a certification, by such Senator, that*
 2 *such travel was performed in line of official duty."*

3 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

4 For payment to Thyra G. Thomson, widow of Keith
 5 Thomson, late a Representative from the State of Wyoming,
 6 \$22,500.

7 For payment to Catherine D. Norrell, widow of W. F.
 8 Norrell, late a Representative from the State of Arkansas,
 9 \$22,500.

10 For payment to Robert Mann Mumma, son of Walter
 11 M. Mumma, late a Representative from the State of Penn-
 12 sylvania, \$22,500.

13 (67) *For payment to Louise G. Reece, widow of B. Carroll*
 14 *Reece, late a Representative from the State of Tennessee,*
 15 *\$22,500.*

16 APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

17 For an additional amount for "Appropriations Com-
 18 mittee", \$50,000.

19 (68) MEMBERS' CLERK HIRE

20 *For an additional amount for "Members' clerk hire"*
 21 *pursuant to House Resolution 219, Eighty-seventh Congress,*
 22 *\$600,000.*

1 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

2 The appropriation "Extension of the Capitol" shall be
3 available also for necessary furniture and furnishings for
4 such project.

5 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

6 DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOG CARDS

7 Salaries and Expenses

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
9 \$160,000.

10 (69)GENERAL PROVISION

11 *Effective as of July 12, 1960, the paragraph immedi-*
12 *ately preceding the short title in the Legislative Branch Ap-*
13 *propriation Act, 1961, which related to expenses of travel by*
14 *Senators and Representatives between the District of Colum-*
15 *bia and their home States or districts (2 U.S.C. 43c), is*
16 *repealed.*

17 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

18 (Out of postal fund)

19 TRANSPORTATION

20 For an additional amount for "Transportation", \$18,-
21 900,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
5 (70)\$10,340,000 \$10,140,000.

6 REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

7 For an additional amount for "Representation allow-
8 ances", \$22,000.

9 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

10 For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the diplo-
11 matic and consular service", \$1,300,000.

12 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

13 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

14 For an additional amount for "International conferences
15 and contingencies", \$100,000.

16 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

17 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
20 Division of Disbursement", \$766,000.

1 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$370,000.

5 BUREAU OF THE MINT

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
8 \$425,000, including not to exceed \$2,500 for a medal for
9 Robert Frost as authorized by the Act of September 13, 1960
10 (74 Stat. 883), which shall remain available until expended.

11 TITLE II

12 INCREASED PAY COSTS

13 For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal
14 year 1961, for increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant
15 to law, as follows:

16 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

17 Agricultural Research Service: "Salaries and expenses":

18 "Research", \$4,097,000;

19 "Plant and animal disease and pest control",
20 \$1,734,000;

21 "Meat inspection", \$1,564,000;

22 Extension Service: "Cooperative extension work, pay-
23 ments and expenses": "Federal Extension Service",

1 \$137,000, which shall be derived by transfer from the ap-
2 propriation for "Payments to States and Puerto Rico";

3 Farmer Cooperative Service: "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$37,000;

5 Soil Conservation Service:

6 "Conservation operations", \$5,472,000;

7 "Great Plains conservation program", \$168,000,
8 to remain available until expended;

9 Agricultural Marketing Service: "Marketing research
10 and service":

11 "Marketing research and agricultural estimates",
12 \$1,011,000;

13 "Marketing services", \$1,765,000;

14 Foreign Agricultural Service: "Salaries and expenses",
15 \$232,000;

16 Commodity Exchange Authority: "Salaries and ex-
17 penses", \$50,000;

18 Commodity Stabilization Service: "Acreage allotments
19 and marketing quotas", \$3,463,000;

20 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: "Operating and
21 administrative expenses", \$185,000;

22 Rural Electrification Administration: "Salaries and ex-
23 penses", \$392,000;

1 Farmers Home Administration: "Salaries and ex-
2 penses", \$1,967,000;

3 Office of the General Counsel: "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$192,000;

5 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$181,-
6 000;

7 Office of Information: "Salaries and expenses", \$60,000;

8 Library: "Salaries and expenses", \$56,000;

9 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

10 General administration:

11 "Salaries and expenses", \$170,000;

12 Office of Field Services: "Salaries and expenses",
13 \$184,000;

14 Bureau of the Census:

15 "Salaries and expenses", \$523,000;

16 "Eighteenth Decennial Census", \$1,194,000, to
17 remain available until December 31, 1962;

18 "1962 Census of Governments", \$6,000, to remain
19 available until June 30, 1964;

20 "1958 censuses of business, manufactures, and
21 mineral industries", \$121,000, to remain available until
22 December 31, 1961;

23 Coast and Geodetic Survey: "Salaries and expenses",
24 \$607,000;

1 Business and Defense Services Administration: "Salaries
2 and expenses", \$284,000;

3 Bureau of Foreign Commerce: "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$203,000;

5 Office of Business Economics: "Salaries and expenses",
6 \$102,000;

7 Maritime activities:

8 "Salaries and expenses", \$648,000:

9 "Administrative expenses" (\$558,000) ;

10 "Maintenance of shipyard facilities and opera-
11 tion of warehouses" (\$31,000) ;

12 "Reserve fleet expenses" (\$59,000) ;

13 "Maritime training", \$21,000;

14 Patent Office: "Salaries and expenses", \$1,315,000;

15 Bureau of Public Roads: "Limitation on general ad-
16 ministrative expenses" (increase of \$1,843,500 on the
17 amount available for administration and research) ;

18 National Bureau of Standards: "Research and technical
19 services", \$953,000;

20 Weather Bureau:

21 "Salaries and expenses", \$2,573,000;

22 "Research and development", \$184,000;

1 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

2 Operation and maintenance:

3 "Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps",
4 \$2,039,000;5 "Operation and maintenance, Army National
6 Guard", \$4,315,000;7 "Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard",
8 \$2,190,000;9 "Operation and maintenance, Alaska Communica-
10 tion System", \$230,000;11 "Salaries and expenses, Secretary of Defense",
12 \$875,000;13 Research, development, test, and evaluation: "Research,
14 development, test, and evaluation, Army", \$12,000,000;

15 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

16 Department of the Army: Rivers and harbors and flood
17 control:18 "Operation and maintenance, general", \$3,800,000,
19 to remain available until expended;

20 "General expenses", \$780,000;

21 United States Soldiers' Home: "Limitation on operation
22 and maintenance and capital outlay" (increase of \$235,000
23 in the amount to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent
24 fund) ;

25 "Ryukyu Islands, administration", \$89,000;

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of District of Columbia funds)

Operating expenses:

“Executive office”, \$27,000;

“Department of General Administration”, \$322,000,
of which \$3,000 shall be payable from the motor vehicle
parking fund;

“Office of Corporation Counsel”, \$50,000;

“Public schools”, \$2,420,000;

“Public Library”, \$114,000;

“Recreation Department”, \$111,000;

“Metropolitan Police”, \$1,089,000;

“Fire Department”, \$732,000;

“Department of Veterans Affairs”, \$7,000;

“Department of Vocational Rehabilitation”, \$21,-
000;

“Courts”, \$233,000;

“Department of Corrections”, \$289,000;

“Department of Public Welfare”, \$544,000;

“Department of Buildings and Grounds”, \$64,000;

“Department of Licenses and Inspections”,
\$128,000;

“Department of Highways and Traffic”, \$100,000,
of which \$71,300 shall be payable from the highway
fund;

1 “Department of Motor Vehicles”, \$71,000 (payable
2 from the highway fund) ;

3 “Motor Vehicle Parking Agency”, \$6,000 (pay-
4 able from the motor vehicle parking fund) ;

5 “Department of Sanitary Engineering”, \$302,000,
6 of which \$89,300 shall be payable from the water fund
7 and \$56,100 shall be payable from the sanitary sewage
8 works fund;

9 “Washington Aqueduct”, \$50,000 (payable from
10 the water fund) ;

11 “National Guard”, \$9,000;

12 “National Capital Parks”, \$126,000;

13 “National Zoological Park”, \$36,000.

14 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

15 The sums appropriated in this title for the District of
16 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be
17 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
18 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1961.

19 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

20 The White House Office: “Salaries and expenses”,
21 \$100,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
22 for “Special projects”;

23 Bureau of the Budget: “Salaries and expenses”,
24 \$286,000;

1 Council of Economic Advisers: "Salaries and expenses",
2 \$21,000;

3 National Security Council: "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$38,000;

5 Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization:

6 "Salaries and expenses", \$646,000;

7 "Civil defense and defense mobilization functions
8 of Federal agencies", \$317,000;

9 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

10 Mutual security: "Office of the Inspector General and
11 Comptroller" (increase of \$56,000 in the limitation under
12 this head) ;

13 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

14 Civil Aeronautics Board: "Salaries and expenses",
15 \$460,000;

16 Civil Service Commission:

17 "Salaries and expenses", \$1,256,000;

18 "Limitation on administrative expenses, Employees
19 life insurance fund" (increase of \$10,000 in the limita-
20 tion on administrative expenses) ;

21 Commission on Civil Rights: "Salaries and expenses",
22 \$38,000;

23 Export-Import Bank of Washington: "Limitation on

1 administrative expenses" (increase of \$22,000 in the limita-
2 tion on administrative expenses) ;

3 Farm Credit Administration: "Limitation on administra-
4 tive expenses" (increase of \$109,000 in the limitation on
5 administrative expenses) ;

6 Federal Aviation Agency:

7 "Expenses", \$15,100,000;

8 "Establishment of air navigation facilities", \$1,350,-
9 000, to remain available until expended;

10 "Research and development", \$480,000, to remain
11 available until expended;

12 "Operation and maintenance, Washington National
13 Airport", \$69,000, to be derived by transfer from the
14 appropriation for "Operation and maintenance, Dulles
15 International Airport";

16 Federal Communications Commission: "Salaries and ex-
17 penses", \$704,000;

18 Federal Home Loan Bank Board:

19 "Limitation on administrative and examination ex-
20 penses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board" (increase of
21 \$128,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses
22 and increase of \$478,000 in the limitation on nonad-
23 ministrative expenses for the examination of Federal
24 and State chartered institutions) ;

1 “Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal
2 Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation” (increase of
3 \$57,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses) ;
4 Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: “Salaries
5 and expenses”, \$261,000;

6 Federal Power Commission: “Salaries and expenses”,
7 \$500,000;

8 Federal Trade Commission: “Salaries and expenses”,
9 \$502,000;

10 Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: “Salaries and
11 expenses”, \$21,000;

12 General Accounting Office: “Salaries and expenses”,
13 \$1,029,000;

14 General Services Administration:

15 “Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service”,
16 \$4,917,000, to be derived by transfer from the appro-
17 priation for “Strategic and critical materials”;

18 “Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service”,
19 \$444,000, to be derived by transfer from the appro-
20 priation for “Strategic and critical materials”;

21 “Expenses, supply distribution”, \$875,000, to be
22 derived by transfer from the appropriation for “Strategic
23 and critical materials”;

24 “Operating expenses, National Archives and

1 Records Service”, \$759,000, to be derived by transfer
 2 from the appropriation for “Strategic and critical ma-
 3 terials”;

4 “Operating expenses, Transportation and Public
 5 Utilities Service”, \$161,000, to be derived by transfer
 6 from the appropriation for “Strategic and critical ma-
 7 terials”;

8 “Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator”,
 9 \$7,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropria-
 10 tion for “Strategic and critical materials”;

11 Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation
 12 fund: “Limitation on administrative expenses” (increase
 13 of \$3,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses) ;

14 “Administrative operations fund” (increase of
 15 \$823,000 in the limitation on the amount to be de-
 16 posited into said account) ;

17 Housing and Home Finance Agency:

18 Office of the Administrator:

19 “Salaries and expenses”, \$688,000;

20 “Limitation on administrative expenses, Office
 21 of the Administrator, public facility loans” (in-
 22 crease of \$34,000 in the amount available for ad-
 23 ministrative expenses) ;

24 “Limitation on administrative expenses, Office
 25 of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating

programs)” (increase of \$9,000 in the amount available for administrative expenses) ;

Federal National Mortgage Association: “Limitation on administrative expenses” (increase of \$350,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses) ;

Federal Housing Administration: “Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses” (increase of \$461,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses and \$2,988,000 in the limitation on nonadministrative expenses) ;

Public Housing Administration:

“Administrative expenses”, \$818,000;

“Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses” (increase of \$818,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses) ;

Indian Claims Commission: “Salaries and expenses”, \$10,000;

Interstate Commerce Commission: “Salaries and expenses”, \$1,313,000;

National Capital Planning Commission: “Salaries and expenses”, \$27,000;

National Labor Relations Board: “Salaries and expenses”, \$913,000;

National Mediation Board: “Salaries and expenses”, \$49,000;

1 Railroad Retirement Board: "Limitation on salaries
2 and expenses" (increase of \$300,000 on the amount to be
3 derived from the Railroad retirement account) ;

4 Renegotiation Board: "Salaries and expenses", \$145,-
5 000;

6 Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries and ex-
7 penses", \$605,000;

8 Selective Service System: "Salaries and expenses",
9 \$341,000;

10 Small Business Administration: "Salaries and expenses",
11 \$346,000;

12 Smithsonian Institution:

13 "Salaries and expenses", \$346,000;

14 "Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art",
15 \$72,000;

16 Tariff Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$156,000;

17 Tax Court of the United States: "Salaries and ex-
18 penses", \$65,000;

19 United States Information Agency: "Salaries and ex-
20 penses", \$2,773,000;

21 U.S. Study Commission—Texas: "Salaries and ex-
22 penses", \$75,000;

23 Veterans Administration:

24 "Medical administration and miscellaneous operating
25 expenses", \$665,000;

1 “Outpatient care”, \$3,553,000;

2 “Maintenance and operation of supply depots”,

3 \$143,000;

4 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

5 Food and Drug Administration: “Salaries and ex-

6 penses”, \$796,000;

7 Freedmen’s Hospital: “Salaries and expenses”,

8 \$203,000;

9 Office of Education: “Salaries and expenses”, \$475,000;

10 Office of Vocational Rehabilitation: “Salaries and ex-

11 penses”, \$88,000;

12 Public Health Service:

13 “Assistance to States, general”, \$157,000;

14 “Control of tuberculosis”, \$63,000;

15 “Communicable disease activities”, \$277,000;

16 “Environmental health activities”, \$128,000;

17 “Salaries and expenses, hospital construction serv-

18 ices”, \$61,000;

19 “Hospitals and medical care”, \$610,000;

20 “Foreign quarantine activities”, \$179,000;

21 “Indian health activities”, \$1,995,000;

22 “Operations, National Library of Medicine”,

23 \$76,000;

24 “Salaries and expenses”, \$326,000;

1 Social Security Administration:

2 "Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau",
3 \$133,000;

4 "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner",
5 \$22,000, together with an additional amount of not to
6 exceed \$18,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-
7 age and survivors insurance trust fund;

8 Office of the Secretary:

9 "Salaries and expenses", \$132,000, together with
10 an additional amount of not to exceed \$21,000 to be
11 transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors in-
12 surance trust fund;

13 "Surplus property utilization", \$35,000;

14 "White House Conference on Aging", \$25,000;

15 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

16 Departmental offices:

17 Office of Oil and Gas: "Salaries and expenses",
18 \$32,000;

19 Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses",
20 \$227,000;

21 Bonneville Power Administration: "Operation and
22 maintenance", \$487,000;

23 Southwestern Power Administration: "Operation and
24 maintenance", \$19,000;

1 Bureau of Indian Affairs:

2 "General administrative expenses", \$228,000;

3 "Liquidation of Klamath and Menominee Agencies",
4 \$2,000;

5 Bureau of Reclamation:

6 "General investigations", \$255,000, to remain avail-
7 able until expended(71), of which \$236,364 shall be
8 derived from the reclamation fund;

9 "Operation and maintenance", \$548,000(72), of
10 which \$483,721 shall be derived from the reclamation
11 fund and \$32,000 shall be derived from the Colorado
12 River Dam fund;

13 "General administrative expenses", \$282,000(73),
14 to be derived from the reclamation fund;

15 Geological Survey: "Surveys, investigations, and re-
16 search", \$2,006,000;

17 Bureau of Mines:

18 "Conservation and development of mineral re-
19 sources", \$1,002,000;

20 "Health and safety", \$325,000;

21 "General administrative expenses", \$83,000;

22 National Park Service: "General administrative ex-
23 penses", \$96,000;

1 Fish and Wildlife Service:

2 Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife:

3 "Salaries and expenses", \$22,000;

4 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife: "General
5 administrative expenses", \$66,000;

6 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:

7 "Management and investigations of resources",
8 \$235,000;

9 "General administrative expenses", \$24,000;

10 "Administration of Pribilof Islands", \$29,-
11 000(74), *to be derived from Pribilof Islands fund*;

12 Office of Territories: "Administration of territories",
13 \$46,000;

14 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$175,-
15 000;

16 THE JUDICIARY

17 Supreme Court of the United States:

18 "Salaries", \$70,000;

19 "Automobile for the Chief Justice", \$223;

20 Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: "Salaries and
21 expenses", \$14,300;

22 Customs Court: "Salaries and expenses", \$41,240;

23 Court of Claims: "Salaries and expenses", \$28,600;

1 Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial
2 services:

3 "Salaries of supporting personnel", \$1,666,000;

4 "Administrative Office of the United States Courts",
5 \$74,860;

6 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7 Legal activities and general administration:

8 "Salaries and expenses, general administration".
9 \$231,000;

10 "Salaries and expenses, general legal activities",
11 \$800,000;

12 "Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division",
13 \$314,000;

14 "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys
15 and marshals", \$873,000;

16 Federal Bureau of Investigation: "Salaries and ex-
17 penses", \$7,550,000;

18 Immigration and Naturalization Service: "Salaries and
19 expenses", \$3,487,000;

20 Federal Prison System: Federal Prison Industries, In-
21 corporated: "Limitation on administrative and vocational
22 training expenses" (increase of \$34,000 in the limitation on

1 administrative expenses and \$64,000 in the limitation on
2 vocational training expenses) ;

3 Office of Alien Property: "Limitation on salaries and
4 expenses" (increase of \$40,000 in the limitation on general
5 administrative expenses) ;

6 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

7 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses",
8 \$111,000;

9 Labor-management reporting and disclosure activities:
10 "Salaries and expenses", \$300,000;

11 Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses",
12 \$172,000;

13 Bureau of Labor Standards: "Salaries and expenses",
14 \$146,000;

15 Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights: "Salaries
16 and expenses", \$38,000;

17 Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training: "Salaries and
18 expenses", \$268,000;

19 Bureau of Employment Security:

20 "Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor pro-
21 gram", \$92,000, to be derived by transfer from the
22 Farm labor supply revolving fund;

23 "Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor pro-
24 gram", \$63,000;

Bureau of Labor Statistics:

“Salaries and expenses”, \$599,000;

“Consumer Price Index”, \$72,000;

Women’s Bureau: “Salaries and expenses”, \$33,000;

Wage and Hour Division: “Salaries and expenses”,

\$732,000:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

(75) *Senate:*

(76) “Salaries, officers and employees”, \$1,272,855;

(77) “Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate”,
\$15,290;

(78) *Contingent expenses of the Senate:*

(79) “Legislative reorganization”, \$8,790;

(80) “Senate Policy Committees”, \$18,580;

(81) “Joint Economic Committee”, \$10,605;

(82) “Joint Committee on Atomic Energy”, \$13,-
865;

(83) “Joint Committee on Printing”, \$7,610;

(84) “Vice President’s automobile”, \$465;

(85) “Automobile for the President pro tempore”,
\$465;

(86) “Automobile for the majority and minority
leaders”, \$930;

(87) “Inquiries and investigations”, \$228,855;

1 (88)“*Folding documents*”, \$2,395;

2 (89)“*Miscellaneous items*”, \$34,240;

3 (90)“*Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessen-*
4 *tial Federal Expenditures*”, \$1,880, to remain
5 *available until expended*;

6 House of Representatives:

7 “Salaries, officers and employees”, \$540,605;

8 “Members’ clerk-hire”, \$1,222,500;

9 Contingent expenses of the House:

10 “Furniture”, \$10,750;

11 “Miscellaneous items”, \$100,000;

12 “Special and select committees”, \$183,750;

13 “Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxa-
14 tion”, \$22,500;

15 “Office of the Coordinator of Information”,
16 \$7,555;

17 “Revision of laws”, \$1,365;

18 “Speaker’s automobile”, \$500;

19 “Majority leader’s automobile”, \$500;

20 “Minority leader’s automobile”, \$500;

21 Capitol Police: “Capitol Police Board”, \$7,000;

22 “Education of Senate and House pages”, \$3,794;

23 Architect of the Capitol:

24 Office of the Architect of the Capitol: “Salaries”,
25 \$15,000;

1 Capitol buildings and grounds:

2 "Capitol buildings", \$12,000;

3 "Senate office buildings", \$25,000;

4 "House office buildings", \$20,000;

5 Library of Congress:

6 "Salaries and expenses", \$455,000;

7 Copyright Office: "Salaries and expenses", \$102,-
8 000;

9 Legislative Reference Service: "Salaries and ex-
10 penses", \$120,000;

11 Books for the blind: "Salaries and expenses",
12 \$12,500;

13 Organizing and microfilming the papers of the
14 Presidents: "Salaries and expenses", \$6,000;

15 "Preservation of early American motion pictures",
16 \$600;

17 Government Printing Office: Office of Superintendent of
18 Documents: "Salaries and expenses", \$195,127;

19 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

20 (Out of postal fund)

21 "Administration, regional operation, and research",
22 \$4,620,000;

23 "Operations", \$237,041,000;

24 "Facilities", \$578,000;

1 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2 International organizations and conferences: "Missions
3 to international organizations", \$85,000;

4 International commissions:

5 International Boundary and Water Commission,
6 United States and Mexico:

7 "Salaries and expenses", \$38,000;

8 "Operation and maintenance", \$39,000;

9 "American sections, international commissions",
10 \$17,000;

11 "International fisheries commissions", \$21,000;

12 Educational exchange: "International educational ex-
13 change activities", \$311,000;

14 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

15 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses",
16 \$191,000;

17 Bureau of Accounts: "Salaries and expenses", \$118,000;

18 Bureau of the Public Debt: "Administering the public
19 debt", \$1,093,000;

20 Office of the Treasurer: "Salaries and expenses",
21 \$260,000;

22 Bureau of Customs: "Salaries and expenses",
23 \$3,595,000;

24 Internal Revenue Service: "Salaries and expenses",
25 \$25,900,000;

1 Bureau of Narcotics: "Salaries and expenses", \$220,000;

2 United States Secret Service:

3 "Salaries and expenses, White House Police",

4 \$76,000;

5 "Salaries and expenses, guard force", \$23,000;

6 GENERAL PROVISION

7 SEC. 201. Except where specifically increased or de-
8 creased elsewhere in this Act, the restrictions contained
9 within appropriations, or provisions affecting appropriations
10 or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1961, limiting
11 the amounts which may be expended for personal services, or
12 for purposes involving personal services, or amounts which
13 may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations
14 available for or involving such services, are hereby increased
15 to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs authorized
16 by or pursuant to law.

17 (91) TITLE III

18 CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

19 *For payment of claims as settled and determined by de-*
20 *partments and agencies in accord with law and judgments*
21 *rendered against the United States by the United States Court*
22 *of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in*
23 *Senate Document Numbered 25, Eighty-seventh Congress,*
24 *\$3,248,533, together with such amounts as may be necessary*
25 *to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments*

1 or provided by law) and such additional sums due to in-
2 creases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims
3 in foreign currency: Provided, That no judgment herein ap-
4 propriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final
5 and conclusive against the United States by failure of the
6 parties to appeal or otherwise: Provided further, That, unless
7 otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment,
8 payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall
9 not continue for more than thirty days after the date of ap-
10 proval of this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives March 7, 1961.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments March 27, 1961.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 5188

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 27, 1961

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXPLANATION

This bill would extend, from March 5, 1961, until June 30, 1964, the final effective dates of the Food Additives Amendment of 1958 (Public Law 85-929) and the Nematocide, Plant Regulator, Defoliant, and Desiccant Amendment of 1959 (Public Law 86-139). This extension would authorize the continued use of certain food additives and pesticide chemicals not covered by regulations issued by the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, if the Secretary finds that such continued use would involve no undue risk to the public health, that such additives and pesticide chemicals were in commercial use prior to January 1, 1958, and that scientific investigations to determine safe levels of use are being pursued with due diligence.

Additional time is required by the Food and Drug Administration and the affected industries to complete and evaluate scientific investigations and studies needed to determine final assurance of safe use for about 30 pesticide chemicals and to determine whether some 3,000 substances are actually additives in or on a food and, if they are, what if any tolerance limitations or other conditions should be imposed on their use.

Under the bill, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare could permit the continued use of the food additives or pesticide chemicals which have not been finally cleared for safety only in those instances where he has received satisfactory evidence, and has either authorized or has pending a request for authorization for the continued usage of these chemicals up to March 5, 1961, the limit of his authority, and he finds that the persons requesting the extensions have taken bona fide action before March 6, 1960, to investigate the chemicals concerned, that such investigations have continued with reasonable diligence, and that more time is necessary to complete them.

The Secretary would, at any time, be able to terminate any extension of time granted under this legislation if he finds that (1) it should not have been granted, (2) the basis for an extension no longer exists owing to a change in circumstances, or (3) there has been a failure to comply with any requirement for the submission of progress reports or with other conditions attached to the extension.

BACKGROUND

The Food Additives Amendment of 1958 (Public Law 85-929) amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act became generally effective on March 5, 1959, 180 days after the date of enactment. However, with respect to any particular commercial use of a food additive before January 1, 1958, Public Law 85-929 authorized the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to permit its continued commercial use while the industries concerned proceeded to develop all the necessary scientific information and data to petition the Secretary for safety clearance.

While it was felt at the time of enactment of this legislation that a deferred effective date of 18 months would be generally sufficient, it was realized that there would be some instances where a further extension of time might become necessary, particularly in cases where extensive scientific work would be required. Hence Public Law 85-929 authorized the Secretary to allow, in these instances, an extension ending not later than March 5, 1961, based on a finding that such an extension, in each instance, would involve no undue risk to the public health and that conditions exist which necessitate such action. Under this au-

thority the Secretary has granted over 3,000 postponements.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has advised the committee that the March 5, 1961, cutoff date on the authority to grant extensions would operate unfairly in a number of situations where the continued use of an additive beyond this date would be consistent with the protection of the public health and where the industry concerned has exercised due diligence in starting and pursuing the necessary scientific work but has been unable to complete the work and file a petition for safety clearance in time for the Secretary to act.

The committee believes that the extension of authority to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to June 30, 1964, will be sufficient to enable him and industry to complete most, if not all, of the work involved in the investigations already underway.

The bill grants similar authority to the Secretary with respect to certain pesticide chemicals—about 30 in number—which were in the category of food additives before August 7, 1959, but became pesticide chemicals on that date by reason of a change in the definition of a term which encompasses such chemicals. This change was made by the Nematocide, Plant Regulator, Defoliant, and Desiccant Amendment of 1959 (Public Law 86-139), amending the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act which had the effect of reclassifying nematocides, plant regulators, defoliants, and desiccants from the category of food additives to the category of pesticide chemicals.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill? The bill comes from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, a committee on which I serve.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The bill was reported unanimously by the committee. The bill would extend, from March 5, 1961, until June 30, 1964, the final effective dates of the Food Additives Amendment of 1958 (Public Law 85-929) and the Nematocide, Plant Regulator, Defoliant, and Desiccant Amendment of 1959—Public Law 86-139. This extension would authorize the continued use of certain food additives and pesticide chemicals not covered by regulations issued by the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, if the Secretary finds that such continued use would involve no undue risk to the public health, that such additives and pesticide chemicals were in commercial use prior to January 1, 1958, and that scientific investigations to determine safe levels of use are being pursued with due diligence.

The bill has been requested by the administration, reported from the committee unanimously, and cleared with the minority leadership before being called up.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. HILL. The bill was reported unanimously by the Committee in the House of Representatives, and passed unanimously by the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no

amendment, the question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill (H.R. 3980) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

STUDY OF STATE TAXATION OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 75, H.R. 4363.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H.R. 4363) to amend Public Law 86-272 relating to State taxation of interstate commerce.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the bill now before the Senate likewise has been cleared with the minority leadership.

The purpose of H.R. 4363 is to expand the scope of the study authorized by Public Law 86-272 to include all matters pertaining to the taxation of interstate commerce by the States, territories, and possessions of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any political or taxing subdivision of the foregoing. The study is to be made by the House Committee on Judiciary or the Senate Committee on Finance, acting separately or jointly.

I ask unanimous consent that a general statement in respect to the bill be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 4363 is to expand the scope of the study authorized by Public Law 86-272 to include all matters pertaining to the taxation of interstate commerce by the States, territories, and possessions of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any political or taxing subdivision of the foregoing. The study is to be made by the House Committee on Judiciary or the Senate Committee on Finance, acting separately or jointly.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Public Law 86-272 was the outgrowth of the decision by the Supreme Court in *Northwestern Cement Company v. Minnesota*, 358 U.S. 450 (1959) and of a number of subsequent cases in which the Court denied certiorari. Those cases dealt with the problem of income taxation and consequently when Congress sought to provide a more certain standard for businesses engaged in interstate commerce, it enacted a statute which was concerned only with the problem of State income taxation.

Subsequent to Public Law 86-272, the Supreme Court decided the case of *Scripto v. Carson*, 362 U.S. 207 (1960). In that case, the facts were somewhat similar to those in the income tax cases which followed *Northwestern* and in which the Supreme Court denied certiorari. However, the tax involved in the *Scripto* case was a use tax. In *Scripto* it was held that an out-of-State business could be required to collect and pay over a use tax on sales made within

the taxing State even though the out-of-State business maintained no facilities in the taxing State.

The *Scripto* decision evoked a number of bills in both the House and Senate patterned after those which followed the *Northwestern* case. These bills, in most instances, sought to do two things:

First, they sought to impose a prohibition upon requiring an out-of-State business to collect a use tax on behalf of a State if the only activity within that State is solicitation of orders to be filled by shipment from outside the State;

Second, they sought to broaden the scope of the study required under Public Law 86-272 to include sales and use taxes.

In the 86th Congress, the Senate Committee on Finance approved a bill of this kind, S. 3549, which extended the scope of the study to all matters pertaining to the imposition of sales and use taxes by the States on sales and other business activities which are exclusively in furtherance of interstate commerce. However, no action was taken in the House.

The Committee on Finance is in agreement with the following statements from the report of the House Committee on the Judiciary:

"In view of the history of the problems of State taxation of interstate commerce, it would appear that to enlarge the scope of this study simply by adding another specific category of taxes would not prove the basis for an effective solution. If congressional action is necessary, then it must be predicated upon considerations which go beyond those relating to a particular form of tax. Since Congress must concern itself not only with safeguarding the unimpeded flow of commerce but also with the fiscal problems of State governments, it must take into account the effect which any action it may take will have upon the revenue needs of the States. Since revenues are obtained from a variety of taxes, all of which are closely interrelated, a valid judgment can be predicated only upon a consideration of the entire picture rather than a fragment of it.

"The committee is of the view that the scope of this study should be enlarged not only because it involves a unitary economic problem but because a solution predicated upon a consideration of only specified tax forms would be ineffective. In the event that Congress should determine to limit the imposition by the States of income or sales and use taxes upon interstate commerce, the States might then turn to other forms of taxes which were not considered by Congress. This is amply demonstrated by the ineffectiveness which any solution dealing with income taxes alone would have had on the problems brought to light by the *Scripto* decision in the area of sales and use taxes. A complete study must therefore take into account not only those taxes which happen to have been the subject of recent Supreme Court decisions but also others which have long vexed the courts.

"This bill would provide the comprehensive authority necessary to consider all matters relating to taxation by the States which affect business activities in interstate commerce."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill (H.R. 4363) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1961

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the con-

sideration of Calendar No. 76, H.R. 5188.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 5188) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 5188), making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the third supplemental appropriation bill, which is now before the Senate, recommends total appropriations of \$4,762,600,000.

The increase over the House bill is \$3,950,130,000.

However, I wish to make it clear that subsequent to the passage of the bill in the House, new estimates in excess of \$4 billion were submitted to the Senate by the President. Of course, these estimates were not considered by the House.

The largest single increase recommended by the committee is in the appropriations for the Commodity Credit Corporation, where the committee recommends \$2.960 million for restoration of capital impairment and for reimbursement for the activities of the Corporation.

Although the report reflects an increase by the committee in the amount of \$265 million for the Department of Defense, the House had approved these programs by permitting the transfer of funds which would require replacement at a subsequent date. The committee has seen fit to recommend the appropriation in this bill.

Another sizable increase in the \$150 million for the Development Loan Fund, which the House denied.

The committee was advised that unless these funds are furnished the United States will be without a development lending program during the months of April, May, and June.

To implement the new Temporary Extended Compensation Act of 1961, the committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$500 million.

Although this is a reduction of \$490 million under the supplemental budget estimate submitted to the Senate, in reality there will be sufficient funds to make payments for the remainder of fiscal year 1961 and into the new fiscal year.

I have cited the major increases effected by the committee. A detailed

description of all increases is contained in the committee report.

Mr. President, I ask that the committee amendments to the bill on pages 2, 3, and 4, down through line 10, relating to the Commodity Credit Corporation, be considered and agreed to en bloc, and that the bill as thus amended be regarded for the purpose of amendment as original text, provided that no point of order shall be considered to have been waived by reason of agreement to this order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Department of Agriculture," on page 2, after line 15, to insert:

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Restoration of capital impairment

To restore the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation determined by the appraisal of June 30, 1960, pursuant to section 1 of the Act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U.S.C. 713a-1), \$1,017,610,000.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 21, to insert:

REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FOR COSTS OF SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM

To reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for amounts advanced including costs of interest incurred thereon to date of reimbursement, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1960, for the special milk program for children pursuant to the Act of July 1, 1958, as amended (72 Stat. 276; 74 Stat. 84-85), \$90,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 4, to insert:

REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FOR COSTS OF SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

To reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for authorized unrecovered costs through June 30, 1961 (including interest through date of recovery), as follows: (1) \$88,790,000 under the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1641-1642); (2) \$255,685,000 for commodities disposed of for emergency famine relief to friendly peoples pursuant to title II of the Act of July 10, 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1703, 1721-1724); (3) \$1,353,000,000 for the sale of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies pursuant to title I of the Act of July 10, 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1701-1709); (4) \$13,000 for grain made available to the Secretary of the Interior to prevent crop damage by migratory waterfowl pursuant to the Act of July 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 442-445); (5) \$163,163,000 for strategic and other materials acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation as a result of barter or exchange of agricultural commodities or products and transferred to the supplemental stockpile pursuant to Public Law 540, Eighty-fourth Congress (7 U.S.C. 1856); and (6) \$1,264,000 for transfers to the appropriation "Marketing research and service" pursuant to the Act of August 31, 1951 (7 U.S.C. 414a), for grading tobacco and classing cotton without charge to producers, as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 473a, 511d); *Provided*, That the unexpected balances of funds heretofore provided for the various purposes under this head may remain available until expended for the purposes for which appropriated and may be merged with the funds provided in this paragraph.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations will recall that my colleague from Montana [Mr. METCALF] and I appeared before the committee in behalf of a \$350,000 appropriation to enable the Corps of Engineers to resume planning on Libby Dam in northwestern Montana.

During the course of that testimony, both my colleague, Mr. METCALF, and I stated that it was our understanding that insofar as the Libby project was concerned, there would be a power preference for Montana, based on the Hungry Horse project. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BIBLE in the chair). Does the Senator from Arizona yield to the junior Senator from Montana?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. METCALF. Of course I am delighted that the appropriation for Libby Dam is included in the bill and that we shall go forward with this very important project.

The Senator from Arizona will remember that when the Columbia Basin Treaty, authorizing this project and others, was under consideration on the floor of the Senate, the other day, my colleague, the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], said it was our understanding that when Libby Dam is built—

Every effort will be made to see to it that, as in the case of the Hungry Horse project, Montana will receive a proportionate share of power from that dam, to Montana for the use of the State of Montana. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Mar. 16, 1961, p. 3921.)

If the Senator from Arizona will yield further, I wish to call attention to the provisions of the Hungry Horse authorizing legislation, Public Law 329, 78th Congress, which provided:

That for the purposes of irrigation and reclamation of arid lands, for controlling floods, improving navigation, regulating the flow of the South Fork of the Flathead River, for the generation of electric energy, and for other beneficial uses primarily in the State of Montana, but also in the downstream areas, the Hungry Horse Dam was authorized.

It is my understanding, and I think it is also the understanding of the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], that that would be the general power preference for this dam under the same conditions and precedents as at Hungry Horse.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes, there is no doubt that that is the general purpose, as stated.

Mr. MANSFIELD. And there is no question that Montana will have a prior power preference, based on that legislation?

Mr. HAYDEN. That has been the understanding all along.

Mr. METCALF. And this item is for the purpose of taking care of the planning on that, is it?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. It is necessary to begin the planning now, so the construction work can begin within the time specified in the treaty.

Mr. MANSFIELD. And the power preference for Montana will be included?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, has the right to raise a point of order been reserved?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A point of order can be raised at any time.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I wish to be sure that the right to raise a point of order prior to the taking of final action is not waived.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, it has been stated that a point of order could be raised at any time prior to the taking of final action. Final action on what?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On the amendments.

Mr. HRUSKA. So a point of order would have to be raised prior to the time of the taking of the vote on the amendments. Is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware will state it.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Are the committee amendments now to be considered en bloc?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes. The request was that they now be considered en bloc; and that request was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I understand that these amendments have now been considered and agreed to en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It was agreed that they be considered en bloc.

Mr. HAYDEN. My request was that they also be agreed to en bloc, subject to amendment, under the ordinary procedure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is requested that the committee amendments referred to—those in regard to the Commodity Credit Corporation—be adopted en bloc, subject to the right to raise a point of order.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, with all due respect to the Chair, I think the Chair should state the proposition in another way. The request goes only to agreement to consider these amendments en bloc, not to adoption of the amendments relating to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That was the first understanding of the Chair; but subsequently the Chair understood the Senator from Arizona to make a further request that they be considered and also be adopted en bloc, subject to reservation of the right to raise a point of order.

Mr. HAYDEN. I also asked that it be agreed that no point of order be considered to have been waived as a result of entering into the proposed agreement.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware will state it.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. That is also my understanding of the proposed agreement, namely, that a point of order could be made at any time prior to the final vote on these particular amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The understanding of the Chair is that a point of order can be raised at any time prior to the third reading of the bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. That is correct.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, what is the exact proposition now before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Unanimous consent has been requested by the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the Senator from Arizona, that the committee amendments in connection with the Commodity Credit Corporation section of the bill be considered and agreed to en bloc, but without waiving the right to raise a point of order.

Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, this bill as constituted, if we accept the committee amendments without further amendment, will provide to the Department of Agriculture nearly \$3 billion for expenditure in the 3 months which remain in the present fiscal year.

The purpose of a supplemental appropriation bill is to provide a department or agency with the funds it requires in order to carry out an activity authorized by the Congress during the current fiscal year. A supplemental appropriation bill is not intended to provide a department or agency with funds which it cannot possibly use during the current fiscal year, but which will be available during the next fiscal year.

The total amount provided in this supplemental appropriation bill is about \$4,500 million. Of this amount, nearly \$3 billion has been requested for the Department of Agriculture under a procedure by which the House of Representatives was bypassed and the request was made directly to the Senate Committee. As a consequence of this procedure, hearings were held; and Mr. Charles S. Murphy, Under Secretary of Agriculture, testified on last Tuesday, March 21. I quote now from page 712 of the hearings, beginning near the bottom of the page with a question by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL]:

Senator RUSSELL. I notice that you estimate almost a half billion dollars that has not been utilized.

Mr. MURPHY. At the present time, Senator RUSSELL, I would understand that we had a larger sum than that that has not been utilized. The last projection that was made indicated that as of June 30, 1961, the amount not utilized would be about \$500 million. That projection was made the first part of this year. It did not take into account a number of program changes that

have been made since then and one particularly important one that I refer to in this statement is involved in the new feed grains legislation which authorizes partial payment in advance of compliance for cooperation with that program.

That might result in an additional expenditure of as much as \$225 million in the fiscal year 1961 which is not taken account of in that \$500 million projection.

STATUS OF BORROWING AUTHORITY

In addition to that, some of the support price increases may require additional funds that will have to be recognized in the next projection and we have the rather strong feeling, sir, that this would be too narrow a margin for safety considering the size of the programs that are involved.

It is my view that the sum of the testimony of Mr. Murphy is to the effect that the Department could not use much more than \$1 billion of additional funds during the current fiscal year. To be on the safe side, in order that none of these programs shall be impaired through lack of funds, I shall offer an amendment to cut \$1,017,610,000 from this item.

Therefore, Mr. President, I submit the following amendment: To strike from the bill, in title I, under the heading "Commodity Credit Corporation—Restoration of Capital Impairment," the item on page 2, from line 17 up to and including line 21.

In effect, that would strike the \$1,017,610,000 from the bill. It would leave a great sufficiency in the Department's appropriation not only to take care of every payment which is to be due or which it might possibly be called upon this year for payment, but it would also strike at the habit which Congress has sometimes adopted of getting into a supplemental bill an item which should properly come in the next fiscal year's appropriation bill. The proper place for such an appropriation, naturally, would be in the 1962 budget.

Therefore, in all propriety, and in the way we have made appropriations in the past, in carrying out the purpose of the amendment, plenty of money would be available in the Department of Agriculture, in view of the admission of the Under Secretary, Mr. Murphy, that it would have \$500 million on June 30 of this year unspent.

I ask that the amendment be adopted.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. What the Senator from New Hampshire has said, in substance, is that the amount of \$1,017,610,000 is placed in a supplemental bill, whereas in every year in the past, or for at least 8 or 10 years, this particular item has been a part of the regular agricultural appropriation bill. Is that correct?

Mr. BRIDGES. In answer to the Senator, I could not say that in every year past the item has gone in as a part of the regular appropriation bill, but that is the regular procedure for it, and generally that has been done.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. And there are enough funds available, although it is getting down to a close line, to carry forward the Commodity Credit Corporation through this year. Is that correct?

Mr. BRIDGES. There would be sufficient funds. The Senator has said that it would be getting to a close line; \$500,000 of unspent funds will be available, plus the \$2 billion which would be left in the bill if the amendment is adopted. That will not create a situation where there would be a need for worry.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Under the committee action, as a part of the 1961 budget, the amount proposed will go into the 1962 budget.

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. We may differ as to what amounts are necessary in this item, but in the past we have not always carried these funds in the regular appropriation bill. So this is not the first time it has appeared in a supplemental bill.

Mr. BRIDGES. That is the answer of the Senator from New Hampshire to the Senator from Massachusetts. The general procedure has been to carry them to the next fiscal year.

Mr. RUSSELL. Whenever they have requested it we have put it in the supplemental bills in previous years.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on my amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Under the recommendations of the committee, do I understand correctly that they are taking care of not only the losses heretofore sustained by the Commodity Credit Corporation, but, to some extent, the losses they may suffer in the future?

Mr. BRIDGES. It is my understanding that what we are taking care of is the estimated impairment of capital as of June 30, 1961. My answer to the Senator from Delaware was based on the estimated impairment of capital as of June 30, 1961.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I understand that was as of last June 30, not next June 30.

Mr. BRIDGES. A year ago. Then I am mistaken, if the chairman of the committee says this is not on an estimated basis.

Mr. RUSSELL. The total impairment of capital stock of the Commodity Credit Corporation was about \$1,600 million. We restored about \$595 million last year, and this is the remainder of it up to the first of July 1960.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the total amount involved is a large sum of money. It is almost \$3 billion. But we have been dealing with very large sums in undertaking to restore the losses sustained by the Commodity Credit Corporation over the past 6 or 7 years.

I wish I could assure the Senate that this amount of money would make good all of the losses the Commodity Credit

Corporation will bear, but I cannot, in good conscience, do so.

As of the first of this year, we had about \$6½ billion of inventories on hand, in addition to the loans outstanding, which, as of the first of July this year will total nearly \$8 billion.

There is no need here of getting into a debate as to who is responsible for it. Personally, it is my view—and I have lived with this appropriation bill for more than a quarter of a century—it is due to the fallacious reasoning of Mr. Benson, the past Secretary of Agriculture. He undertook to make loans, as he was required to do under the law, to producers of commodities, and he was apparently unwilling to put any restrictions on the production of those commodities. So when he reduced the support rates with no restrictions on production, it was very natural for every farmer to produce more units to make up the losses in his income that were brought about by the reducing of the loan levels.

But the problem is before us. While it grows out of several separate losses, the particular item that is recommended to the Senate by the committee is as much an obligation of the United States under existing law as is the interest on the public debt. Indeed, it is as much an obligation of the taxpayers of the country as is the principal of the public debt itself. The only difference is that we cannot refund this fund from year to year, but must restore it each year.

The largest single item here grows out of the operation of our Public Law 480 program, and that is in effect a part of our foreign assistance program. The largest item in the bill is the \$1,860 million to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for special activities. That includes the operation of the International Wheat Agreement, \$250 million for commodities disposed of for emergency famine relief, and \$1,353 million for the sale of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies, pursuant to title 1 of the act of July 10, 1954, that being Public Law 480, to which I referred before.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The item of \$1,017,610,000 is labeled as an amount which is required to restore the capital structure.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes.

Mr. LAUSCHE. When did the impairment which the appropriation is supposed to cure occur?

Mr. RUSSELL. It occurred in the fiscal year 1960; from the first of July 1959, to the first of July 1960.

Mr. LAUSCHE. If that is the fact, then the amount could not legitimately be embodied in what we would call an appropriation of funds for the fiscal year 1962.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not know why, because it is an obligation of the Government. It must be paid. When does the Senator think it should be paid?

Mr. LAUSCHE. I mean, if it is money to be appropriated, it should not be considered one of the current expenditures for the operation of the Government.

Mr. RUSSELL. No; indeed not. A similar request was submitted to the

Congress last year by the previous administration, and we made a payment of \$595 million last year. As I recall, that was the amount the Department of Agriculture sought, for this item in the regular bill.

The Department of Agriculture came before the committee and asked for \$595 million last year, and we allowed it. The total amount of the impairment was much greater. It was approximately \$1.6 billion or a little more for the entire year. We paid \$595 million on the impairment last year. This is a request for the remainder.

The money is required to make good the capital structure of the Commodity Credit Corporation, to assure that funds will be available for the commodity loans which are required by law.

Mr. LAUSCHE. For the fiscal year 1960?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes. The Commodity Credit Corporation, in its essential elements, is a banking institution. The money requested is money needed to make sure that the capital stock of the Corporation will be adequate to enable the Corporation to discharge its functions.

We have made good the impairment of capital stock every year for many years. I have the figures before me for the years 1952 to 1960. The amount of impairment we have been compelled to make good by appropriations is shown. I point out that for the year 1959 we were compelled to appropriate \$1,760,399,886 to make good the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I should like to repeat my understanding. The impairment of the capital structure of the Commodity Credit Corporation occurred in the fiscal year 1960, which ended on June 30, 1960, and the request now is to restore that amount.

Mr. RUSSELL. Exactly.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The item is not being placed in the regular appropriation bill for 1962 because it is not a legitimate part of that appropriation bill, the deficit having occurred in 1960.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. The item is in the supplemental bill. It is perfectly appropriate to add the funds to the bill.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I recognize it is appropriate to do so.

Mr. RUSSELL. We have previously carried such items in supplemental bills and we have carried them in the regular appropriation bills. We have, at times, carried a part of the item in the supplemental appropriation bill and a part in the regular appropriation bill. There has been no fixed rule for procedure.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Prudence would seem to indicate that the operations for the fiscal year 1962 ought not to be charged with this amount of money, but that instead the money should be placed in a supplemental bill, to add to the appropriations for preceding years.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator's logic is unassailable. This is a debt which has already been incurred. We know what

it is, to the last nickel. It is a past due obligation and it should be paid now, rather than charged to future operations.

Mr. LAUSCHE. If it is not included in the supplemental appropriation bill it will become a part of the current year's appropriation bill, to be charged against operations for the year 1962, with respect to which it is not a legitimate part.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is absolutely correct. Though I must say that such items have been carried on some occasions in times past in the regular appropriation bills.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. I should like to make a brief statement to the Senator from Ohio.

I read to the Senator from the testimony of Charles S. Murphy, Under Secretary of Agriculture of the present administration. He said:

The supplemental request before you proposes to provide in the fiscal year 1961 the appropriations for those purposes which in the budget submitted to the Congress on January 16 were proposed for 1962.

Therefore, it had been part of the original budget proposed for 1962.

As the distinguished Senator from Georgia has indicated—although not wholeheartedly—the item has been generally carried in that appropriation bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am not sure the statement "generally" is correct. I think it has been done about half and half in recent years.

Mr. BRIDGES. It has been done half the time?

Mr. RUSSELL. About half the time the item has been in the supplemental appropriation bill and half the time in the regular appropriation bill. There has been no established policy. The thing which has determined whether the money was immediately made available in a supplemental appropriation bill or carried in a regular appropriation bill has been whether the Department of Agriculture requested such an amount in a supplemental appropriation bill.

When Mr. Benson requested such funds in a supplemental appropriation bill we provided every dollar he asked. I certainly do not propose to do less for the present Secretary of Agriculture, who says that he needs these funds in order to enable him to operate the Department of Agriculture in accordance with his legal responsibilities under the several acts which have been passed by the Congress of the United States.

The Secretary of Agriculture says that he needs these funds now to enable him to plan, to know that the capital will be restored, and so funds will be available for the milk program, which Congress increased last year. I was one of those who supported the program to provide milk for the schoolchildren. Part of the money requested is required for that.

The Secretary has to know that the funds will be restored, to make up losses under the International Wheat Agree-

ment. We have had losses every year for the past 15 years under this agreement.

The Secretary has to have the funds so that the losses under the Public Law 480 program can be taken care of. We have sold vast quantities of agricultural commodities to nations all over the world for soft currencies, for currencies which are not readily exchangeable. We have sold the commodities at currency values the other countries have determined, rather than for what their currency would bring in the open money market. I never did agree with that procedure. I thought we should get from a foreign country for our production the dollar value of the currency, rather than a fictitious value, but the law provided otherwise.

All of these kinds of expenditures have been made under the mandate of the Congress of the United States in every single instance.

A new man has come in to take over the Department of Agriculture. He must solve one of the most complicated and prodigious problems which has ever faced any administrator in the Cabinet of the President of the United States. He says that he needs the funds to restore the capital structure of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. President, as I said a few moments ago, for 8 years on the committee I made the motion to provide the amount of funds which Mr. Ezra Taft Benson, as the Secretary of Agriculture, requested of the Appropriations Committee. For 8 years I have stood before the Senate and supported the payment to Mr. Benson of the funds which he requested for the Commodity Credit Corporation. I certainly shall not do less for the present Secretary of Agriculture, not only because he is a member of my party but also because he is confronted with problems which require the support of the Congress of the United States.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I think I understand why the dispute has arisen as to whether the funds should be provided in the regular appropriation bill or in the supplemental appropriation bill. Since the obligation must be met, in the opinion of the Senator from Georgia why has the dispute become important as to whether the funds are provided in the supplemental appropriation bill or in the regular appropriation bill?

Mr. RUSSELL. With all deference and respect to my beloved friend from New Hampshire, whom I admire very extravagantly, there could be only one reason, and that is to embarrass the administration in the 1962 fiscal year with funds which have to be expended.

This bill has to be paid. I say let us go ahead, hold our noses, and pay it today. Let us give the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, who is grappling with these problems, the assurance that he will have funds available for use for the capital stock of the Commodity Credit Corporation, as the funds were made available to his predecessor in office.

The Secretary of Agriculture has more requirements to meet now than has heretofore been the case.

Last week the Senate passed a feed grains bill, which the President signed. It is estimated that that bill will require the expenditure of approximately \$250 million more than would have been spent under the existing law, and the only source from which those funds could be obtained is the appropriation that is now being requested.

The present Secretary of Agriculture has made some small increases in the rate of commodity loans that must be made on agricultural commodities that may be made before funds under a new appropriation bill will be available to the Department of Agriculture. I am glad he proposed those increases. He did not add as much in some instances as I thought he should, but he has shown that he realizes the farmers of the country have been in a deplorable condition. They have been caught in a price squeeze whereby they have had to sell their products in a buyer's market and buy what they needed in a seller's market. It has been rough going for the farmer. I am glad that the Secretary has made some modest increases in the amounts of loans available for some of these commodities, but funds will be required in order to meet those loans, and why should we not make them available today?

Mr. HRUSKA. I believe the Senator from Georgia stated that the funds involved here or those in the appropriation requested are for the purpose of covering unexpended moneys. Does that statement apply to the entire appropriation, or is it limited to the \$1,017 million which is the subject of the present amendment?

Mr. RUSSELL. The statement applies to all of the items. Every one of those items is a loss that is unrecoverable, and which the Department of Agriculture was directed to incur by law. All items were incurred before the present Secretary of Agriculture took office.

Mr. HRUSKA. If the Senator will permit, I should like an explanation of the testimony of the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Murphy, which starts with the last sentence on page 698 of the transcript of hearings:

Because of the uncertainty as to the timing of the receipt of the appropriations originally requested in the fiscal year 1962 and the fast-moving developments in the farm economy, it is necessary to move up to the current fiscal year the request for restoration of the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation as of June 30, 1960. Acceleration of this appropriation would assure adequate uncommitted borrowing authority to the Corporation to provide for the many contingencies which possibly could occur before the end of this fiscal year.

There are some additional words which are not pertinent here.

It seems to me that those words refer to expenditures which have not yet been made, and which are not yet payable, and certainly as to which no basis can be formed for the necessary certification which is required of the Secretary of Agriculture under section 713(a)(1) as

to the net worth of the Commodity Credit Corporation, which is the only basis upon which we can appropriate, because it is in that section that the authority to appropriate is stated.

Mr. RUSSELL. I believe the Senator has completely missed the point. Mr. Murphy was talking about when the money will be committed and expended. But the question the Senator from Ohio asked me is when this money became due to the Commodity Credit Corporation, and I stated it was all past due to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. HRUSKA. Some of the money is not expended yet.

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, no. This relates to future expenditures, to obligations to make loans on the wheat that will be produced in the State of the Senator from Nebraska this fall, not what has transpired in the past. All of the requested money is involved in transactions that have already taken place. The money has already been lost. All the losses were incurred by virtue of statutes enacted by the Congress of the United States. It is now sought to recoup and replace these losses with new appropriations as the law requires and authorizes.

Mr. HRUSKA. The testimony of the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture was that—

Acceleration of this appropriation would assure adequate uncommitted borrowing authority to the Corporation to provide for the many contingencies which possibly could occur before the end of this fiscal year.

some of which appear to be due. He then refers to the feed grains bill, which was not law at the time this item was inserted in the supplemental appropriation request.

Mr. RUSSELL. That statement is quite true. It was not. But the feed grains bill was an additional obligation placed upon the Department of Agriculture, and for that reason we wish to make good the losses that have already been incurred by reason of past transactions, so that the present Secretary will be armed, as was his predecessor, with adequate funds to deal with problems that arise in the future.

Mr. HRUSKA. As I understand, the restoration of capital to the Commodity Credit Corporation is pursuant to section 713(a), and that is based upon an appraisal of net worth of the Commodity Credit Corporation, which cannot be made until June 30 of this year.

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, no. This request concerns losses incurred in 1959, not this year. We are making good losses that occurred in 1959 and 1960 for appraisals that were made in June 1960, and the proposal is to meet the losses that Mr. Benson said on the first of July 1960, had already been incurred by the Commodity Credit Corporation under his direction.

Mr. HRUSKA. To that extent, I would be in full agreement with the Senator from Georgia. Yet the fact remains that the Under Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Murphy, has referred to expenditures to be incurred in the future, and he wants these funds as an advanced and accelerated appropriation for the purpose of being able to take care of com-

mitments which he has not made yet but which he expects to make.

Mr. RUSSELL. What Mr. Murphy was referring to is this: The question had been raised as to why we could not carry this item in the regular bill for 1962. He said he wanted the amount accelerated in the supplemental bill because he might need some of the funds between now and the time the regular bill would take effect. That is the point to which Mr. Murphy referred. I will be perfectly frank. I do not want to deceive anyone. I made this statement in the committee, and I shall make it here. In my judgment, we would not commit all the funds between now and the time the benefits of the new bill will become available. However, the Department needs the funds for planning purposes, so that it will know how to plan with respect to every commodity and the entire program, including the feed grains bill which we passed the other day.

Incidentally, I do not believe the feed grains bill will prove to be very efficacious, but it was the only measure we had before us that showed any promise of being helpful. Therefore, I supported the bill. I did so with my fingers crossed. If the Secretary of Agriculture can make anything out of that bill in the form in which Congress sent it to him, he will be a wizard. He should have been given the bill for which he asked. The bill he desired could have been made effective.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of title 15, section 713(a)(1), be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks, because I made several comments and references to it. I believe if it is set forth in this context my remarks will be more comprehensible.

There being no objection, the section was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

§ 713a-1. Commodity Credit Corporation; annual appraisal of assets; restoration of capital impairment.

As of the 30th of June in each year and as soon as possible thereafter, beginning with June 30, 1945, an appraisal of all of the assets and liabilities of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the purpose of determining the net worth of the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury. The value of assets shall be determined on the basis of the cost of such assets to the Commodity Credit Corporation, and a report of any such appraisal shall be submitted to the President as soon as possible after it has been made. In the event that any such appraisal shall establish that the net worth of the Commodity Credit Corporation is less than \$100,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the United States, shall restore the amount of such capital impairment by a contribution to the Commodity Credit Corporation in the amount of such impairment. To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to make such payment to the Commodity Credit Corporation, there is authorized to be appropriated annually, commencing with the fiscal year 1938, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, an amount equal to any capital impairment found to exist by virtue of any appraisal as provided herein. Such capital impairment shall be restored with appropriated funds as provided herein rather than through the cancellation of notes. (Mar. 8, 1938, ch. 44, § 1, 52 Stat. 107;

July 1, 1941, ch. 270, § 2, 55 Stat. 498; Apr. 12, 1945, ch. 54, § 4, 59 Stat. 51; Mar. 20, 1954, ch. 102, § 1(b), 68 Stat. 30.)

AMENDMENTS

1954—Act Mar. 20, 1954, struck out the words “, or insofar as practicable, the average market price of such assets during the last month of the fiscal year covered by the appraisal, whichever is lower,” which followed “Commodity Credit Corporation” in second sentence; and added sentence providing that the capital impairment referred to in the preceding sentence shall be restored with appropriated funds as provided in section rather than through the cancellation of notes.

1945—Act Apr. 12, 1945, amended section by substituting “30th of June” for “31st of March”, “June 30, 1945” for “March 31, 1938” in the first sentence, and amending second sentence generally.

1941—Act July 1, 1941, affected second sentence by substituting for “on the basis of market prices at the time of appraisal” the words “on the basis of the cost . . . whichever is the lower.”

EXCEPTIONS FROM TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

Functions of the corporations of the Department of Agriculture, the boards of directors and officers of such corporations; the Advisory Board of the Commodity Credit Corporation; and the Farm Credit Administration or any agency, officer or entity of, under, or subject to the supervision of the Administration were excepted from the function of officers, agencies and employees transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture by 1953 Reorg. Plan No. 2, § 1, eff. June 4, 1953, 18 F.R. 3219, 67 Stat. 633, set out as a note under section 511 of Title 5, Executive Departments and Government Officers and Employees.

CROSS REFERENCES

Provisions of section as applicable to federally chartered corporation, see section 714d of this title.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to have that section printed in the *Record* at this point. The Senator is correct about the appraisal, but what we are making good are the deficiencies that were demonstrated by an appraisal that was made in 1960.

Mr. HRUSKA. Again I say that is understandable to me. I am in sympathy with it. I think it is very fine. But when the Secretary of Agriculture seeks to justify an acceleration of expenditures in the future, obviously they could not have been contained in the appraisal of June 30, 1960.

Mr. RUSSELL. What the Secretary was referring to was the difference between carrying it in the present bill and in the regular appropriation bill that will probably become law sometime in September.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The Senator from Georgia is chairman of the subcommittee on appropriations which handles the budget for the Department of Agriculture, and is intimately acquainted with all the activities in the Department of a financial nature.

Mr. RUSSELL. I fear I do not deserve that compliment, but I shall not dispute the Senator's statement. The Department is farflung, and has many activities.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The Senator has been a member of the subcommittee for 16 or 18 years, and chairman most of that time.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am afraid the period has been longer than that. For some 27 or 28 years I have been a member of the committee.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Of the subcommittee.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes.

Mr. DWORSHAK. On page 13 of the side-slip under the heading “Explanation of Language Proposed,” it is pointed out that capital impairment as of June 30, 1960, amounted to \$1,612,108,771, and undoubtedly the subcommittee, of which the Senator is chairman, recommended in the bill which was approved last summer the restoration of \$594 million of that amount of impairment, which appears on the second line of page 14.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes. However, I would say to the distinguished Senator from Idaho that the total amount of the impairment for the year ending June 30, 1960, was \$1,612,100,000.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I have just pointed that out.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes. The Secretary of Agriculture requested, in the annual appropriation act, the sum of \$595 million. He did not request all of the money, but we gave him all that he asked for.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Allegedly, leaving a balance of a little more than \$1 billion to restore impairment of capital in the year ending June 30.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes. That is the figure which was arrived at by the former Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Benson.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Assuming that in the next fiscal year, which is fiscal year 1962, the Secretary of Agriculture makes no request for funds for restoration of impairment of capital, and would let that be deferred until a subsequent year, is it not probable that during the next fiscal year there would not be even a single dollar appropriated for restoring of impairment of capital?

Mr. RUSSELL. If the Senator's assumption were correct, that would be the result. Of course, the Secretary has already requested a restoration for that in the budget.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Yes; but that will be chargeable to the current fiscal year.

Mr. RUSSELL. No; amount under discussion is for the current fiscal year.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The money would be appropriated in the pending supplemental appropriation bill and chargeable to the present fiscal year.

Mr. RUSSELL. There has been no fixed rule about that as I stated in discussion with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]. Sometimes we have carried it in a supplemental bill, and at other times we have carried it in the regular appropriation bill.

Sometimes we have carried part of it in a supplemental bill and the remainder in the regular appropriation bill.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Yes, but we are in agreement up to this point, then. What I would like to ask is this: Is it not possible for the Secretary of Agriculture to

defer his requests until fiscal year 1963, so that the emphasis would be placed upon fiscal year 1961, which we are considering now in the pending bill, and actually giving preferential treatment to fiscal year 1963, so that the actual book-keeping would not show how much capital has been impaired?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; he must establish the amount of the impairment every year, on June 30, under the law. He does not have to ask Congress for it, of course. But his findings are not secret.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Then it is possible to have the impairment restored in 1961 and 1963, but none in 1962. Is that correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. It is technically possible, yes; however, if I understand the attitude of the present Secretary of Agriculture, it is highly unlikely that there would be any failure on his part to ask for a restoration of the impairment.

Mr. DWORSHAK. But if my assumption is carried out on the basis of what the Secretary of Agriculture may do in the next 12 months, that could happen.

Mr. RUSSELL. He has already requested it in the pending bill. He is asking for an additional restoration in the regular appropriation bill for 1962.

Mr. DWORSHAK. How much is that?

Mr. RUSSELL. One billion four hundred and seventy-seven million dollars.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Is that based upon the impairment of capital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. DWORSHAK. But there are still 3 months remaining in the present fiscal year.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct. This is the amount that he has requested. This money does not become available until next year.

Mr. DWORSHAK. He is speculating on what is required to restore the impairment. Is that correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes. This is not the first time it has been done this way. It has been done before. I am ready to vote, Mr. President. We have to restore the capital impairment. I see no reason for delay.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote! Vote!

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] to strike from the bill the language contained on page 2, lines 17 to 21, inclusive. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I announce that the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Idaho

[Mr. CHURCH], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. HART], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY] is absent because of illness.

I further announce that the Senator from Texas [Mr. BLAKLEY] is necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. HART], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY], the Senator from Texas [Mr. BLAKLEY], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS], would each vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK]. If present and voting, the Senator from Indiana would vote "yea" and the Senator from North Dakota would vote "nay."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senators from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON and Mr. SCHOEPEL] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] are necessarily absent. If present and voting, the Senators from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON and Mr. SCHOEPEL] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] would each vote "yea."

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK]. If present and voting the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] would vote "yea," and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK] would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 31, nays 50, as follows:

[No. 22]

YEAS—31

Aiken	Cotton	Miller
Allott	Curtis	Mundt
Beall	Dirksen	Prouty
Bennett	Dworshak	Saltonstall
Boggs	Fong	Scott
Bridges	Goldwater	Smith, Maine
Bush	Hickenlooper	Wiley
Butler	Hruska	Williams, Del.
Case, N.J.	Javits	Young, N. Dak.
Case, S. Dak.	Keating	
Cooper	Kuchel	

NAYS—50

Anderson	Chavez	Engle
Bartlett	Clark	Fulbright
Bible	Dodd	Gruening
Byrd, W. Va.	Douglas	Hartke
Cannon	Eastland	Hayden
Carroll	Ellender	Hickey

Hill
Holland
Humphrey
Jackson
Johnston
Jordan
Kefauver
Lausche
Long, Mo.
Long, Hawaii
Magnuson

Mansfield
McClellan
McGee
McNamara
Metcalf
Morse
Moss
Muskie
Neuberger
Pastore
Pell

Proxmire
Robertson
Russell
Smith, Mass.
Sparkman
Stennis
Talmadge
Thurmond
Yarborough
Young, Ohio

NOT VOTING—19

Blakley
Burdick
Byrd, Va.
Capehart
Carlson
Church
Ervin

Gore
Hart
Kerr
Long, La.
McCarthy
Monroney
Morton

Randolph
Schoeppel
Smathers
Symington
Williams, N.J.

So Mr. BRIDGES' amendment to the committee amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BARTLETT in the chair). The next committee amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 4, it is proposed to strike out line 21—

Mr. BRIDGES. No, Mr. President; the next committee amendment is not on page 4. The Senate has acted on part of the committee amendments which begin on page 2. I have another amendment to offer to these committee amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. These amendments have been agreed to; but they are subject to amendment.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, to this committee amendment I offer the following amendment: On page 3, after the semicolon in line 15, to strike out all up to and including the semicolon after the figures "1709", in line 18—in other words, strike out subparagraph (3), which reads as follows:

(3) \$1,353,000,000 for the sale of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies pursuant to title I of the Act of July 10, 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1701-1709).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment submitted by the Senator from New Hampshire to the committee amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 3, beginning in line 15, it is proposed to strike out the following:

(3) \$1,353,000,000 for the sale of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies pursuant to title I of the Act of July 10, 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1701-1709).

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, this amendment is similar to the one I previously submitted.

The entire committee amendment appears under the heading "Reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation for Costs of Special Activities;" and lines 7, 8, and 9, on page 3, which appear under that heading, read as follows:

To reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for authorized unrecovered costs through June 30, 1961 (including interest through date of recovery), as follows:

My amendment will strike out subdivision (3), in lines 15 through 18.

Let me point out that part of the money which we now are asked to appropriate will not be expended in the present fiscal year, which will end on June 30, 1961. We here are asked to appropriate sufficient to permit an estimated balance to remain. As a result of the other parts of this overall amend-

ment, there will be ample funds for the Commodity Credit Corporation. First, there will be the \$500 million, which Under Secretary Murphy says will be in the fund, under the general authority. Then there will be approximately \$1,750 million more, under the part of the committee amendment to which I offered my first amendment, which was rejected, and also under several other items in this overall amendment.

So there will be the \$500 million which Under Secretary Murphy said will be available, plus approximately \$1,650 million which will be covered by the remainder of the overall amendment. So there is no justification for the appropriation of this particular amount in this bill.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I wish to make one point, although I believe I know the answer. Nevertheless, I believe it should be made clear for the record. I think all of us know the views of the Senator from New Hampshire on this foreign-policy question; but let me state that, as I understand, the amendment he now submits in no way affects who may be the legitimate purchasers of these commodities or the particular countries to which they may move. The amendment has no bearing, one way or the other, on that question, as I understand.

Mr. BRIDGES. No, it does not. It relates to the estimate for the period up to June 30; and the item to which my amendment relates would normally be included in the regular appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1962.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Is it the assumption of the Senator from New Hampshire that the purpose of including in this bill this item of \$1,353 million is to have it charged against this fiscal year, rather than the next fiscal year?

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly that is one of the principal objectives.

Mr. AIKEN. What other purpose would there be?

Mr. BRIDGES. None. Obviously the purpose is to charge this item against the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, instead of to charge it against the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962.

Mr. AIKEN. In other words, the purpose is to make the last fiscal year of the Eisenhower administration look a little worse, and to make the fiscal year of the Kennedy administration look better. Does the Senator from New Hampshire assume that is the purpose?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes.

Mr. AIKEN. Would this part of the committee amendment establish a precedent of any kind?

Mr. BRIDGES. Well, we have previously established precedents, either in whole or in part, from time to time. But the fact that from time to time exceptions have been made is no reason for taking the action now proposed by means of this committee amendment.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator from New Hampshire will recall that 2 years ago I vigorously opposed advancing certain expenditures, in order to include them in the calendar year 1959, rather than to have them included in the calendar year 1960.

I do not believe that the taxpayer or the voter of this country cares whether he gets a bill in June or in August. The total amount does mean a lot to him. It looks now as if it is going to mean a lot more to him in the next 3 or 4 years.

In order to be consistent, I shall vote for the Senator's amendment, because I opposed a similar proposal which was an attempt at a new precedent; and I am still wondering how President Eisenhower was able to get a Democratic Congress to do it. It must have been as a result of magnificent persuasion on the part of the President.

I shall vote for the amendment so long as the Senator can assure me that it does not affect the sale of commodities to any country anywhere.

Mr. BRIDGES. It does not.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. On the previous amendment the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] advanced the argument that the item was merely for the restoration of established losses. However, that argument does not stand now. Is that correct?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. As I understand, losses have been estimated which may or may not be sustained between now and June 30. In addition, there is an estimated interest requirement on the losses which has not as yet been sustained, and so far as anyone knows, may or may not be sustained.

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. The law provides that Congress may make appropriations for the restoration of the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Is that correct?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is my understanding.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Does not this proposal go beyond the requirements that exist in law in making restoration of capital impairment? How can capital impairment be corrected when the capital has not yet been impaired?

Mr. BRIDGES. I think that is a good point. I do not see how it could be done. It has been from time to time attempted.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I recognize that. I also agree with the Senator from Vermont that it was wrong if it was done before, and it is wrong now. I do not see how we can have intelligent bookkeeping if we are going to run the department on estimates. In the first place, I am not sure we have legal authority to make an appropriation in advance of the actual impairment of the capital structure.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, we may as well concede, whether an impairment has actu-

ally taken place or not, that there is going to be a massive impairment of capital in the next 3 or 4 years. We may use it all if we do not restore any of it.

Another matter we should take notice of is that much of the foreign currencies deposited in banks in foreign countries draws no interest, but the money is loaned at high rates of interest. As I am sure the Senator from Delaware knows, they make very substantial profits on the loans. There ought to be some way for the administration to collect more interest on these huge amounts of foreign currencies that are deposited with banks in foreign countries.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senate has sustained the committee amendment providing for the \$1,017,610,000. Following what the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] have said, that action gives the agency sufficient funds to carry through for the rest of the year, when it can be more accurately determined whether or not there will be a loss of \$1,353 million. Is that a correct understanding?

Mr. BRIDGES. Absolutely; it is.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. If the Senate had not voted to sustain the action of the committee in providing the \$1,017,610,000, this item would be more important.

Mr. BRIDGES. I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment. The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, politics being what it is in this country, I suppose we may always expect to have improper motives attributed any time there is any change made in the old order. I regret that the President has been charged with the motive, without any evidence to support it, that this is a change made to make the Eisenhower administration look bad and the Kennedy administration to look good.

I wonder if those who are making the charge are familiar with the communication from the President of the United States transmitting amendments to the budget for the fiscal year 1962 dealing with this item, dated March 20, 1961. This is the additional estimate for 1962 sent to the Congress just recently dealing with appropriations, requesting that \$1,477 million be included in the bill for the year 1962 for the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The present President of the United States is trying to put the Commodity Credit Corporation on a strictly pay-as-you-go basis; that he intends to keep it sound; that he does not want great impairments of capital carried over from year to year and the vast expenditures made in the foreign aid program carried over from year to year. His purpose is to see that the full capital stock of the Commodity Credit Corporation is available to help the farmers of the United States under the farm program he has requested at the hands of Congress.

I have come to that conclusion, and regard it as more reasonable than at-

tributing to the new administration all kinds of dubious motives, that the President is determined to see that the Commodity Credit Corporation and its capital stock and its operations are kept on a current basis, instead of letting them lag and stay in confusion.

This item deals with the foreign aid program, Public Law 480. I have not thought too highly of that program. I think within it is embraced vast grants to certain countries between the difference of the real value of the foreign currencies which we obtain and the estimated or official value in the country in which we spend them. I think we are giving vast grants to the countries that receive the benefits of the program. But what is proposed here is not the way to kill that program. If Senators desire to kill the foreign aid program and put it on a current and realistic basis, they should introduce a bill to kill the program.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I wish to commend the Senator for his defense of this appropriation, because, frankly, it is the only way the program can operate, unless we want to nibble away at the resources without doing something to restore them.

I understand that in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1958 there was an item of \$1,545 million, which is similar to the request being made. In the second supplemental appropriation bill of 1959 there was a request for \$1,336 million. In this proposal, the total request for all activities, not merely the item under debate here, was \$1,861 million. The whole purpose of this is foreign aid, as is evident from the report of the committee.

The \$1,353 million about which we are talking is with reference to sales of surplus agricultural commodities for local currencies under title I, Public Law 480. These local currencies are a part of the general funds available to the Government for what we call foreign aid. The local currencies are not all given away, by any stretch of the imagination. Many of such amounts are repaid.

While one could do a little tinkering with the books and perhaps appropriate less, when one does that as a teller in a bank he is caught and put some place for a long vacation.

It does not seem to me that we ought to be tinkering with the books of the Commodity Credit Corporation. What the Senator from Georgia proposes is that we face up to the costs we have encountered during the present fiscal year.

Mr. RUSSELL. This is as just an obligation against the United States as is the interest on the public debt or any allocation of moneys to build a highway which is already under contract. The law says how the money should be estimated and that it should be repaid.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks section 103(a) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, commonly known as Public Law 480.

There being no objection, the section was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SEC. 103. (a) For the purpose of making payment to the Commodity Credit Corporation to the extent the Commodity Credit Corporation is not reimbursed under section 105 for commodities disposed of and costs incurred under titles I and II of this Act, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as are equal to (1) the Corporation's investment in commodities made available for export under this title and title II of this Act, including processing, packaging, transportation, and handling costs, (2) all costs incurred by the Corporation in making funds available to finance the exportation of surplus agricultural commodities pursuant to this title and, (3) all Commodity Credit Corporation funds expended for ocean freight costs authorized under title II hereof for purposes of section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended. Any funds or other assets available to the Commodity Credit Corporation may be used in advance of such appropriation or payments, for carrying out the purposes of this Act. (7 U.S.C. 1703(a).)

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, this represents an obligation which the Congress of the United States has instructed the Department of Agriculture and the Department of State to incur. There is no man in this body who would say the obligation does not have to be paid. What is the point in delaying?

The President is requesting \$1,477 million in anticipation of the restoration of the capital stock in his revised budget for the year 1962. I assume the President is undertaking to put the Commodity Credit Corporation on a current basis, and does not intend, to leave this \$14 billion Corporation with only a half billion dollars available for operations.

We are not going to avoid paying for these obligations by voting for any amendment. We may defer paying them, but we cannot avoid the payment. All we will do is cause confusion in the operation of the farm program and in the operation of the foreign-aid program of this country, by withholding approval of appropriations. It is, in essence, a request for a partial repudiation of an honest obligation of the Government of the United States to intimate we can avoid paying for these losses.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I suggest that we have evidence in the report as to what the Senator is discussing. For example, the item of \$1,353 million is a part of the overall item of \$1,861 million. There are \$194,260,000 of unrecovered 1960 costs, consisting of \$177 million for sales for local currencies and \$17,260,000 for the International Wheat Agreement.

My point is that we did not have a supplemental under the 1960 program, and therefore we were caught short, and \$194,260,000 was taken out of the Commodity Credit Corporation. There was no replacement. We are now considering the supplemental appropriation bill a year later. If we do not provide the item this year, as we did not provide the item last year, pretty soon the Commodity Credit Corporation, with its \$14 billion in capital assets—

Mr. RUSSELL. Fourteen and one-half billion dollars.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Commodity Credit Corporation with \$14½ billion in capital assets, will have no money. Most of the money is committed.

Mr. RUSSELL. The estimate is that only \$500 million will be available as of the first of July, without the replacement requested.

There are many programs to be taken care of. There are many loan programs, including the feed grains program, and, praise God, a slightly increased support price on some commodities has been ordered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. HUMPHREY. We are threatening to jeopardize the operations of a \$14½ billion corporation by trying to make what I would call a bookkeeping cut. It would not be an actual or a factual cut, but what is proposed is a bookkeeping cut.

Mr. RUSSELL. It would simply confuse the program. There are those who claim it would not have an effect on the foreign aid program. I repeat that I think the foreign aid program has been extravagant and wasteful of a great deal of money. However, when the Congress passes an act pertaining to such a program, we ought to try to carry it out in good faith. We cannot strike out the replacement of funds without slowing down the foreign aid program. Neither the foreign countries nor the administrators of the program will know what to expect at the hands of Congress if we appear to be repudiating a legal obligation.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I have listened to the distinguished Senator from Georgia, for whom I have a great deal of respect. It is interesting, however, to read the statements by the Senator from Georgia on page 713 of the hearings before the committee, in which he raised questions as to the advisability of the item being included.

Mr. RUSSELL. I certainly did raise the question. I deem it my duty to scrutinize every request for appropriations which is made to the committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. The Senator from Georgia raised some serious questions at the time. He pointed out that all of the money was not needed and that by appropriating the full amount, thereby making it available in advance, it could result in an unnecessary expenditure on the part of the Government.

The Senator made a rather persuasive argument, and I think it would be well to incorporate his statement in the RECORD at this point. I ask unanimous consent that the remarks of the Senator from Georgia, appearing on page 713 of the hearings, be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I hope the Senator will put the entire statement in.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I meant to have the whole statement printed.

Mr. RUSSELL. I also said I would favor making such an appropriation on a current basis. I do not think the Department can possibly spend all of the money between now and the time the

new bill will take effect. I have said that before, and I will say it again.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. The Senator from Georgia will admit will he not, that in the requested appropriation there is an estimate made for a loss which as yet has not been sustained, and no man can say whether the loss will be sustained.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is not involved in the present appropriation request, because actually the losses were greater than the estimate in 1960. That was the estimate at June 30, 1960. The best figure we have is that the losses were really greater than the estimate. The loss has already been incurred, up to 1960.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BARTLETT in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Delaware?

There being no objection, the excerpt beginning on page 712 of the hearings, was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEED FOR MORE CURRENT RESTORATIONS

Senator RUSSELL. This acceleration means that you propose to make the appropriations for the restoration of the capital impairment and to reimburse for the expenditures under Public Law 480 program available as a supplemental or a deficiency this year rather than in the regular appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year.

Mr. MURPHY. Yes, sir; that is true. We feel it is desirable and advisable to get these restorations on a more current basis and, particularly in this case, to avoid the necessity for increasing the authorized borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation and to keep the Commodity Credit Corporation from running out of available funds.

Senator RUSSELL. Has the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture approved the legality of this appropriation under existing law?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes, sir; he has.

Mr. RUSSELL. You are convinced in your own mind as an attorney, and a good one, that this can be done under existing law?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes, sir.

Senator RUSSELL. I notice that you estimate almost a half billion dollars that has not been utilized.

PROGRAM CHANGES

Mr. MURPHY. At the present time, Senator Russell, I would understand that we had a larger sum than that that has not been utilized. The last projection that was made indicated that as of June 30, 1961, the amount not utilized would be about \$500 million. That projection was made the first part of this year. It did not take into account a number of program changes that have been made since then and one particularly important one that I refer to in this statement is involved in the new feed grains legislation which authorizes partial payment in advance of compliance for cooperation with that program.

That might result in an additional expenditure of as much as \$225 million in the fiscal year 1961 which is not taken account of in that \$500 million projection.

STATUS OF BORROWING AUTHORITY

In addition to that, some of the support price increases may require additional funds that will have to be recognized in the next projection and we have the rather strong feeling, sir, that this would be too narrow a margin for safety considering the size of the programs that are involved.

Senator RUSSELL. I am inclined to agree with that. I was just wondering if it was necessary to make this whole sum, which is approximately \$3 billion, available a year in advance of the time it has ordinarily been made available.

I hope that does not encourage any extravagance on the part of the Department. If we do, we will have to go to not only anticipating but increasing the authorization.

Did you give any consideration to increasing the capital authorization to meet this emergency?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes, sir; we did, and we felt that it was more desirable to approach it this way because we hope and believe that this is a problem that is temporary and we would hope that we could conduct the activities of the Corporation in the future without increasing that borrowing power authorization above the present \$14.5 billion. We would hope to be able to live within that and not have to increase it.

EFFECT OF PROPOSAL ON EXPENDITURES

I may say, Senator, that these restorations for funds to enable us to carry out what I believe we call mandatory programs do not affect the amount that is actually spent under these programs.

Senator RUSSELL. Yes, I am aware of that but that makes it all the more difficult to understand why it is necessary to have the whole \$3 billion. I heard you say in your original statement that this would not increase the expenditures. I do not see how you are going to meet the \$225 million under the grain bill which you estimate there as well as the increased loan rates which have been established by the Secretary and with which I agree without an increase in your expenditures. It seems you would certainly increase them above what you have estimated them to be.

ESTIMATED COST OF FEED PROGRAM

What is the total estimated cost of that new feed grains bill?

Mr. BEACH. The estimated total value of the payment-in-kind certificates would be roughly \$450 million, and \$225 million represents half of that.

Senator YOUNG. How much is the estimated cost?

Mr. BEACH. The value of the payment-in-kind certificates under the feed grains bill would be approximately \$450 million, assuming 60-percent participation.

Senator YOUNG. This would be paid out of stocks of the Commodity Credit Corporation?

Mr. BEACH. Yes, sir. Against that payment in kind the law provides the possibility of making an advance payment of one-half, so if half goes out this year and if the sales did not take place this fiscal year there would be a net drawdown of CCC cash.

PAYMENTS IN KIND

Senator YOUNG. Do you plan to make all of the payments in kind or in cash? It would make a difference on your request for appropriations.

Mr. BEACH. The bill provides the option for the first 20-percent reduction to be made in kind. The second reduction has to be made in kind. Our present projections are on the basis of both being paid for entirely in kind.

Senator RUSSELL. In other words, it would be as broad as it is long in terms of financing the Commodity Credit Corporation whether you paid it in cash or in kind.

Mr. BEACH. In the fiscal year 1961, the net effect would be that the cash would go out and the cash would not be returned to the CCC until probably the next fiscal year.

Senator YOUNG. You would be selling the grain on the open market?

Mr. BEACH. Not necessarily in the same fiscal year.

Senator YOUNG. I hope you are not going to be dumping this grain on the market shortly after you get it. That would be in line with the section 3 provision requested by the Secretary and which the House approved.

Mr. BEACH. Our present projections do not anticipate that.

Senator RUSSELL. Have you given up getting section 3 in the bill?

Mr. BEACH. At present, this projection does not reflect extra-large sales receipts this year. In other words, this anticipates no greater sales than would ordinarily be the case.

Senator YOUNG. You say "no greater sales than would ordinarily be the case." You have a new program of payment in kind and the Department of Agriculture would be authorized to sell this grain for the farmer. Do you plan to hold all of this grain and not sell it?

Mr. BEACH. We are only speaking of the period between now and June 30, 1961.

EFFECT OF PAYMENTS ON FINANCING

Senator RUSSELL. Do you anticipate they will want cash on the first payment?

Mr. BEACH. The option would remain with the Secretary as to when he would sell grain to offset those several certificates back into the market.

Senator RUSSELL. I cannot see where it would make any difference with Commodity Credit Corporation financing whether you sell it or whether the farmer accepts it and sells it. It will get rid of grain that we now have invested \$450 million in, and you would be rid of that amount, whichever way it is done.

Mr. BEACH. The immediate effect of it is that there is an immediate drawdown in CCC cash and borrowing power. That is what we are speaking of with respect to the \$225 million, which would not actually be replaced until the grain is sold later.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. The statement of the Senator from Georgia may be correct in connection with the previous amendment, but I think, based on the committee report, it is not correct with respect to the amendment now before the Senate.

Mr. RUSSELL. There is a difference.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. The amendment which is now before the Senate relates not only to established losses but also to estimated losses between now and June 30, 1961, plus interest on those estimated losses. No one knows how much those will be; is that correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is correct. The estimate to which I referred was with respect to the item on which we just had the vote.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I understand that situation, but with reference to the particular item, the point I am making is that under the law, as I understand it, the Congress can authorize the restoration of the impairment of the capital of the corporation. In this instance, we not only would be restoring the impairment of the capital but also would be making allowance for estimated losses in advance. If we can do that with respect to \$400 million or \$500 million, conceivably the Appropriations Committee could present to the Senate a request for an appropriation of \$10 billion to pay for 10 years in advance.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I merely wish to say, if Senators will indulge me, that the estimates were not made by this administration but were

made by the Eisenhower administration, and were included in the original budget estimates.

This is not a new proposal. We have had Public Law 480 for several years. On three or four previous occasions the Democratic Congress has appropriated such funds on the same basis to the Department of Agriculture in that past administration.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I say to the Senator from Georgia that I opposed any such financing then, as I do now, because I do not think we would be carrying out the intent of the law as it was written by estimating such losses. My point is that if we can do so in an amount of \$400 million or \$500 million, we can do so in an amount of \$10 billion. There is no limit as to what we could appropriate if we were to adopt this principle.

If the Appropriations Committee wishes to request an appropriation on the basis of estimates, then the existing law should be amended.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the Senator well knows that all of the appropriations we are asked to provide for in the entire budget are on the basis of estimates. There is an estimate for every item in all of the appropriation bills for the next year. I cannot see, for the life of me, why we ought to apply a different rule with respect to this item.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I beg the Senator's pardon. Some other type of items are covered by estimates, but the impairment of capital of the corporation is to be done only on a sustained-loss basis and is not supposed to be done on the basis of estimates.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, in connection with the pending amendment I should like to make a statement or two in order to keep this subject in focus. Some suggestions have been made to the effect that to sustain the amendment would be a repudiation of an honest obligation. There has also been a suggestion that a program would be jeopardized if the amendment were approved. With all due respect to those who have made such statements, I say that no such thing is involved whatsoever. All that is involved is the timeliness and the regular order of approving an appropriation for the amount involved. That is quite clear from the testimony given before the Subcommittee on Department of Agriculture Appropriations, and it is simply an acceleration of an item which originally appeared in the budget for fiscal year 1962. I quote now the testimony of Assistant Secretary Charles Murphy at page 698 of the hearings, in which he testified—

Because of the uncertainty as to the timing of the receipt of the appropriations originally requested in the fiscal year 1962 and the fast-moving developments in the farm economy, it is necessary to move up to the current fiscal year the request for restoration of the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation as of June 30, 1960. Acceleration of this appropriation would assure adequate uncommitted borrowing authority to the Corporation to provide for the many contingencies which possibly could occur before the end of this fiscal year,

some of which now appear to be developing.

The point is that the impairment of capital to the Commodity Credit Corporation is done pursuant to section 5, title XV of the Code, section 713 (a) (1). That section was already adverted to by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS]. In brief, it provides that there is an estimate of the appraisal of the net worth of the Corporation. If the net worth falls below the authorized capitalization, then Congress is authorized to appropriate an amount to make up the deficiency.

Obviously, to the extent that there has been no estimate of appraisal as of June 30, 1961—and there cannot be—there will not be compliance with title 15, of section 713(a) (1). It is on that basis that I urge approval of the amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HRUSKA. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. The Senator is aware of the fact, is he not, that several years ago the law provided that the Commodity Credit Corporation should make its expenditures by borrowing from the Treasury and that at periodic intervals Congress would cancel those notes.

Mr. HRUSKA. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. As a result of an amendment which I sponsored and which was accepted by the Senate the practice of cancellation of notes was changed, and the funds were made available by direct appropriations. This amendment was submitted with the thought in mind that as the department asked for funds, it could supply a breakdown as to the losses sustained on the various commodities so that the Congress would know what was being expended.

In this instance we have no idea for what we would be appropriating the requested money. We are asked to appropriate \$2 million to \$3 million on an item listed as a prospective loss—a loss which may be sustained on wheat, corn, or any other commodity, or which may not be sustained at all. By so doing we would lose control over appropriations. We would also lose the benefit of knowledge of what the programs are costing.

It may well be that this is what the new administration has in mind.

Mr. HRUSKA. The Senator from Delaware should again be commended for having sponsored and secured approval of the section to which I referred. His amendment closed somewhat the door of backdoor financing. By now rejecting the proposed amendment we would reopen the door, if that would be the judgment of the Senate.

Mr. RUSSELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a statement I have prepared on actions taken by the new administration in the Department of Agriculture to improve farm income and utilization of reserve supplies of commodities, showing that there has been a number of increases, and these funds are therefore needed.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE NEW ADMINISTRATION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO IMPROVE FARM INCOME AND UTILIZATION OF RESERVE SUPPLIES OF COMMODITIES

1. Feed grain bill formulated and passed, designed to reduce production of feed grains and increase income of feed grain producers.

2. One-half the storage payments for resale of farm-stored grains for the 1960-61 season were advanced to farmers early in March to help producers meet spring planting and other costs.

3. Provision was made late in February for a broad resale program on grains, including provisions enabling farmers to hold 1960-crop corn, wheat and grain sorghums under farm-stored price-support loans for a 2-year period following maturity dates of original loans. The objective of these provisions is to enable and encourage farmers to plan for adequate farm storage facilities, particularly in areas where more storage may be needed.

4. Announced a more adequate loan on farm storage facilities (95 percent of cost or 40 cents per bushel of capacity) to encourage farmers to build their own storage.

5. Increased support prices on a number of commodities to provide more farm income as follows:

Commodity	1960 support price	1961 support price
Corn (per bushel).....	\$1.06	\$1.20
Grain sorghums (per bushel).....	.85	1.08
Barley (per bushel).....	.77	.93
Oats (per bushel).....	.60	.62
Rye (per bushel).....	.90	1.02
Soybeans (per bushel).....	1.85	2.30
Flaxseed (per bushel).....	2.38	2.80
Cottonseed (per ton).....	34.00-38.00	45.00-49.00
Dairy products (per hundredweight manufacturing milk).....	3.22	3.40
Peanuts (per ton).....	201.02	221.00
Cotton (per pound).....	.3242	.3304
Rice (per hundredweight).....	4.42	4.71

6. Recommended to Congress an agricultural program designed to adjust supplies, protect the prices and incomes of farmers and protect the interests of taxpayers and consumers.

Mr. RUSSELL. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. RUSSELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] to strike out subdivision (3) at line 15, page 3, of the bill. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I announce that the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. HART], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY] is absent because of illness.

I further announce that the Senator from Texas [Mr. BLAKLEY] is necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. IRVIN], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. HART], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. BLAKLEY] would each vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK].

If present and voting, the Senator from Indiana would vote "yea" and the Senator from North Dakota would vote "nay."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senators from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON and Mr. SCHOEPPPEL] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] is detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senators from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON and Mr. SCHOEPPPEL] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] would each vote "yea."

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK]. If present and voting the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] would vote "yea" and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK] would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 29, nays 53, as follows:

[No. 23]

YEAS—29

Aiken	Cooper	Kuchel
Allott	Cotton	Miller
Beall	Curtis	Mundt
Bennett	Dirksen	Prouty
Boggs	Dworschak	Saltonstall
Bridges	Fong	Scott
Bush	Hickenlooper	Smith, Maine
Butler	Hruska	Wiley
Case, N.J.	Javits	Williams, Del.
Case, S. Dak.	Keating	

NAYS—53

Anderson	Hayden	Morse
Bartlett	Hickey	Moss
Bible	Hill	Muskie
Byrd, Va.	Holland	Neuberger
Byrd, W. Va.	Humphrey	Pastore
Cannon	Jackson	Pell
Carroll	Johnston	Proxmire
Chavez	Jordan	Robertson
Church	Kefauver	Russell
Clark	Lausche	Smith, Mass.
Dodd	Long, Mo.	Sparkman
Douglas	Long, Hawaii	Stennis
Eastland	Magnuson	Talmadge
Ellender	Mansfield	Thurmond
Engle	McClellan	Yarborough
Fulbright	McGee	Young, N. Dak.
Gruening	McNamara	Young, Ohio
Hartke	Metcalf	

NOT VOTING—18

Blakley	Capehart	Ervin
Burdick	Carlson	Goldwater

Gore	McCarthy	Schoeppel
Hart	Monroney	Smathers
Kerr	Morton	Symington
Long, La.	Randolph	Williams, N.J.

So Mr. BRIDGES' amendment to the committee amendment was rejected.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Madam President, I offer the following amendments: On page 3, line 10, in lieu of "\$88,790,000" I propose to insert "\$70,681,000"; on page 3, line 12, in lieu of "\$255,685,000", insert "\$140,686,000"; and on page 3, line 15, in lieu of "\$1,353,000,000", insert "\$1,310,500,000".

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. NEUBERGER in the chair). Will the Senator from Idaho please send his amendments to the desk?

Mr. DWORSHAK. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3, line 10, in lieu of "\$88,790,000" it is proposed to insert "\$70,681,000"; on page 3, line 12, in lieu of "\$255,685,000" it is proposed to insert "\$140,686,000"; and on page 3, line 15, in lieu of "\$1,353,000,000" insert "\$1,310,500,000".

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the amendments en bloc? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Madam President, the contention has been made in the debate this afternoon that the figures which are included in the bill for payments to the Commodity Credit Corporation are based upon estimates which have been submitted by the Department of Agriculture. I have before me House Document No. 112 of the 87th Congress, 1st session, dated at the White House on March 20, 1961—1 week ago today. On page 4 of the budget request submitted by the President, under the heading "Commodity Credit Corporation," are 3 estimates. The first column is the original estimate, the second column is the revised estimate, and the third column is the increase or decrease in amount.

My first amendment deals with the funds required under the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949. The original estimate was \$88,790,000, whereas the revised estimate, made 1 week ago today, is \$70,681,000.

My second amendment deals with repayment to the Commodity Credit Corporation for commodities disposed of for emergency famine relief to friendly peoples. The original estimate for this program was \$255,685,000, whereas the revised estimate, submitted 1 week ago today, is \$140,686,000.

My third amendment deals with funds to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for capital impairment for the sale of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies. The original estimate was \$1,353 million, whereas the revised budget, submitted just a week ago today, is \$1,310,500,000.

In these three instances, I can see little justification for appropriating funds to restore the impairment of capital or to repay the Commodity Credit Corporation for funds which it was anticipated would be required for these three categories.

If we are dealing with authentic responsible budget estimates—and I presume the estimates submitted by the President just a week ago today are very responsible—then I can see no justification whatsoever, in these three instances, for appropriating funds far in excess of the amounts requested by the President and the Bureau of the Budget to carry out the objectives of the department during the next fiscal year.

I feel certain that the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and the chairman of the Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations, in view of their expressed desire to make the appropriations accord with the submitted budget requests, will agree to the revised figures in these three cases and will accept my amendment.

Has the distinguished Senator from Georgia had a chance to check these figures?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; I have just now been able to get a copy of the budget message. I have had it only about 1 minute.

I would have no objection to the amendments if the Senator would agree to go all the way through and correct the errors on the other side of the scale, as well.

Mr. DWORSHAK. They are quite insignificant. They amount to only a few dollars. However, to be consistent, I would accept those changes as a part of the amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Then I would not object to the amendments. I do not believe these changes are too important, because other items submitted, and they will all have to be considered in the regular appropriation bill. However, strictly as a matter of mathematics, the Senator from Idaho seems to be correct in his position. If he will modify his amendments to add the sum of \$22,000 for grain for migratory waterfowl; the sum of \$11,637,000 for the transfer of bartered materials to supplemental stockpile; \$1,549,000 for advances to Agricultural Marketing Service for classing cotton and grading tobacco; and \$13 million for long-term supply contracts, I will have no objection to the amendments.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I thank the Senator from Georgia. I shall be glad to accept those modifications. Then we can be in complete agreement on the point that if these appropriations are based upon authentic revised budget requests, we are acting in accordance with what the President requested just 1 week ago today.

Mr. RUSSELL. I certainly agree with the Senator from Idaho. It develops that the Eisenhower administration what overestimated those amounts now.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I thank the Senator from Georgia.

Will the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations accept the amendments as modified?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Idaho so modify his amendments?

Mr. DWORSHAK. Yes; I accept the modifications.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have no objection.

Mr. RUSSELL. I have no objection. I commend the Senator from Idaho for his diligence.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I thank the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The modified amendments to the committee amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 3, in line 10 it is proposed to strike out "\$88,790,000," and insert in lieu thereof "\$70,681,000"; in line 12, strike out "\$255,685,000", and insert in lieu thereof "\$140,686,000"; in line 15, strike out "\$1,353,000,000", and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,310,500,000"; in line 18, strike out "\$13,000", and insert in lieu thereof "\$35,000"; in line 21, strike out "\$163,163,000", and insert in lieu thereof "\$174,800,000"; on page 4, in line one, after the semicolon, strike out "and"; and in the same line strike out "\$1,264,000", and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,813,000"; and in line 5, after the colon, and immediately preceding the proviso, insert the following: "and (7) long-term supply contracts, '\$13,000,000.'"

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments, as modified, to the committee amendment.

The modified amendments to the committee amendment were agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Defense, Military," on page 4, after line 20, to strike out:

GENERAL PROVISIONS

During the current fiscal year, the Secretary of Defense, should he deem it necessary, may transfer under the authority and terms of the Emergency Fund, not to exceed an additional amount of \$263,900,000: *Provided*, That the additional transfer authority herein made available shall be used only for transfers to the appropriations "Military Personnel, Army", "Military Personnel, Navy", "Operation and Maintenance, Army", "Operation and Maintenance, Navy", "Operation and Maintenance, Air Force", and "Claims, Department of Defense": *Provided further*, That the transfer authority made available under the terms of the Emergency Fund is hereby broadened to meet the requirements of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the Congress promptly of all transfers made pursuant to this authority.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 13, to insert:

MILITARY PERSONNEL

Military personnel, Army

For an additional amount for "Military personnel, Army," \$7,000,000.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Madam President, without moving that this amendment be stricken out, I should like to ask some questions in connection with it. Beginning on page 5, in line 14, appear a series of amendments which involve military personnel.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Madam President, let me state that I favor what the committee has done.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Yes, I so understand. I also understand that the committee has included an item for an additional \$263,900,000 above the amount voted by the House.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is correct, plus \$1 million for Naval Reserve aviation fuel.

Mr. PROXMIRE. The committee has done that because it did not accept the House position, which was that, in addition to these additional appropriation items, there should be transfer authority, because in the judgment of the House it would have been possible to meet these additional obligations within the budget already appropriated, except for the additional \$3 million.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. We have included these items, instead of borrowing from all the "no-year" appropriations. If we borrowed from all the "no-year" appropriations, we would have to make many new additions to the next year's budget. Unlike the previous argument on the agricultural item, it is much wiser to include this money now, since it is necessary because of the civilian pay increase, increased readiness for the forces and the single management agency to put the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force in a better defense position. So it is advisable to include these items in this year's budget, where they properly belong, as increased appropriations, rather than to use up a number of "no-year" funds, which will have to be obligated next year and which are already programed for next year. If those funds were utilized this year, we then would have to have new requests for additional sums, next year, in the various "no-year" funds.

Little money for this purpose is available in the present budget from one-year funds. Therefore, we would have to take the money from "no-year" funds, which are procurement funds; and they would have to be restored in like amount in next year's budget, in the amounts transferred within this year's budget.

I know the committee was unanimous about this matter; and I am glad that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] has permitted me to make this statement, because I am sure that he and I are in accord, in regard to it.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Massachusetts for making that statement, inasmuch as I was detained by a long-distance telephone call. The Senator from Massachusetts has very kindly explained the reason why we took this action. All of us were in favor of making the transfers, if possible. But it happens that very little money can be transferred without taking it away from programed funds.

Mr. AIKEN. Madam President—

Mr. PROXMIRE. Madam President, before I proceed further, I yield to the Senator from Vermont, if it is understood that in yielding to him, I shall not lose the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

VISIT TO THE SENATE BY HON. GEORGE NOWLAN, MINISTER OF NATIONAL REVENUE OF CANADA

Mr. AIKEN. Madam President, this afternoon I have a very rare privilege, although, fortunately, such privileges are becoming more common as members of the Canadian Government and the Canadian Cabinet visit the Senate. This afternoon we are very highly honored to have as our guest, here on the floor of the Senate, the Minister of National Revenue of Canada, the Hon. George Nowlan, of Ottawa. [Applause, Senators rising.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate is pleased to welcome the Honorable Minister.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I wish to join in the remarks of the distinguished senior Senator from Vermont, the chairman of the United States delegation of the United States-Canadian Interparliamentary Group.

We are delighted to have such a distinguished guest on the floor this afternoon. We know he is here on important business. It has something to do with revenues. We are very glad he has had a chance to hear us discuss revenues, even though it is on a supplemental appropriation bill.

We welcome our distinguished visitor on the Senate floor. We hope it is only the beginning of many more visits in the future.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I note with delight the presence of our distinguished friend from the North. First, I see a look of sympathy in his eye, and I detect from it that he knows of some of our distress in endeavoring to provide funds to energize and keep functioning our governmental activities.

Second, I think he has, at one time or another, served in a minority capacity in his own Parliament, and as such I thought I saw an almost tearful gleam in his eye [laughter]; and that made me feel particularly good.

I join the majority leader in extending the hand of fellowship and welcome to our distinguished guest.

THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5188) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Madam President, the reason why I questioned these additional appropriations is that, with the enormous size of the defense budget, the action of the House would seem to have considerable merit. It is true that this \$263 million is a large amount of

money; but in relation to \$40 billion, it is a small percentage.

It would seem Congress has held a pretty loose rein on the Defense Department. The Defense Establishment has been given very great appropriations. The course that the House has adopted would seem to me to place more pressure on the Department to economize as much as it could.

Is it not true that in the past the Department has been able to operate in this way without serious inconvenience? All it would mean is that at a later time, in a subsequent bill, the Senate would make up the amount, which I recognize has been approved and is necessary in a supplemental appropriation. In the meantime there will be pressure on the Defense Department to exercise more economy than it has in the past.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Madam President, every member of the committee would have been in favor of that procedure if there had been any money available to be transferred, but we learned from the Defense Department witnesses appearing before the Senate committee that plans in being called for utilization of the unprogramed balances in 1962. We listened to those witnesses very carefully, because the thought was that the better way was to go along with the House. We ascertained from the witnesses it was impossible to do so.

Hence, in order to accelerate the preparedness program in the manner that the President indicated, the committee was in full agreement that this was the course which should be followed.

We are still not sure that the amendment will prevail. We shall have to take it to conference.

Let me read from page 5, beginning 9 lines from the bottom:

Furthermore, the committee urges the President to release from reserve the remaining procurement and production balances added by the Congress to Department of Defense appropriations last year for modernization of ground forces equipment. The committee also urges the Department, once the funds are available, to expedite production.

We provided the Department with additional funds last year. All we can do is make such funds available. Some of these funds have been held in reserve. All we suggest is that they turn the funds loose for the purpose for which they were appropriated.

Mr. PROXMIRE. That does not mean the Senate is doing it both ways, does it? In other words, the Senate is not providing transfer authority and also making the appropriations that are necessary to meet it?

Mr. CHAVEZ. It can be done either way, but the Senate wishes to provide additional funds rather than transfer authority.

Mr. PROXMIRE. The Senate is not authorizing \$263 million in transfer authority and at the same time appropriating the money; is it?

Mr. CHAVEZ. No; the Senate is only appropriating it.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I think the best explanation of the item appears in the letter written by Roswell Gilpatric, Deputy Secretary of Defense, to the chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, which appears on page 417 of the hearings.

I ask unanimous consent that the letter appear in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, March 9, 1961.

HON. CARL HAYDEN,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Department of Defense has reviewed H.R. 5188 as passed by the House of Representatives on March 7, 1961, and I have explored the possibility of deriving necessary supplemental funds by transfer from other Defense appropriations.

The present rate of obligation of 1-year funds indicates that there will be few, if any, such funds unobligated on June 30, 1961. Consequently, the only accounts from which funds could be transferred are the no-year accounts such as those available for procurement, research and development, and military construction.

The estimated unprogramed funds as of June 30, 1961, in no-year accounts are shown in the President's fiscal year 1962 budget document as having been applied for financing the fiscal year 1962 program requirements. Any utilization of these planned unprogramed funds to cover this supplemental request necessarily would require action within the next 3 months by the Appropriation Committees to replace these funds as a part of the consideration of the fiscal year 1962 Defense appropriation bill.

Even though no-year funds could be transferred on a temporary basis to the annual accounts set forth in the House approved bill, and such funds later restored in the fiscal year 1962 appropriation bill, action would handicap unnecessarily the Administration's capabilities to use such funds to finance the acceleration of vital programs under plans now under consideration by the President.

For these reasons, I urge your favorable consideration of the appropriation of the additional amount of \$263,900,000 for the programs approved by the House, rather than the requirement that these funds be obtained by transfer from other appropriations.

Attached are the detailed reclama statements of the Department of Defense.

Sincerely,

ROSSELL GILPATRIC,
Deputy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 5, line 14 through 17.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 17, to insert:

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Military personnel, Navy", \$15,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 20, to insert:

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Operation and maintenance, Army

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Army", \$88,500,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 6, to insert:

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Navy", \$79,400,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, after line 3, to insert:

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Air Force", \$72,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, after line 6, to insert:

CLAIMS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

For an additional amount for "Claims, Department of Defense", \$3,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 7, to insert:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Department of the Army

Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control

Construction, general

For an additional amount for "Construction, general", \$350,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "District of Columbia", on page 7, after line 8, to insert:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Federal funds

Federal Loan to the District of Columbia

For an additional amount for loans to the District of Columbia, to be advanced upon request of the Commissioners to the general fund, \$5,700,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Operating Expenses—Regulatory Agencies", on page 7, line 18, to strike out "\$89,000" and insert "\$118,000".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Department of Occupations and Professions", on page 7, line 21, after the word "Professions", to strike out "\$14,000" and insert "\$29,000".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 8, to insert:

METROPOLITAN POLICE

For an additional amount for "Metropolitan Police", \$100,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Department of Public Health", on page 8, line 6, after the word "Health", to strike out "\$1,652,050" and insert "\$1,849,500".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 6, to insert:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

For an additional amount for "Department of Public Welfare", \$575,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 9, to insert:

DEPARTMENT OF SANITARY ENGINEERING

For an additional amount for "Department of Sanitary Engineering", \$1,268,000, of

which \$845,000 shall be payable from the highway fund.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 14 to insert:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

President's advisory committee on labor-management policy

For necessary expenses of the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy, established by Executive Order 10918 of February 16, 1961, including rent in the District of Columbia either for the Committee or for Federal agencies displaced in the interests of the Committee, services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55(a)), but at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100 per diem, and \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence for members of the Committee while away from their homes or regular places of business, \$80,000.

Mr. HOLLAND. Madam President, I think perhaps it might be well to have a brief explanation in the RECORD regarding the item for the Executive Office of the President. That item was not before the House, and it combines two items which were in the nature of supplemental requests.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. For the benefit of the Chair, will the Senator state to which amendment he refers?

Mr. HOLLAND. Page 9, lines 15 and following.

The supplemental budget request was for two separate items of \$40,000 each, one for the Department of Commerce and the other for the Department of Labor, to finance the operation of the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy, appointed in February by President Kennedy.

Instead of providing for a split of that very small item of \$80,000 and making it appear that the Commerce Department was to finance half the activity, and those people who were being paid by that department were answerable to it, and that the other half would be paid by the Department of Labor and those people were therefore answerable to that Department, leaving no place whatever for the public members of the committee, the Appropriations Committee decided, on the joint request of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] and myself, to combine the two items into one and to make an appropriation of \$80,000 to the President, for the balance of this year to carry forward the activity sponsored by an executive order. The whole committee felt that was a sounder way to approach the problem.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 10, after line 4, to insert:

MUTUAL SECURITY

Development Loan Fund

For an additional amount for advances to the Development Loan Fund, as authorized by section 203 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, \$150,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Madam President, I should like to ask the Senator from Wyoming, who I understand is interested in this section of the appropriation bill, a question.

Is it not true that the amendment would provide \$150 million above what the House provided, which is \$550 million, to make a total amount for mutual security of \$700 million?

Mr. McGEE. The Senator is approximately correct. Last August the \$700 million figure was requested, but because of the pressure of the closing of the session and the attempt to keep the item within reason at the end of the session, we had an agreement, or at least an understanding of a general sort, with then Secretary Dillon, the purpose of which was to defer the \$150 million until spring, as a banking operation. The \$550 million which was granted was regarded as sufficient to keep the loan operation going without interruption. The understanding was that the Department would be expected to return to the Congress to ask for another \$150 million in the spring. This has now been done.

The House of Representatives did not grant the \$150 million in the appropriation bill this spring. Some of us on the Senate committee felt it was important to restore the \$150 million as a part of the total loan operation.

Mr. PROXMIRE. It is my understanding this is one appropriation which does involve additional fund approval on the part of the Congress. The other appropriations with respect to the Commodity Credit Corporation, Defense funds, and so forth, were spending commitments of obligations anyway.

Mr. McGEE. Yes.

Mr. PROXMIRE. That money would have to be expended anyway. In this case, if the Senate refuses to agree to the amendment, it will mean that \$150 million additional will not be loaned in the next 3 months. Is that correct?

Mr. McGEE. In the next 4 or 5 months.

Mr. PROXMIRE. This would have a substantive impact on the mutual security program.

Mr. McGEE. It would have a very substantive impact on the program, if I may explain it to my colleague, for the reason that the money which is available for loans through the Development Loan Fund is approximately \$100 million. The commitments with reference to the \$100 million still remaining are more than sufficient. The amount is oversubscribed on a tentative basis with respect to cases already pending. Beginning on the 1st of April, the efforts of our Government to enlist other western European countries in a joint effort to loan funds, particularly to help India launch the third 5-year plan and Pakistan to launch the second 5-year plan, will be hampered. We know in the immediate future there will be additional opportunities for loans which will be significant in our attempt to get help from friends and allies in this program.

By withholding the \$150 million we would interrupt the program, and it seems to me we would cripple the efforts of this Government at a critical moment, because we have established a loan pro-

cedure, a cooperative procedure, with other friends and allies of our own way of life, in joining together to bear this burden. That is why it is important to provide the \$150 million.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Is it not true that this specific appropriation has been denied by the Congress at least once? I believe the House committee report says it has been denied twice. Is it not therefore a situation in which the administration has proceeded to loan the full amount of the appropriations and then come to the Congress for an additional \$150 million, in an effort to be bailed out? In other words, whereas the Congress intended in its initial appropriation to limit the amount of loans to \$550 million, the administration, it seems to me, has decided it should allow \$700 million, and has gone ahead.

Now the administration comes back to the Congress and says, "You will have to bail us out to the tune of another \$150 million."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to answer the Senator very briefly.

When we discussed the question last year we agreed, so far as the Senate committee was concerned, that we would be sympathetic if the administration came back to Congress for an additional amount, because we felt at the time we were tying them down too tight. We tied them down in the conference because we could not get an agreement any other way.

I support what the Senator from Wyoming has said. The sum and substance, in a word, is simply that if we do not allow the \$150 million we will freeze the Development Loan Fund for at least 3 or 4 months. That freeze would come at a peculiarly unfortunate time, because of what the President has done with respect to recommendations for Latin America and recommendations for mutual security. There are enough pending substantially good possibilities for loans that it is very important we appropriate the \$150 million at this time.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I say to the Senator from Massachusetts that I am very sympathetic to the President's program, and particularly his message on foreign policy. However, it seems to me that if the President is going to present Congress with a new program with a new look, the Congress has reason to stand by its position taken last year, when it provided \$550 million.

One of the things which the Senator from Wisconsin would like to see, for example, is some statement with respect to the loans themselves and the countries which are to receive loans. I have always felt that if we did not have a country by country breakdown on this kind of loan we should at least have some indication as to the loans which are going to be made.

I understand perhaps India is a possible customer. Perhaps other countries are. It is very difficult for me, as a Senator, to vote for such an enormous amount of money without being in a position to evaluate the loans at all, simply having to take the whole thing

on trust, not knowing which countries are going to be able to borrow and which are not.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The last thing in the world we should do, I say most respectfully, is to say in advance which countries are going to receive loans, or to have loans firmed up. If we did that, we might disappoint countries which had possibilities for the future. We might make statements in regard to certain countries before the amount of the loan had been firmed up and before the conditions had been firmed up, and then the Department could not do any more working out of an agreement which would be a proper agreement.

We cannot give those specific details. We can say that there are proposed loans in Asia, in Latin America, and in Africa. We can say there are good loans pending, but we cannot state definitely which loans they are until they are firmed up.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I understand that the position the Senator from Massachusetts is stating is the position which has been taken traditionally by the State Department in previous administrations.

I am forced to say it is very difficult for me to justify this kind of a position when we are so very properly careful about making any kind of loan within the United States. For projects in Wisconsin or Massachusetts or Colorado or Wyoming or any other place. It seems to me we should do all that we can—I cannot really see why it should make such a difference—to explore the loans in advance to make sure they are sound, particularly with respect to a grant program. I agree this does not involve the grants, but even with respect to the grant programs we are not told where the money will go. It seems to me this is a perfectly reasonable and proper request.

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. McGEE. I think there would be circumstances under which too much of a record with respect to where some of the money was going would be rather unwise, in the interest of State loans, because there would be a tendency to stir up comparative petitions from rival governments, for example.

I believe Senators will find that in India this spring we shall reach a culmination in the persuasion that we have been trying to convey there. We have endeavored to explore the private as well as the public sentiment with respect to financial development, and have attempted to persuade Europeans to join us in providing some of the economic base for additional loans.

This subject comes up for discussion and negotiation in April. Funds are not available now to give us any leeway for devising a formula in which we would participate with the British, the French, the Dutch, and other nations in order to expand this opportunity.

It seems to me this occasion is an unfortunate moment to interrupt this procedure. The Senator from Wisconsin raises a very serious question as to why we should not wait for the President's

economic program. Why not wait until we see what form the lines of that program ultimately takes? I think the most reasonable explanation in answer to that question is that the programs must continue to go forward with the impetus that has already been built up from investments in the past. India is a notable case in point. It becomes the simplest illustration of what is at stake. To let India be cut off from funds until September, late in August, or early October, or whenever the new program is ready, would seem to me to come at the most unfortunate psychological moment and would delay the participation of European capital with American capital in this undertaking.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Madam President, I am sympathetic with what I think was an excellent reply by the Senator from Wyoming. Nevertheless, I must say that I am not convinced that this comparative petition argument has any real bearing. I am sure that recipient countries know where the funds go when they are loaned. I cannot see why greater information and greater understanding on their part of the careful consideration on the part of Congress with respect to loans to specific countries should necessarily alienate countries, I cannot see why it would not make for a sounder rather than a less sound system.

Second, I feel that, in regard to the hobgoblin of secrecy, in every instance we have exploded it in any area, we have found that we get along very well. The public of other countries knows eventually where the money is being expended. I do not see why the Congress that spends the money should not at least know where it is being spent.

Mr. McGEE. The problem was not so much one of secrecy as one of commitments that we must assume we are in a position to make if we are going to discuss them.

In the first place, some \$700 million or \$800 million of loans, as I understand, have been petitioned for. There are some \$350 million to \$400 million worth of loans that are regarded by our own people as being in the meritorious category for serious consideration. But before they sit down and weigh the import of those loans, they wish to sit down in good faith, knowing that they have the funds behind them to back up the loan if the case is made. This is not to follow the suggestion of the Senator from Wisconsin that no careful study is made of where the loans go and what purpose they would serve. That is the reason, it seems to me, it is important that we should not tie the hands of this agency.

However, I would only modify the Senator's statements in regard to the intent of Congress in the Appropriations Committee.

When we held hearings late last summer, the understanding was not that a \$550 million ceiling would be placed on the program, but only that for purposes of negotiation it would be easier to negotiate during the immediate months ahead with a clear invitation to come back with a straightforward case in the supplemental appropriation in the spring

of this session, in order to get the next amount necessary before the regular appropriation.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I am sure such was the position of the Senate conferees. But was it the position of the House conferees also? Was that their understanding?

Mr. McGEE. I cannot answer that question.

Mr. PROXMIRE. My position is that there may have been something in the minds of the Senate conferees that was not the construction of the entire Congress.

Mr. ALLOTT. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. ALLOTT. There is no question in my mind that at least the great majority, if not all the members of the Senate Appropriations Committee, had the same understanding, namely, that the agency would come back for this \$150 million.

I should like to refer to two subjects the Senator has mentioned, and I hope that what I have to say will be of some assistance to him.

First, he will recall, that Congress instituted the Development Loan Fund in order that we might get away from grants to other countries, and that by establishing the program upon a loan basis, we would have it on a businesslike basis with respect to other countries, so that other countries would not expect to have money doled out to them, and we would expect to have our money returned to us and paid to us.

As a result of this program, in the period of approximately 2 years that the Development Loan Fund has actually been operating, I believe, the operation has been very successful on the whole. I agree completely with the idea that it is far better to put the entire program on a loan basis than to dole money out in grants.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I am sympathetic with that viewpoint.

Mr. ALLOTT. I am sure the Senator is.

Second, the Senator has mentioned the question of secrecy and countries knowing about proposed loans. I think it might be well to point out that, so far as I recollect, information on proposed loans is not classified. Certainly, I am sure that if the Senator would call any member of the Board of the Development Loan Fund, he would find that he would be most happy to inform him of the accumulation of loans, the type, and how they were made, because this information is compiled, and it is made available to the committee.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I am sure that what the Senator from Colorado has said is true. But the point is that when we vote for loans, we have no idea whether \$150 million will be loaned to India or to some other country.

Mr. ALLOTT. The Senator is correct. I point out to the Senator, however, that if the amount of loans and supporting material were placed in the report, the report would be very bulky. That is

probably the reason why the procedure is not followed.

I agree with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] in this respect that the biggest mistake that we could make would be to say in advance of the time that we appropriate money for the Development Loan Fund, "We are going to put the money here," or, "We are going to put the money there." There is a certain amount of feeling, of course, when money is loaned in one country and not loaned in another. But certainly all we would do if we required commitments in advance would be to build up pressures and troubles in advance with other friendly countries. So I think the proposal is the best way to carry on the program and, so far as I have been able to observe, with the exception of one or two instances, of which I have been personally critical in the committee, I feel that the agency has done good work.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Pressures from domestic legislation affecting Colorado, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and other States is bound to be much heavier than pressures to which we would be subject when we deal with loans to foreign countries. In the first place, no vote would be involved. Some groups in this country might be interested in a particular country, but that would be a relatively slight and simple pressure compared to the vigorous pressure on domestic issues directly involving millions. I believe the Congress would be far better advised to cast an informed vote on the entire program, so we will know where the money is to go, and how to evaluate the program. We should have the kind of information we need when we spend as much of the public's money as we do in the foreign aid program. Such procedure would enable us to spend the money wisely.

Mr. ALLOTT. I must disagree with the Senator because of the fact that such procedure would in effect call upon Congress to evaluate and to determine the amounts in terms of each and every loan in advance, and it would be physically impossible to do so.

Mr. PROXMIRE. If we are not competent to pass on each of these loans, I do not think we ought to make the loan. Of course as a practical matter we would have to delegate part of the responsibility to a committee or subcommittee, and they in turn must delegate a great deal of the responsibility of securing information, and so forth, to officials in the various departments. But I think we could have a summary that would give us some simple, abbreviated, precise notion of the country to which our own tax money would go.

Mr. ALLOTT. I am sure the Development Loan Fund would provide the Senator with any kind of report upon this subject that he would wish, either in the long form in which we consider the program or even country by country.

Mr. PROXMIRE. But not before we cast our votes, as we are about to do today. We cannot get this information when it will do us any good.

Mr. McGEE. I am sure that if the Senator made a request even at this mo-

ment, he would be able to obtain a breakdown in far greater detail than we are in a position to give him now. It would be made available to him for his inspection. This is not a matter of classified information, or a matter of secrecy.

I have before me the House hearings on the bill now before the Senate, and I refer particularly to page 642 of those hearings, where there is a discussion of the list of \$414 million worth of projects which had reached a ready stage for consideration. There is listed the amount of \$153 million for India alone on which there rides so much as to what is to take place in the conversations in April.

In Africa there are projects totaling \$29 million. This includes Cameroon, Liberia, Nigeria, and Tunisia, in terms of the specific breakdown of the area.

Further, on pages 642 and 643 we find a breakdown on a country-by-country basis in terms of Latin America, and the kind of projects in each country in Latin America to which tentative commitment has been made in conversations.

Mr. PROXMIRE. There is really no breakdown at all. The hearings show a total amount of \$153 million for the Development Loan Fund. Then it goes on, in Africa, with projects totaling \$29 million, for Cameroon, Liberia, Nigeria, and Tunisia.

Then there is an interruption in the hearings. No idea is given as to which country gets how much. I am not asking for detailed information. I do say that if we are to cast an intelligent vote on the granting of mutual security funds, we should get the information that will make it possible for us to do so. I do not believe it would handicap the program. In fact, I believe it would inform us, to cast an intelligent vote. In the breakdown for Latin America there is a kind of generalization with respect to some of the programs that will be engaged in. All I am asking for is more specific information, so that when we spend the taxpayers' money we will know where we are spending it.

Mr. McGEE. I assure the Senator from Wisconsin that those details are always available in large book form to all members of the Committee on Appropriations. The details are supplied by the officials of DFL for anyone to examine. It is obvious that on the floor of the Senate it would lead to a rather cumbersome situation if those books were brought here, once the committee had satisfied itself that these were serious figures and that the need was serious and that it had to be met. I may say that the \$150 million was on the bottom side of the estimate in this case. It was not the desire to burden the Senate as a whole with this kind of details. If the Senator wishes to make a request, I am confident that such information would be supplied to him. All he needs to do is to make a request to see the breakdown within the country, down to the last penny.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Madam President, I object to any unanimous consent approval of the amendment. I wish to be

recorded as voting "no" on the amendment.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Madam President, I merely wish to say that the Senator from Wyoming has made a very cogent argument with respect to the pending amendment. I would hesitate to have every proposed loan made the subject of subcommittee consideration and argument and debate in the Senate. In the long run that would prejudice our foreign relations, and we would have utter conflict not only among ourselves, but also with our friends and associates whom we sought to help.

When the new Director of the Development Loan Fund, Mr. Coffin, was before our committee, he supplied us with the information that had been prepared not only by the present administration, but also by the preceding administration, and he requested \$150 million, which was carried over from the Eisenhower administration into the Kennedy administration, and that, very frankly, is inadequate. It is far less than is required. It is even less than was assured to the Development Loan Fund by the Senate last year.

It has been my privilege, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to see many of the project outlines. We have given very serious considerations over the years—and there has been a policy determination made on it—as to whether we should have each country listed in the Mutual Security Act or in any of the foreign-aid operations, in terms of the amount given to each country, country by country, project by project.

If that were the case I believe we would find that it would lead to a gross misinterpretation. As a matter of fact, there is a great deal of misinterpretation already about many of these items.

I wish to conclude on this note. The Development Loan Fund is operating with 155 people. It is doing a tremendous job in evaluating these projects.

I asked the Director of the Development Loan Fund a number of questions in terms of the feasibility of certain projects.

One thing that is wrong in the foreign-aid program is that we have no long-term planning in connection with these programs. That is the responsibility of Congress, because we have refused to give long-term authorizations. President Kennedy has asked for long-term authorizations, so that we could look ahead at least 3 to 5 years. I believe such authorization would save the public a great deal of money. It would lend itself to a much better foreign-aid program.

I am sure that in the light of the vote in committee, which was a very substantial majority for this item, the Senate will confirm the item, unless we wish to close up shop during this critical period in our foreign relations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 10, beginning on line 5.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Health, Education, and Welfare", on page 11, after line 3, to insert:

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
Communicable disease activities

For an additional amount for "Communicable disease activities", \$1,000,000 which shall be available only for the purchase, demonstration, and distribution of oral poliomyelitis vaccine and shall remain available until June 30, 1962.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Grants to States For Public Assistance", on page 12, line 7, after the word "assistance", to strike out "\$74,000,000" and insert "\$104,000,000, of which \$30,000,000 shall be available only upon enactment of H.R. 4884, 87th Congress, or similar legislation".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance", on page 12, line 12, after the word "assistance", to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$457,000".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of the Secretary—Salaries and Expenses, Office of Field Administration", on page 12, line 18, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$60,000" and insert "\$225,000".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Salaries and Expenses, Office of the General Counsel", on page 12, line 26, after the word "Counsel", to strike out "\$42,000" and insert "\$58,000", and on page 13, line 1, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$38,000" and insert "\$71,000".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Independent Offices—Civil Aeronautics Board—Payments to Air Carriers (Liquidation of Contract Authorization)", on page 13, line 17, after the word "authorization", to strike out "\$15,000,000" and insert "\$20,000,000".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Civil Service Commission—Investigation of United States Citizens for Employment by International Organizations", on page 13, line 25, to strike out "\$57,000" and insert "\$67,000".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Government Contribution, Retired Employees Health Benefits Fund", on page 14, line 6, after "(74 Stat. 850)", to strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$1,750,000".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General Services Administration—General Supply Fund", on page 14, line 12, after "(5 U.S.C. 630g)", to strike out "\$15,000,000" and insert "\$25,000,000".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, after line 12, to insert:

EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

For an additional amount for "Expenses, supply distribution", \$700,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Strategic and critical materials", fiscal year 1961.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Housing and Home Finance Agency—Limitation on Administrative Expenses, Office of the Administrator, College Housing Loans", on page 15, line 2, to strike out "\$180,000" and insert "\$270,000".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Veterans' Administration—General Operating Expenses", on page 15, line 14, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$10,600,000" and insert "\$11,063,000".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Inpatient Care", on page 15, line 18, after the word "care", to strike out "\$41,000,000" and insert "\$43,000,000".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of the Interior," on page 15, after line 20, to insert:

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Administrative provisions

After April 1, 1961, the position of Administrator, Bonneville Power Administration, shall have the same annual rate of compensation as that provided for positions listed in section 2205(b) of title 5, United States Code, so long as held by the present incumbent.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Which amendment is now before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendment under the heading "Department of the Interior," on page 15, beginning on line 21.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Madam President, this amendment provides for a salary increase for the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration. In my opinion, if we are to give salary increases, it should be done in an orderly manner by introducing proposed legislation and having it referred to the appropriate committee for consideration not only on its merits but also as it would affect other situations. Therefore, I make the point of order that this is legislation on an appropriation bill. I make the point of order against this amendment on page 15, beginning in line 21, and running down to and including line 2 on page 16.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In the opinion of the Chair, the amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill; therefore, it is in contravention of rule XVI, paragraph 4. The point of order is therefore sustained.

Mr. HAYDEN. Madam President, may I make a brief explanation of the amendment?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Certainly.

Mr. HAYDEN. By this amendment we seek to equalize the salary of the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration, the very largest operation of the Government in the power field, with the salary of the Administra-

tor of the power agency in the Eastern part of the United States, in the Carolinas and Georgia, which is a smaller operation.

It is intended that the increased salary of the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available only during the service of the present incumbent. The amendment merely provides an equalization of salaries.

Actually, in my opinion, the work which is done by the Bonneville Power Administration rates equally with that of the Office of the Bureau of Reclamation in Washington. Bonneville is a highly important power development, and the Administrator at Bonneville should get a decent salary.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I do not question that. It may be that I shall vote for that legislation when it is offered.

The statement of the Senator from Arizona merely emphasizes the importance of changing salaries in an orderly manner. For example, if I recall correctly, a change in the salary for the Administrator of the eastern region was made in a manner similar to this, and I suppose without any connection as to how it would compare with the salary of the Administrator at Bonneville or the Administrator somewhere else.

Again, if this is an important position—and I am certain it is, as the chairman has stated—then it will remain an important position long after the present incumbent has vacated the office. Therefore, the salary increase should be made permanent, not just for the duration of this one officer.

Mr. HAYDEN. It is not proposed now to make the increase permanent.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I think the proposal to increase the salary should be made by a bill introduced in an orderly manner. If other Administrators also are affected, let the question be brought before the Senate.

Mr. HAYDEN. Madam President, I concede the point of order.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Before we go too far on the bill, I should like to return to page 7, where, under the heading "Department of Defense—Civil Functions, Department of the Army, Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control," there is an item: "Construction, General; For an Additional Amount for 'Construction, General', \$350,000, to Remain Available Until Expended."

This item, I understand, refers to the Presidential proposal for résumé planning on the Libby project in Montana.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator is correct.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I call the Senate's attention to the fact that today our former colleague, Senator James E. Murray, is being buried in Butte, Mont. Eleven years ago, Senator Murray was the instigator, the man responsible, for the authorization of the Libby Dam on the Kootenai, in northwestern Montana. I think this item is a fitting memorial, on this particular occasion, to a great Senator who advocated a great

project, and who for 11 years, ever since he was responsible for its being authorized, worked hard and constructively to get it going. The goal which he set is now in sight, and the rest of us in Montana and the Northwest will benefit because of the foresight shown by this great man.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. I wish to associate myself with the remarks made by the distinguished majority leader. I had the pleasure of going out to the Kootenai and to the Libby site some years ago. I came back with the conviction that here was one of the great projects which needed to be developed. I inquired as to why there was a delay. I learned that an international question was involved, and was even then pending, between the United States and Canada, a question which required some delay, and difficult negotiations. I understand that the negotiations have now been concluded.

I think it is a wonderful step which is being taken, particularly so since it comes on the very day when all of us are thinking about Senator Murray, who played such an active part in the authorization of this project.

Mr. MANSFIELD. And who is, in effect, the father of the project.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I remember vividly the time when Senator Murray initiated the program. It came before the committee of which I was a member at that time. I recall the work of Senator Murray throughout the years.

The delay was necessitated because Canada had some interest in the building of Libby Dam. Since then, a treaty has been concluded between Canada and the United States, and as a result it is possible to report this item today and to put it into effect.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator from New Mexico is correct.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, will my colleague yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. METCALF. It is an unusual circumstance that Senator Murray should have been the person to father the authorization legislation, and then, tragically, not to have lived only a few days longer to see the culmination of his work.

Senator Murray was born in Canada and came to the United States to become one of the great Senators in Congress. Really, he was one of our international resources, just as Libby Dam will be an international resource, spreading across the border, but developed by the two nations involved.

Madam President, it is appropriate that today we should see the beginning of appropriations to create the development of this great resource, a project which Senator Murray fathered.

However, it should be remembered that Senator Murray was not only the father of the resource of water development in Montana or on the Columbia and Missouri Rivers, because during his career

of more than a quarter of a century in this body he sponsored water resource developments all over the United States. Indeed, he is responsible for the development of most of our natural resources. Therefore, it is a fitting remembrance of him today that we are able to pass upon one of his pieces of legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Resources Management", on page 16, line 13, to strike out "\$1,730,000" and insert "\$1,777,000".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National Park Service—Management and Protection", on page 16, line 17, after the word "Protection", to strike out "\$1,934,000" and insert "\$1,984,000".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Physical Facilities", on page 16, line 21, after the word "facilities", to strike out "\$800,000" and insert "\$850,000".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Construction", on page 16, line 23, after the word "Construction", to strike out "\$800,000" and insert "\$850,000".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Fish and Wildlife Service—Construction", on page 17, line 12, after the word "Construction", to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$350,000".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, after line 13, to insert:

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Management and investigations of resources

For an additional amount for "Management and Investigations of Resources", \$1,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Territories," on page 17, after line 18, to insert:

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

For an additional amount for "Administration of Territories", \$465,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands", on page 18, line 3, after the word "Islands", to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$127,333".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Justice—Legal Activities and General Administration", on page 18, after line 20, to insert:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, general legal activities", \$100,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 19, after line 7, to insert:

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

Limitation on salaries and expenses, Office of Alien Property

The limitation under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1961,

on the amount available for general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property is increased by \$75,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Labor—Bureau of Employment Security—Advances to Employment Security Administration Account, Unemployment Trust Fund", on page 19, line 21, after the word "limitation", to insert "as a repayable advance", and in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "\$250,000,000, to" and insert "\$268,000,000, of which \$250,000,000 shall".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, after line 6, to insert:

PAYMENT TO THE FEDERAL EXTENDED COMPENSATION ACCOUNT

For payment into the Federal extended compensation account of the Unemployment trust fund, as repayable advances, as authorized by section 13 of the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961, \$500,000,000 to remain available only until September 30, 1962.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Limitation on Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service Administration (Trust Fund)", on page 20, line 17, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$340,000,000" and insert "\$375,245,000".

Mr. HILL. Madam President, I have an amendment on page 20, line 17.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 20, line 17, it is proposed to strike out "\$375,245,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$375,995,000".

Mr. HILL. Madam President, the amendment would provide an additional \$750,000 for grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration, and \$250,000 additional for the Federal administrative costs under the item "Limitation on salaries and expenses—trust fund."

The Committee on Finance in reporting to the Senate the bill, H.R. 4806, the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961, recommended the inclusion in section 10, under the head "Information" to require data on the personal characteristics, family situation, employment background and experience under the act of individuals found to be entitled to the benefits provided.

Labor Department officials informed the Committee on Appropriations of this additional administrative requirement and testified that it would cost \$750,000 additional for State administrative expenses and \$250,000 additional for Federal administrative expenses. But the committee had no budget estimate for the sums and accordingly did not approve the additional sums needed.

At the time the Committee on Appropriations considered the bill, we had no word from the Bureau of the Budget as to these amendments. This morning, we received a letter from Mr. David Bell, saying that the President had authorized him to state that these additional funds will be required to carry out the

Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961.

In other words, this amendment is required if we are to get the information which is called for in the amendment which was offered by the Committee on Finance, which the Senate agreed to, which was agreed to in conference, and is now a part of the basic legislation.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. Does the Senator have reference to the amendment to add \$24 million?

Mr. HILL. No; that is a different item. This is an amendment which is necessary to procure the data on the personal characteristics, family situation, employment background, and experience, under the act, of individuals found to be entitled to the benefits provided in the act.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. ALLOTT. As I understand, the Senator is offering an amendment to increase the item of \$375,245,000 to \$375,995,000.

Mr. HILL. An increase of \$750,000.

Mr. ALLOTT. That is for the sole purpose of the administration which will be necessary to acquire information about individuals who are unemployed?

Mr. HILL. That is correct; individuals who get benefits under the Temporary Unemployment Act which was passed a week ago last Thursday night.

Mr. ALLOTT. Is the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget available?

Mr. HILL. I shall be glad to place the letter in the RECORD at this point. Does the Senator wish to read it?

Mr. ALLOTT. No; I should be happy to have the Senator place it in the RECORD at this point.

Mr. HILL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the letter from Mr. David E. Bell, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, in regard to the matter now under consideration.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., March 27, 1961.
HON. CARL HAYDEN,
Chairman, Appropriations Committee, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: On March 15, 1961, the President transmitted to the Senate a request for appropriations to finance the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961 which was then being considered by the Congress. Since that request was submitted, the bill then pending was revised and enacted as revised.

The bill as finally enacted will require additional funds to administer because of a revision requiring additional information to be collected concerning the personal characteristics, family situation, employment background, and experience under the act of individuals entitled to benefits. This provision will require these additional amounts: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, limitation on salaries and expenses (trust fund), \$250,000 and limita-

tion on grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration (trust fund), \$750,000.

In response to the committee's inquiry, the President has authorized me to state that these additional funds will be required to carry out the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID E. BELL,
Director.

Mr. ALLOTT. Madam President, if the Senator from Alabama will yield further, I should like to refer to the second part of his amendment.

Mr. HILL. It is on page 21, in line 2, to strike out "\$9,120,000" and to insert in lieu thereof "\$9,370,000". This amendment would add \$750,000 in the first instance and \$250,000 in the second instance—or an additional \$1 million—in order to secure this information in the way provided by the Senate Finance Committee amendment and in the way agreed to by the Senate and in the conference, and as now carried in the basic act.

Mr. ALLOTT. Both of them are for substantially the same purpose, are they?

Mr. HILL. That is correct.

Mr. ALLOTT. I thank the Senator from Alabama.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Alabama to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was on page 20, in line 23, after "1961", to insert a comma and "of which \$26,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 1962".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Limitation on Salaries and Expenses (Trust Fund)", on page 21, line 2, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$7,900,000" and insert "\$9,120,000".

Mr. HILL. Madam President, this is the second committee amendment to which I have addressed my remarks. To this amendment, I submit the amendment which I have at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment of the Senator from Alabama to the committee amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 21, in line 2, it is proposed to strike out "\$9,120,000" and to insert "\$9,370,000".

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Alabama to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was on page 21, and in line 10, after "1944", to insert a comma and "and of which \$1,100,000 shall remain available until September

30, 1962, and shall be available for reimbursement to the States for salaries and other expenses of State employees temporarily assigned or detailed to duty with the Bureau of Employment Security, and for direct payments to such employees for travel expenses, transportation of household goods, and per diem in lieu of subsistence while away from their regular duty stations in the States, at rates authorized by law for Federal employees; and contracts with public and other nonprofit organizations for conduct of research or demonstration projects relating to the public employment security system, and rent in the District of Columbia".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Employees' Compensation—Salaries and Expenses", on page 22, line 15, to strike out "\$310,000" and insert "\$357,000".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Legislative Branch", on page 22, after line 19, to insert:

SENATE

For payment to Elizabeth S. Hennings, widow of Thomas C. Hennings, Junior, late a Senator from the State of Missouri, \$22,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 23, to insert:

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Offices of the majority and minority whips

For an additional amount for "Offices of the Majority and Minority Whips", \$1,160: *Provided*, That effective April 1, 1961, the basic compensation of the clerical assistants to the majority and minority whips may be fixed at not to exceed \$6,900 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 7, to insert:

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Joint Economic Committee

For an additional amount for "Joint Economic Committee", \$35,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 11, to insert:

FURNITURE

For an additional amount for "Furniture", \$26,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 13, to insert:

INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

For an additional amount for "Inquiries and Investigations", fiscal year 1960, \$105,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 16, to insert:

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

The ninth paragraph under the heading "Administrative Provisions" in the appropriations for the Senate in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1957 (2 U.S.C. 127), is amended to read as follows:

"The contingent fund of the Senate is hereafter made available for the payment of mileage, to be computed at 10 cents per mile by the nearest usual route, between Washington, District of Columbia, and the residence city of the Senator involved, for not to exceed four round trips originating and terminating in Washington, District of Columbia, made by employees in each Senator's

office in any fiscal year, such payment to be made only upon vouchers approved by the Senator containing a certification, by such Senator, that such travel was performed in line of official duty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "House of Representatives", on page 24, after line 18, to insert:

For payment to Louise G. Reece, widow of B. Carroll Reece, late a Representative from Tennessee, \$22,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 25, to insert:

MEMBERS' CLERK HIRE

For an additional amount for "Members' clerk hire" pursuant to House Resolution 219, Eighty-seventh Congress, \$600,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, after line 13, to insert:

GENERAL PROVISION

Effective as of July 12, 1960, the paragraph immediately preceding the short title in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1961, which related to expenses of travel by Senators and Representatives between the District of Columbia and their home States or districts (2 U.S.C. 43c), is repealed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the headline "Department of State—Administration of Foreign Affairs—Salaries and Expenses", on page 26, line 10, to strike out "\$10,340,000" and insert "\$10,140,000".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Department of the Interior—Bureau of Reclamation", on page 42, line 7, after the word "expended", to insert a comma and "of which \$236,364 shall be derived from the reclamation fund"; in line 9, after "\$548,000", to insert a comma and "of which \$483,721 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and \$32,000 shall be derived from the Colorado River Dam fund", and in line 13, after "\$282,000", to insert a comma and "to be derived from the reclamation fund".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Commercial Fisheries", on page 43, line 10, after "\$29,000", to insert a comma and "to be derived from Pribilof Islands fund".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Legislative Branch", on page 46, after line 9, to insert:

Senate:

"Salaries, officers and employees", \$1,272,855;
"Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate", \$15,290;

Contingent expenses of the Senate:

"Legislative reorganization", \$8,790;
"Senate Policy Committees", \$18,580;
"Joint Economic Committee", \$10,605;
"Joint Committee on Atomic Energy", \$13,865;
"Joint Committee on Printing", \$7,610;
"Vice President's automobile", \$465;
"Automobile for the President pro tempore", \$465;
"Automobile for the majority and minority leaders", \$930;
"Inquiries and investigations", \$228,855;
"Folding documents", \$2,395;
"Miscellaneous items", \$34,240;

"Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures", \$1,880, to remain available until expended;

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 51, to insert a new title, as follows:

TITLE III

Claims and judgments

For payment of claims as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 25, Eighty-seventh Congress, \$3,248,533, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments.

The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. HILL. Madam President, I offer an amendment, which is at the desk, on page 15, after line 10.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment of the Senator from Alabama will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 15, after line 10, it is proposed to insert the following:

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Payment to Railroad Unemployment Insurance Account

For payment to the railroad unemployment insurance account, as a repayable advance, as authorized by section 4 of the Temporary Extended Railroad Unemployment Insurance Benefits Act of 1961, \$24 million, to remain available until September 30, 1962: *Provided*, That this amount shall be repaid to the general fund of the Treasury from the railroad unemployment insurance account, whether or not the total derived from the temporary increase in the contribution rate under section 5 of such act is sufficient for this purpose.

Mr. ALLOTT. Madam President, will the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. ALLOTT. In connection with this particular matter, several of us raised a question at the committee meeting; and, as a result, the chairman was, I believe, to explore the possibility of borrowing this money from the Railroad Retirement Fund.

Since then I have been informed that under the provisions of section 10(d) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, if this \$24 million is borrowed from the Railroad Retirement Fund, they will be required to pay 3 percent interest on it. Is that the Senator's understanding?

Mr. HILL. I find that the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Account at this time—as of February 28—has a deficit of \$185,178,222. That is set forth

in a letter dated March 24, addressed to me by Mr. Howard W. Habermeyer, chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board. So this very large deficit now exists.

I may say to the distinguished Senator from Colorado that on checking on this item, we find that the legislation the Congress recently passed—that providing for the temporary extension of railroad unemployment insurance benefits—contains the following provision: "The amounts so transferred shall be repayable advances without interest." That provision is in the basic act.

Mr. ALLOTT. Let me ask the distinguished chairman of the committee whether it is a fact, then, that under the provisions of section 10(d), even though the unemployment account is now \$185 million in arrears, if they borrowed the \$124 million from that account—they are not required to do so by the basic act, but they can do it—they would pay 3 percent interest on it. Is that correct?

Mr. HILL. I think the Senator from Colorado is correct.

Mr. ALLOTT. So if they were required to pay 3 percent interest on this amount—on an amount taken from a fund that the railroads themselves have to maintain—they would be placed in a situation different from that of employers under the general unemployment fund.

Mr. HILL. Yes; under the general act and under what we know as the Temporary Unemployment Insurance Act, which the Senate passed a few days before the passage of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, the two groups would be in different categories.

Mr. ALLOTT. I must say that it seemed to be a feasible arrangement. For many years I have fought, as the chairman of the committee knows, to try to place the Railroad Retirement Act and the Unemployment Insurance Act of the railroads in a sound fiscal situation. The act will not be on one for several years yet, when these additional payments are made.

It seems to me that it would be unfair to treat one set of employers differently from the way the other set is treated. However, if this money is borrowed from the fund available under the Railroad Retirement Act, we would be charging them interest for it, whereas we would not be doing so in the case of general employers.

Mr. HILL. The Senator from Colorado is entirely correct.

Mr. ALLOTT. Therefore, Madam President, I have no objection to the amendment of the Senator from Alabama.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Alabama.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open for further amendment.

If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

Mr. KEATING. Madam President, I wish to ask several questions of the chairman of the committee. I would

have asked these questions before now, but I was called from the Chamber to answer the telephone.

I understand that the additional money is needed in order to give full effect to the bill which we recently passed—H.R. 4806.

Mr. HILL. That bill was H.R. 5075.

Mr. KEATING. Oh, yes.

Mr. HILL. It was the temporary Railroad Unemployment Insurance Benefit Act, whereas the other act was the General Unemployment Benefit Act.

Mr. KEATING. That is correct.

Mr. HILL. The same principle.

Mr. KEATING. In order to implement the provisions of the bill which Congress enacted in regard to the railroad workers, it is necessary to provide the funds in the bill. Is that correct?

Mr. HILL. The Senator is correct.

Mr. KEATING. Does the Senator have a record of the number of workers here involved?

Mr. HILL. The number appears in the hearings. If the Senator will look at page 740 of the hearings, he will find the number of workers involved.

Mr. KEATING. I thank the Senator.

What is the total amount in the railroad retirement insurance account now?

Mr. HILL. A little earlier I had called attention to the fact that I had received a letter from Mr. Howard W. Habermeyer, Chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board, under date of March 24, 1961, in which he stated there is a deficit of \$185,178,000 as of the end of February.

Mr. KEATING. If the amount were not provided, it would add to that deficit; is that correct?

Mr. HILL. The Senator is correct.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point the letter from Chairman Habermeyer to which I have referred.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD,
Chicago, Ill., March 24, 1961.

Hon. LISTER HILL,
Committee on Appropriations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HILL: The bill H.R. 5075 which proposes the payment to railroad workers of temporary unemployment insurance benefits is in substantially the same terms as the bill H.R. 4806 which would provide temporary unemployment benefits to workers in industry generally. Both bills provide for repayable advances from the Treasury without interest of amounts needed to pay the temporary unemployment benefits under the respective systems. The \$24 million requested on an advance repayable basis without interest to pay for temporary extended benefits for unemployed railroad workers is absolutely necessary. The railroad unemployment insurance account has been borrowing from the railroad retirement account for the payment of regular unemployment benefits under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, and has a deficit, as of the end of February, of \$185,178,000. The deficit will not be eliminated for several years. Unless special appropriation of the \$24 million is made, the treatment of railroad employers would not be the same as for employers in industry generally which would receive the benefit of Treasury advances without interest. The

advances to the railroad system would be repaid out of the railroad unemployment insurance account; and for this purpose section 5 of H.R. 5075 provides an increase in the rate of contribution required of employers by one-fourth percent for 2 years, beginning 1962.

The table below, prepared from records of our Office of Budget and Fiscal Operations, shows, as of February 28, 1961, the amount borrowed from the railroad retirement account for the railroad unemployment insurance account and the deficit:

Total amount borrowed—\$289,715,000	
Repaid to date—	104,271,000
Principal owed Feb. 28—	185,444,000
<hr/>	
Interest to date on amounts borrowed—	4,843,186
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Paid through Feb. 28—	1,369,237
Accrued, but not paid—	3,473,949
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Total owed including interest—	188,917,949
<hr/>	
Cash balance in RUI account Feb. 28—	3,739,727
Net deficit, Feb. 28—	185,178,222

Sincerely yours,

HOWARD W. HABERMAYER,
Chairman.

Mr. KEATING. I want to agree with the Senator's statement. It seems to be necessary, and I want to commend him.

Mr. HILL. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment of the amendments and third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H.R. 5188) was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, shall it pass?

The bill was passed.

Mr. HAYDEN. Madam President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes thereon, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HILL, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, and Mr. MUNDT conferees on the part of the Senate.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I move that the Senate go into executive session to consider nominations for U.S. attorneys for the eastern and western districts of the State of Missouri.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider executive business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the nominations.

U.S. ATTORNEYS

The legislative clerk read the nominations of D. Jeff Lance, of Missouri, to be U.S. attorney for the eastern district of Missouri and of F. Russell Millin, of Missouri, to be U.S. attorney for the western district of Missouri.

Mr. LONG of Missouri. Madam President, the President of the United States has nominated to be U.S. attorneys for the eastern and western districts of Missouri two outstanding young Missouri attorneys. In support of their confirmation, I am making this statement on behalf of myself and the senior Senator from Missouri.

D. Jeff Lance has been nominated U.S. attorney for the eastern district of Missouri. Mr. Lance is a partner in the law firm of Cook, Murphy, Lance & English, St. Louis, Mo. He received his law degree from the University of Missouri in 1948. His experience in the law is well rounded.

He served for a time as an attorney in State government, and as a corporation attorney. In addition, for several years, he has been engaged in the general practice of law. He is a member of the Missouri bar, American Bar Association, and the Bar Association of St. Louis. In addition to having been admitted to practice before the Missouri Supreme Court, he has been admitted to practice before the U.S. Federal courts both in the eastern district and the western district of Missouri. With confidence in the ability of D. Jeff Lance, I urge Senate confirmation.

Madam President, F. Russell Millin, Jr., has been nominated to be U.S. attorney for the western district of Missouri. Mr. Millin is a lifetime resident of Missouri and received his law degree from Kansas City University in 1954. He became associated prior to graduation with the law firm of Popham, Thompson, Popham, Mandell & Trusty of Kansas City, as an investigator. Upon admission to the Missouri bar in 1954, he became an associate with the firm and in July of 1959 was made a partner. His experience with this firm has to a great extent been as a trial lawyer. He is a member of the Missouri Bar Association, Kansas City Bar Association and the Lawyers Association of Kansas City. From 1955 to 1958, he served as an elected member of the board of education for one of our State school districts. Realizing the ability and experience of F. Russell Millin, I urge Senate confirmation of this nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nominations?

The nominations were confirmed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of the nominations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

GOVERNOR OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the nomination of Raphael M. Palewonsky to be Governor of the Virgin Islands.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The nomination will be stated.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Raphael M. Palewonsky to be Governor of the Virgin Islands.

OVERCHARGE FOR GRAIN SHIPMENTS BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

As in legislative session:

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Madam President, on March 15 the Comptroller General called to the attention of the Congress a shocking situation wherein the U.S. Government in its shipments of grain under the foreign aid program was being grossly overcharged by two shipping companies—Bloomfield Steamship Co. and the Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Inc. The shipping charges were financed by the ICA.

The Comptroller General cited several instances in which these two carriers charged the Government far in excess of the rates which were being charged at the same time to the commercial shippers between the same points.

As a result of these overcharges, the Comptroller General estimated that the Government had paid to these two companies excess transportation charges in the amount of \$305,111.

In this report, he cited several instances in which the Government was paying \$10.50 per ton for the shipment of grain from the gulf to German ports, while on the same ships during the same voyages commercial interests were shipping grain from the same ports to the same destinations at \$6 to \$6.50 per ton.

These shipments involved the transportation mostly of wheat and barley.

The Bloomfield Steamship Co., overcharged the Government \$270,380 on 19 shipments, while the Lykes Bros. Steamship Co. on three voyages overcharged the Government \$34,731.

At this point I ask unanimous consent to incorporate in the RECORD a breakdown of these overcharges as furnished by the Comptroller General:

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

General Accounting Office summary of excess payments to ocean carriers of grain, 1958-59

BLOOMFIELD STEAMSHIP CO

Vessel	Number of bills of lading	Voyage No.	Long tons	Government rate	Commercial rate	Excess payment
1958						
Alice Brown	1	8-S	3500	\$13.50	\$6.75	\$23,625
Neva West	5	7-S ¹	5250	12.50	6.75	30,188
Margaret Brown	1	9-S ¹	2000	10.50	9.25	2,500
Alice Brown	3	10-S ¹	4450	10.50	6.00	20,925
Lucille Bloomfield	1	13-S	4000	10.50	6.40	16,400
Margaret Brown	1	10-S	2000	10.50	6.40	8,200
Alice Brown	5	11-S	5932 4998	10.50	6.40	24,322
Lucille Bloomfield	3	14-S ¹	4498	10.50	7.00	15,743
Bloomfield Steamship Co. total excess, 1958						141,003
1959						
Margaret Brown	2	V-11	4984	\$10.50	\$6.00	\$22,428
Neva West	3	V-11	4718.307	10.50	6.00	21,232
Lucille Bloomfield	2	V-15 ¹	2144.827	10.50	6.00	9,652
Margaret Brown	1	V-12 ¹	2463.053	10.50	6.50	9,852
Alice Brown	1	V-13 ¹	2409.482	10.50	6.50	9,638
Neva West	1	V-14	2500	10.50	6.40	10,250
Lucille Bloomfield	1	V-18	1970.437	10.50	6.40	8,079
Neva West	1	V-15	2069.643	10.50	6.40	8,489
Margaret Brown	3	V-16	4137.6685	10.50	7.50	12,413
Neva West	9	V-16 ¹	2530.046	11.00	8.00	7,590
Margaret Brown	2	V-17	3251.231	11.00	8.00	9,754
Bloomfield Steamship Co. total excess, 1959						129,377
Total Bloomfield Steamship Co.						270,380

LYKES BROS. STEAMSHIP CO., INC.

1959						
Elizabeth Lykes	1	60	1158	\$10.50	\$6.25	\$4,921
John Lykes	1	96	2500	10.50	6.50	10,000
Kenneth McKay	2	63	4952.465	10.50	6.50	19,810
Lykes Bros. Steamship Co. total excess, 1959						34,731
Combined total						305,111

¹ Commercial grain and Government-financed grain aboard the same vessel.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Madam President, as if these overcharges were not enough in themselves to justify severe criticism, both against the companies involved as well as against the ICA officials who approved these exorbitant rates, it is also noted that these two shipping companies were at the time of these overcharges also beneficiaries of substantial Government subsidies. For example:

The Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Inc., transported some of this grain in the vessel SS *John Lykes*, and on one of its voyages—No. 26—they charged the U.S. Government \$10.50 per ton transportation rates whereas at the same time they were charging commercial interests only \$6.50 per ton.

The record shows that originally, in 1940, this ship was built at a cost of \$1,957,610 to the U.S. Government.

On January 28, 1941, the title to this vessel—the S.S. *John Lykes*—was transferred by the Government to the Lykes Bros. Steamship Co. at a net price of \$978,805.

The company operated the vessel until 1958, during which time they collected from the Government through the Maritime Commission operational subsidies on this one ship of \$2,448,852. These subsidies included the operational differential subsidy and included an allowance for full depreciation of the original cost.

Then in 1958, after the company had operated the ship for 20 years, during which time they had collected nearly \$2½ million in subsidies, the Govern-

ment accepted the vessel on a trade-in for a new ship and allowed the Lykes Bros. Steamship Co. \$900,000 or approximately the same price for which the Government had sold them the ship 20 years previously.

Now we are told by the Comptroller General that on this same heavily subsidized ship, the Lykes Bros. had the gall to charge the U.S. Government \$10.50 per ton to transport grain from the Gulf of Mexico to German ports while during the same period they were transporting grain for commercial shippers between the same points at rates ranging from \$6 to \$7 per ton. The Comptroller General called our attention to three specific instances wherein the Lykes Bros. overcharged the U.S. Government for a total of \$34,741.00.

The Bloomfield Steamship Co. likewise had bought several of its ships from the U.S. Government at similar discounts from the original construction costs and was also grossly overcharging the Government on the transportation of grain.

An examination of the report showed that in several instances Bloomfield was charging the U.S. Government \$10.50 per ton for transporting grain from the Gulf to the German ports while on occasions on the same vessels they were only charging private commercial shippers around \$6 to \$7 per ton transportation rates on grain. The shipments originated at the same points and were going to the same destinations, often on the same ships.

All of these overcharges have been referred to the Department of Justice for examination and possible collection of the overcharges.

I am also suggesting that the Department of Justice carefully examine these transactions to see whether or not there was any collusion between representatives of the shipping company and the officials of the ICA who on behalf of the Government agreed upon these excessive overcharges.

This is another example of unnecessary waste of the taxpayers' money under our foreign aid program, and certainly, to say the least, the Government officials responsible should be fired.

At this point I ask unanimous consent to have incorporated in the RECORD a more detailed report as furnished by the Comptroller General, in which he outlines these overcharges by the Bloomfield Steamship Co. and the Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Inc.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BLOOMFIELD STEAMSHIP CO. 1948 SHIPMENTS

Our review of grain shipments during calendar year 1958 revealed that the Bloomfield Steamship Co. transported grains from U.S. gulf ports to Germany for commercial shippers at rates ranging from a low of \$4.50 per ton to a high of \$9.25 per ton, whereas, on Government-financed shipments of grain during the same period, Bloomfield Steamship Co. rates to the Government ranged from \$10.50 to \$13.50 per ton. Had the Government shipments moved at the rates charged commercial shippers during this period, we estimate that transportation charges to the Government would have been reduced by \$141,003.

For instance, in our examination of records covering 1958 shipments, we found that bills of lading were issued by Bloomfield for the transportation of both Government-financed and commercial wheat on the SS *Neva West*, voyage No. 7-S, sailing from Houston, Tex., and Galveston, Tex., to Germany in May 1958. The rate charged to the commercial shipper for wheat on this voyage was \$6.75 per ton for 1,655 tons, while the rate paid by the Government was \$12.50 per ton for 5,250 tons. The total charge to the Government for wheat aboard this vessel was \$65,625. Had the Government been charged the commercial rate of \$6.75 per ton, transportation charges to the Government would have been reduced by \$30,188.

Our examination of other payments revealed a shipment in August 1958 of 2,000 tons of Government-financed wheat from Galveston, Tex., to Hamburg, Germany, on the Bloomfield vessel SS *Margaret Brown*, voyage No. 9-S, for which Bloomfield charged the Government at a rate of \$10.50 per ton. On the same vessel between the same points, a commercial company shipped approximately 4,543 tons of barley for which Bloomfield charged at a rate of \$9.25 per ton.

Other similar records disclosed a shipment in August 1958 of 4,450 tons of wheat from Houston, Tex., to Hamburg, Germany, aboard the Bloomfield vessel SS *Alice Brown*, voyage No. 10-S, at a rate of \$10.50 per ton, while on the same voyage 1,500 tons of barley were shipped by a commercial company from Houston to Bremen, Germany, at a rate of \$6 per ton.

On voyage No. 13-S of the Bloomfield vessel SS *Lucille Bloomfield*, in September 1958, 4,000 tons of wheat were carried from Galveston, Tex., to Bremen, Germany, at a rate

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

Issued March 29, 1961

For actions of March 28, 1961

87th-1st, No. 54

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported sugar bill. House began debate on depressed areas bill. Senate confirmed CCC Board and Bagwell nominations. House passed Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 5188 (p. 4715). Senate conferees have already been appointed.
2. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962. Passed without amendment this bill, H. R. 5954. pp. 4721-38
3. DEPRESSED AREAS. Began debate on S. 1, the depressed areas bill. pp. 4733-70
4. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Rep. William H. Avery, Kan., was elected to the Committee on Rules. p. 4744
5. TEXTILES. Reps. Hemphill, Whitener and Lindsay deplored the increasing U. S. imports of cotton and cotton goods in relation to the economy in the South. pp. 4771-5
6. GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS. Received GAO findings and recommendations for improving Government operations. p. 4781

7. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Received from GSA a proposed bill "to repeal a certain provision of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1961 (74 Stat. 434), regarding the disposal of surplus real property"; to Government Operations Committee. p. 4781
8. REORGANIZATION. The committee report on H. R. 5742, to amend and extend the Reorganization Act, includes the following statement regarding the submission of reorganization plans by the Executive branch:

"Criticisms have been made and the committee has been concerned with the tendency of the Executive to draft reorganization plans in general terms so that the full scope of the reorganization is not always readily apparent from the contents of the plans as presented. At times, the plans seem to confer on Department and agency heads such unrestricted redelegation authority that they are able to effect further substantial reorganizations without referring them to the Congress. In its review of any plans submitted under the bill the committee will insist that they be composed with such detail that their full import is readily ascertainable. The committee is also undertaking a review of the act to see if any improvements are needed.

"The committee has also noted a tendency in recent years for the Executive to submit plans without the full justification in reducing expenditures and promoting economy that the bill requires. The committee will insist that the plans submitted be in accord with the language and intent of the act and we will continue to scrutinize with care all plans accordingly."

SENATE

9. SUGAR. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 5463, to amend and extend the Sugar Act (S. Rept. 125) (p. 4646). The "Daily Digest" states that the committee adopted amendments which "would (1) limit extension of the act to 15 months (instead of 21 as in House-passed bill); and (2) in regard to re-allocation of Cuban quota, importers of such sugar would pay into U. S. Treasury an amount equal to the difference between world price and U. S. price of raw sugar" (p. D208).
Sen. Church inserted a speech by Sen. Moss before the Cache Co., Utah, Sugar Beet Growers Assoc. "which outlines how extensively sugar has become embroiled in international relations, and suggests some of the problems which must be considered in drafting the new long-term bill." pp. 4664-5
10. NOMINATIONS. Confirmed the nominations of Charles S. Murphy, John P. Duncan, Frank J. Welch, James T. Ralph, Horace Godfrey, and Willard Cochrane to be members of the CCC Board of Directors and John C. Bagwell to be General Counsel of this Department (p. 4702). The nominations were reported earlier by the Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 4643).
11. FOREIGN AID. Both Houses received a GAO audit report of the Development Loan Fund (H. Doc. 126). pp. 4644, 4781
Sen. Bridges expressed concern over the expenditure of funds for certain foreign aid activities and inserted a newspaper article criticizing the foreign aid program. pp. 4679-80
Sen. Fulbright stated that the President's message on foreign aid included a number of recommendations submitted in 1957 by the Senate Special Committee To Study the Foreign Aid Program and inserted a summary of the recommendations of the Special Committee. pp. 4681-3

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1961

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

The verse of Scripture which Martin Luther spoke of as "the Gospel in miniature," John 3:16: *For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life.*

O Thou who art the source of every noble impulse and every lofty aspiration, we beseech Thee to bestow upon us those gifts of the Holy Spirit which make for strength and beauty of character.

Grant that in these strange and troubled days, which try men's souls, we may be girded with Thy grace and power to safeguard us against all weakness and weariness, all anxiety and fear.

Lift and lead us into the glorious fellowship of those who are sensitive and responsive to Thy gracious providence which enfolds us always and everywhere with Thy loving kindness.

Bless the lonely of soul with Thy companionship and the wounded of heart with Thy healing and in every humanitarian cause may we labor together as partners and friends.

In Christ's name we bring our petition. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Ratchford, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on March 24, 1961, the President approved and signed a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 5075. An act to provide temporary extended railroad unemployment insurance benefits, and for other purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 3980. An act to amend the transitional provisions of the act approved September 6, 1958, entitled "An act to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prohibit the use in food of additives which have not been adequately tested to establish their safety", and for other purposes; and

H.R. 4363. An act to amend Public Law 86-272 relating to State taxation of interstate commerce.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 5188. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HILL, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, and Mr. MUNDT to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. JOHNSTON and Mr. CARLSON members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the U.S. Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States No. 61-5.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL ENDING JUNE 30, 1961

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 5188) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the amendments of the Senate, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following conferees: Messrs. THOMAS, KIRWAN, CANNON, JENSEN, and TABER.

LAW DAY, U.S.A.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 32 to designate the first day of May of each year as Law Day, U.S.A.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first day of May of each year is hereby designated as Law Day, U.S.A. It is set aside as a special day of celebration by the American people in appreciation of their liberties and the reaffirmation of their loyalty to the United States of America; of their rededication to the ideals of equality and justice under law in their relations with each other as well as with other nations; and for the cultivation of that respect for law that is so vital to the democratic way of life.

The President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon all public officials to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on such day and inviting the people of the United States to observe such day with suitable ceremonies and other appropriate ways, through public bodies and private organizations as well as in schools and other suitable places.

(Mr. CORMAN (at the request of Mr. HEMPHILL) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, the resolution offered for our consideration here today, which would establish a National Law Day to be marked on each May 1, is one for which I have a particular appreciation and fondness. Last year, when I served as a member of the Los Angeles City Council, representing the seventh district of that great community, I joined in the sponsorship of a similar bill to pay tribute to our Nation's heritage of rule by law. I felt then, as I feel now, that no creation of mankind is more exalted, or more divinely touched, than that of justice and law.

Further, the date selected for this commemoration could not have been more appropriate. If adopted, this annual memorial would become America's moral answer to another symbol that has been associated with May Day: that of man's most fearful tyranny, communism. If adopted, Law Day would counter the Communist image of deceit and tyranny with an affirmation of our own belief in truth, fairness, and justice. It would demonstrate our faith in rule by law, and our contempt for communism's rule by corrupt and willful men.

National Law Day would also pay tribute to an honored profession. It would be a fitting salute to the men and women throughout America who struggle selflessly for correction of wrongs, redress of grievances, and the equality of man. Here, in the battleground of America's courts, is found a basic truth

that ultimately all men and nations must discover: that decisions reached through conflict or power are self-destructive—destroyer becomes destroyed, betrayer becomes betrayed, and aggressor ultimately falls victim to his own aggression. The power of law is not the power of arms and men; it is the incontrovertible power of logic and reason. These inexorable forces will one day rule men everywhere. These will out.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE LATE HONORABLE LEROY JOHNSON

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. McFALL].

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, the news that former Representative Leroy Johnson, of Stockton, Calif., passed away on Sunday last is indeed a sad message to deliver to this distinguished body.

Leroy Johnson died in the State of California which he so dearly loved. He represented the 11th Congressional District during the 78th through the 84th Congress, from 1943 through 1956.

Leroy Johnson was a true friend to his colleagues on both sides of the aisle in the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives is an austere judge of the character and ability of its Members and the reputation that our late colleague held bespoke of his sincere and friendly personality and his excellent character.

He enjoyed the reputation of giving sincere and detailed attention to the legislative duties that faced him. He was fair and responsive to individual problems.

In 1943 when Leroy Johnson entered the House of Representatives he was assigned to the Military Affairs Committee. It has been recorded that in 1947 when the old Military Affairs Committee and the Naval Affairs Committee were combined into the present Armed Services Committee, the first chairman of the newly formed committee stated that he was anxious to have Leroy Johnson assigned to the Armed Services Committee, as he was desirous of having "this highly decorated and combat-tested aviator on the committee because of his background and wide experience in military affairs and legislation affecting all of the armed services." Leroy Johnson contributed untold hours to military matters which were vitally connected with the Reserve and National Guard legislative program.

Born in Wausau, Wis., Congressman Johnson was graduated from the University of Wisconsin and the University of California. He served during World War I as a pilot in the 104th Aero Squadron, participated in the Saint Mihiel and Argonne drives and was awarded the Silver Star Medal.

His public service also included service as city attorney in Stockton, Calif.

prior to and following his years in the Congress.

To his wife, Elizabeth Alpers Johnson, and his family, I extend deep and sincere sympathy in their loss, which is also ours.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McFALL. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, when I first came to Congress, Leroy Johnson was most helpful to me. He represented the district next to mine. Formerly he also represented a portion of the district which I now represent.

Mr. Speaker, Leroy Johnson was very helpful to all new Members of the House. He was particularly helpful to me, representing the district next to mine, for we had many similar problems. My wife and I came to know Leroy Johnson and Mrs. Johnson very well. We admired them. We admired his integrity. I join in extending my deepest sympathy to his widow.

Mr. McFALL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McFALL. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to enter Congress on the same day as the Honorable Leroy Johnson in January 1943, at the beginning of the 78th Congress. Of course, Members who belong to the same class, get to know each other better and develop closer personal relationships. Leroy Johnson was an outstanding Member of our class, a fine Christian gentleman, of high character and great industry. He served effectively on the Committee on Armed Services. He was active in veterans' activities. He was always faithful and diligent in performing his congressional duties.

Especially to those of us who got to know him most intimately he was a warm and treasured personal friend. We regret his passing although we know he has not been in good health these last years and perhaps welcome release.

Mr. Speaker, Leroy Johnson left a record of public service of which any man and any family can be very proud. Mrs. Judd and I join in sending to his wife and family our deep sympathy and affectionate regards.

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the life and accomplishments of the late Honorable Leroy Johnson.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, I am greatly saddened to learn of the death of Leroy Johnson whose friendship I have always treasured. He came to Congress the same year that I did and he was one of the first men that I had the privilege of meeting. He was chosen the first president of the 78th Club, made up of those who were elected to the 78th Congress, and as I was active

in that organization, I had many opportunities to confer and learn something about him.

He was an outstanding American who served his country in World War I with real distinction and he devoted his service in the Congress to what he conceived to be for the best interests of his country.

Leroy Johnson made many friends in Congress and commanded the respect of everyone. He was a real student of legislation and when he discussed a subject, he knew what he was talking about.

My deepest sympathy goes to his wife, who was his great companion, and his loved ones at this time of their bereavement.

Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, I, perhaps, knew Leroy Johnson longer than any man in the House of Representatives.

I first met him in 1919 just after World War I, when he was the local agent or representative of the Federal Board for Rehabilitation—later absorbed by the Veterans' Administration. I was a training officer working in the same area.

At that early date Leroy Johnson gave evidence of his great and abiding faith in his fellow ex-servicemen. His devotion to them and the solution of the complex problems that confronted the wounded and disabled veterans who returned to private life with only limited needs.

Leroy Johnson through the medium of the American Legion threw himself into the fight to get the medical attention, hospitalization, and just compensation. His was a great influence in this field. I worked with him and know well the value of his contribution.

Coming to Congress, Leroy Johnson joined with the Members from California who were fighting for the Central Valley project. His experience of post attorney and city attorney of Stockton, Calif., he again was in the fore front of the fight for those things that best served the vast majority of his constituents.

Leroy Johnson was always concerned with the Defense Establishment. He had the distinction of being one of the few American fliers who got into combat during the First World War—a rare man. It was natural that he should gravitate to the Military Affairs Committee. His personal combat experience was valuable to the committee during World War II.

Until he left Congress he continued to work hard and intelligently in the field of national defense.

I want to join with others in extending my sympathy to his good wife Mrs. Betty Johnson—a helpmate who stood staunchly beside him during his political life.

Leroy Johnson, a patriot and honorable public official has made a lasting contribution to his loved country.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I have been saddened by the news that my close friend and former colleague, Leroy Johnson, has passed away.

Leroy came to the House of Representatives with the opening of the 78th Congress in 1943 and served consecu-

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on sugar bill. Both Houses received conference report on supplemental appropriation bill, and House agreed to it. House passed depressed areas bill. House passed reorganization bill. Rep. Schwengel criticized feed grains program. Both Houses received President's proposed housing bill. Sen. Wiley urged inclusion of cheese in school lunch program. President approved bill to modify restriction on farm operating loans. Sen. Keating introduced and discussed farm labor bill. Sen. Sparkman introduced and discussed housing bill.

HOUSE

1. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Both Houses received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5188 (pp. 4901, 4903, 4961-2). The House agreed to the conference report and acted on amendments in disagreement (pp. 4962-5). The conferees eliminated the items on reimbursement of CCC for various programs. The item on the Development Loan Fund was reduced to \$50,000,000 and limited to the Western Hemisphere. (H. Rept. No. 211).
2. DEPRESSED AREAS. Passed, 251-167, with amendments S. 1, to provide aid for depressed areas (pp. 4904-55, 4978). Rejected, 139-242, an amendment by Rep. Widnall in the nature of a substitute, which eliminated the provisions for rural areas and provided for USDA to make a study of this subject (pp. 4928-39). Later rejected a motion by Rep. Widnall to recommit the bill with instructions to report it back with his amendment included, by a 125-291 vote (pp. 4949-54).

Agreed to the following amendments:

- By Rep. Halpern, to make clear that the bill should not result in "raiding industry from one area of the United States to another." pp. 4945-6
- By Rep. Multer, to provide that existing facilities of other Federal agencies would be used "to the fullest extent practicable" rather than "whenever possible." p. 4946
- By Rep. Davis (Ga.), to reduce the number of supergrades from 15 to 5. p. 4947
- By Rep. Montoya, to make clear that the bill would authorize vocational training programs wherever they are feasible for agricultural workers who are unemployed out of season. pp. 4947-8
- By Rep. Montoya, to direct the Commerce Department to establish and conduct a research program on the causes and solutions of unemployment, etc. p. 4948

3. REORGANIZATION. Passed without amendment S. 153, to continue from June 1, 1959, to June 1, 1963, the President's authority to institute reorganization plans unless they are vetoed by Congress. A similar bill, H. R. 5742, was laid on the table. Rejected an amendment by Rep. Hoffman to prohibit effectuation of plans unless approved by a positive vote in both Houses. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 4955-61
4. FEED GRAINS PROGRAM. Rep. Schwengel criticized this program and referred to a statement by Dr. Cochrane regarding the anticipated price of corn under the program. p. 4980
5. PURCHASING; SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Multer reported on recent work and findings of the Small Business Committee regarding Government purchasing, etc. pp. 4965-9
6. PEACE CORPS. Rep. Libonati made various suggestions for administration of the Peace Corps and inserted questions to Mr. Shriver and his answers. pp. 4969-72
7. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President amendments to the 1962 Budget for various Government agencies (H. Doc. 129); to Appropriations Committee. p. 4984
8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Agreed to a concurrent resolution to provide that when the House adjourns today, Mar. 30, it shall stand adjourned until Mon., Apr. 10. Majority Leader McCormack stated that he knew of no business to be transacted on Apr. 10. It was agreed that, on Apr. 11, bills will be in order for consideration under suspension of the rules (if cleared with the minority leadership) and also the Private Calendar. The House is to consider today, Mar. 30, a bill to extend the loan guarantee authority of ICC. pp. 4976-7

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1961

MARCH 29, 1961.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. THOMAS, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 5188]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5188) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 16, 42, 43, 44, 48, 55, 57, 69, 71, 72, 73, and 74.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 41, 45, 46, 47, 51, 52, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 68, 70, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

MUTUAL SECURITY

DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND

For an additional amount for advances to the Development Loan Fund, as authorized by section 203, of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, \$50,000,00 to remain available until expended.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$94,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$378,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$220,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$50,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$65,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$17,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$62,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,625,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$20,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$10,850,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$42,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$90,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$360,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$9,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$333,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 90:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 90, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"*Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures*", \$1,880;

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 23, 25, 27, 36, 38, 50, 53, 60, 61, 66, 67 and 91.

ALBERT THOMAS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,¹
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
LISTER HILL,
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
STYLES BRIDGES,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
MILTON R. YOUNG,²
KARL E. MUNDT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

¹ Though unable to attend the conference, I approve this report except as to Senate action in receding on amendments 1, 2, 3, and 4. I think Senate conferees should have insisted on these four.

² Except I do not agree with position of conferees on amendments 1, 2, 3, and 4.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5188), making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendments Nos. 1 through 4—*Commodity Credit Corporation*: Delete items proposed by the Senate for reimbursements to the Corporation.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

Amendment No. 5—*General Provisions*: Deletes language proposed by the House for \$263,900,000 transfer authority as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6: Inserts center heading.

Amendment No. 7—*Military Personnel, Army*: Appropriates \$7,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8—*Military Personnel, Navy*: Appropriates \$15,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9: Inserts center heading.

Amendment No. 10—*Operation and Maintenance, Army*: Appropriates \$88,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11—*Operation and Maintenance, Navy*: Appropriates \$79,400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12—*Operation and Maintenance, Air Force*: Appropriates \$72,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 13—*Claims, Department of Defense*: Appropriates \$3,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14: Inserts center heading.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Amendment No. 15—*Department of the Army, Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control*: Appropriates \$350,000 for construction, general, to resume planning on the Libby Dam in Montana as proposed by the Senate.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Amendment No. 16—*Federal Loan to the District of Columbia*: Deletes Senate proposal to make a loan of \$5,700,000.

Amendment No. 17—*Regulatory Agencies*: Appropriates \$118,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$89,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 18—*Department of Occupations and Professions*: Appropriates \$29,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$14,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 19—*Metropolitan Police*: Appropriates \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20—*Department of Public Health*: Appropriates \$1,849,500 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,652,050 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 21—*Department of Public Welfare*: Appropriates \$575,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 22—*Department of Sanitary Engineering*: Appropriates \$1,268,000 as proposed by the Senate.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Amendment No. 23—*President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy*: Reported in disagreement.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Amendment No. 24—*Mutual Security, Development Loan Fund*: Appropriates \$50,000,000 instead of \$150,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, and such funds are earmarked specifically for loans in the Western Hemisphere.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Amendment No. 25—*Public Health Service*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 26—*Social Security Administration, Grants to States for Public Assistance*: Appropriates \$94,000,000 instead of \$74,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$104,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27—*Social Security Administration, Grants to States for Public Assistance*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 28—*Social Security Administration, Bureau of Public Assistance*: Appropriates \$378,500 instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the House and \$457,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29—*Office of the Secretary, Salaries and Expenses, Office of Field Administration*: Appropriates \$220,000 instead of \$60,000 as proposed by the House and \$225,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 30 and 31—*Salaries and Expenses, Office of the General Counsel*: Appropriate \$50,000 instead of \$42,000 as proposed by the House, and \$58,000 as proposed by the Senate together with \$65,000 to be derived by transfer instead of \$38,000 as proposed by the House and \$71,000 as proposed by the Senate.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Amendment No. 32—*Civil Aeronautics Board, Payments to Air Carriers*: Appropriates \$17,500,000 instead of \$15,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$20,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33—*Civil Service Commission, Investigation of United States Citizens for Employment by International Organizations*: Appropriates \$62,000 instead of \$57,000 as proposed by the House and \$67,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34—*Civil Service Commission, Government Contribution, Retired Employees Health Benefits Fund*: Appropriates \$1,625,000 instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,750,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 35—*General Services Administration, General Supply Fund*: Appropriates \$20,000,000 instead of \$15,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$25,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36—*General Services Administration, Expenses, Supply Distribution*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 37—*Housing and Home Finance Agency, Limitation on Administrative Expenses, Office of the Administrator, College Housing Loans*: Provides limitation of \$250,000 instead of \$180,000 as proposed by the House and \$270,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 38—*Railroad Retirement Board*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 39—*Veterans' Administration, General Operating Expenses*: Appropriates \$10,850,000 instead of \$10,600,000 as proposed by the House and \$11,063,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 40—*Veterans' Administration, Inpatient Care*: Appropriates \$42,000,000 instead of \$41,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$43,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 41—*Bureau of Indian Affairs, Resources Management*: Appropriates \$1,777,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,730,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 42—*National Park Service, Management and Protection*: Appropriates \$1,934,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$1,984,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees have approved \$13,000 for archeological investigations in the Walter F. George Reservoir area as proposed by the Senate within the total provided.

Amendment No. 43—*National Park Service, Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Physical Facilities*: Appropriates \$800,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$850,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 44—*National Park Service, Construction*: Appropriates \$300,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$467,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 45—*Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife*: Appropriates \$350,000 for construction as proposed by the Senate instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 46—*Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries*: Appropriates \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 47—*Office of Territories, Administration of Territories*: Appropriates \$465,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 48—*Office of Territories, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands*: Appropriates \$300,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$127,333 as proposed by the Senate.

Bureau of Reclamation, Construction and Rehabilitation: The conferees have approved the use of \$100,000 of available funds for ad-

vanced planning on the Cheney division of the Wichita project and \$100,000 of available funds for advanced planning on the Red Bluff unit of the Central Valley project. None of these funds shall be used for construction.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Amendment No. 49—*Legal Activities and General Administration*: Appropriates \$90,000 instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 50—*Office of Alien Property*: Reported in disagreement.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendments Nos. 51 and 52—*Bureau of Employment Security, Advances to Employment Security Administration Account, Unemployment Trust Fund*: Appropriate \$268,000,000 as a repayable advance of which \$250,000,000 shall be derived by transfer as proposed by the Senate instead of an appropriation of \$250,000,000 derived by transfer as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 53—*Bureau of Employment Security, Payment to the Federal Extended Compensation Account*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 54 and 55—*Bureau of Employment Security, Limitation on Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service Administration (Trust Fund)*: Provide \$360,000,000 instead of \$340,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$375,995,000 as proposed by the Senate, and deletes provision of Senate extending availability of funds.

Amendments Nos. 56 and 57—*Bureau of Employment Security, Limitation on Salaries and Expenses (Trust Fund)*: Provides \$9,000,000 instead of \$7,900,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,370,000 as proposed by the Senate, and deletes provision of the Senate extending availability of funds.

Amendment No. 58—*Bureau of Employees' Compensation*: Appropriates \$333,500 instead of \$310,000 as proposed by the House and \$357,000 as proposed by the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Amendment No. 59: Inserts title as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 60 and 61: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 62: Inserts title as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 63—*Joint Economic Committee*: Appropriates \$35,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 64—*Furniture*: Appropriates \$26,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 65—*Inquiries and Investigations*: Appropriates \$105,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 66—*Administrative Provision*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 67—*House of Representatives*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 68—*Members' Clerk Hire*: Appropriates \$600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 69—*General Provision*: Deletes provision inserted by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amendment No. 70—*Administration of Foreign Affairs*: Appropriates \$10,140,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$10,340,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 71—*Bureau of Reclamation, General Investigations*: Deletes proposal of the Senate that \$236,364 shall be derived from the reclamation fund.

Amendment No. 72—*Bureau of Reclamation, Operation and Maintenance*: Deletes proposal of the Senate that \$483,721 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and \$32,000 shall be derived from the Colorado River Dam fund.

Amendment No. 73—*Bureau of Reclamation, General Administrative Expenses*: Deletes proposal of the Senate that the appropriation be derived from the reclamation fund.

Amendment No. 74—*Bureau of Commercial Fisheries*: Deletes Senate language proposing to transfer funds.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Amendments Nos. 75-90—*Senate*: Appropriate for miscellaneous activities of the Senate as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE III

Amendment No. 91—*Claims and Judgments*: Reported in disagreement.

ALBERT THOMAS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.



conferees on the very happy termination of the conference.

Mr. KERR. I recommend approval of the conference report.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator has mentioned the fact that the House would start hearings on a long-range act in May, and that it was their suggestion that the Committee on Finance of the Senate should consider the possibility of acting concurrently on the same matter. Is it the Senator's impression, as chairman of the Senate conferees, that when these committees meet they will also discuss at the same time the Douglas proposal, which was adopted by the Committee on Finance?

Mr. KERR. That is the desire and purpose of the Senator from Oklahoma, and the belief of the Senator from Oklahoma. The distinguished Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the chairman of the Committee on Finance, assured us that he would cooperate in every possible way to hold early and adequate hearings this year.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the the Senator from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Do I correctly understand that the Senate conferees approach their responsibilities with customary candor and vigor, and that on occasions the language was ruggedly classic or classically rugged, one way or the other.

Mr. KERR. Or both.

Mr. DIRKSEN. And that the Senate conferees really upheld the full tradition of the Senate?

Mr. KERR. I thank my great friend from Illinois and say to him that I have no basis on which to disagree in the slightest extent. [Laughter.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the conference report was agreed to be reconsidered.

Mr. CARLSON. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider executive business.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, sundry nominations were reported today from the Committee on Armed Services. I ask for their immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The nominations will be stated.

U.S. MARINE CORPS

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Lt. Gen. Thomas A. Wornham, U.S. Marine Corps, to be placed on the retired list in the grade of lieutenant general.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

U.S. AIR FORCE

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Lt. Gen. Donald N. Yates, 584(A) major general, Regular Air Force, U.S. Air Force, to be placed on the retired list in the grade of lieutenant general.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

NOMINATIONS ORDERED TO LIE ON THE TABLE

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations which had been ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask that the nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations will be considered en bloc; and, without objection, they are confirmed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of these nominations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith of the confirmation of the nominations.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] the Chairman of the committee, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill—H.R. 5188—making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report see House proceedings of today.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I did not wish to have the conference report agreed to; I simply wished to have it brought before the Senate, because the chairman of the committee, the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] will be present tomorrow to explain the report.

I ask unanimous consent that the action of the Senate, just taken, in agree-

ing to the conference report be reconsidered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana that the action of the Senate, just taken, in agreeing to the conference report be reconsidered? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, is the conference report on the third supplemental appropriation bill now the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is the pending business.

TRANSACTION OF ADDITIONAL ROUTINE BUSINESS

By unanimous consent the following additional routine business was transacted:

ADDITIONAL BILL INTRODUCED

Mr. HRUSKA, by unanimous consent, on behalf of himself and Senators COTTON and KEATING, introduced a bill (S. 1484) to provide for the representation of indigent defendants in criminal cases in the district courts of the United States, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. HRUSKA when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

REPRESENTATION OF INDIGENT DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES IN DISTRICT COURTS

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON] and the Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING], I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to provide for the representation of indigent defendants in criminal cases in the district courts of the United States. I ask unanimous consent that an explanatory statement of the bill, prepared by me, may be printed in the Record.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the Record.

The bill (S. 1484) to provide for the representation of indigent defendants in criminal cases in the district courts of the United States, introduced by Mr. HRUSKA (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The statement presented by Mr. HRUSKA, is as follows:

STATEMENT OF SENATOR HRUSKA

The problem of representation for indigent defendants has long been the concern of our courts, the legal profession, the Department of Justice, and the Congress. There is common and widespread dissatisfaction with the present system of assigned counsel which imposes a heavy burden upon the bar; nor is it fair to destitute defendants who are often represented by counsel inexperienced in criminal matters even though they may be distinguished and even outstanding in other fields of the profession. A

serious fault in the present system is that the bar is required to serve without compensation or, for that matter, even without reimbursement for expenses which are incurred in the preparation of the case.

The urgent need for a more practicable means to fulfill the requirement of the sixth amendment that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to the assistance of counsel for his defense was recognized by the Senate Judiciary Committee in favorably reporting S. 895 in the first session of the 86th Congress. This bill was passed by the Senate on May 20, 1959. I was happy to give my full support to the measure both in Committee and on the floor.

I am sending to the desk a bill which is a revised version of the measure passed in the last Congress. Many of the amendments which it contains are based on comments and recommendations made by members of the Federal judiciary, law school deans and professors, and members of the American Bar Association as reported in the House Judiciary Committee print of a survey on legislation related to this subject.

The bill introduced today provides for the appointment of public defenders by district courts on either a part-time or full-time basis, as dictated by the volume of work in those courts. It also leaves the district courts with the option of appointing special counsel for particular cases, if they feel this method would be more advantageous than the use of public defenders. Certain limitations are placed on remuneration paid and expenses incurred.

Before any public defender or assistant public defender is authorized in any district, there must be approval of the Judicial Council of the circuit. The bill provides for the appointment of clerks and investigators and the hiring of technical experts and other special personnel, subject to the approval of the court or the Administrative Office, whichever is appropriate in that case. It provides authorizations for the courts to use appointed special counsel when in their opinion such appointments are justified.

The bill makes it clear that counsel should be made available to indigent defendants as early as the preliminary examination and arraignment. It provides that the public defender and his assistant have at least 5 years of practice before the bar and that they be appointed for a term of 4 years.

The bill specifies that the salary of a public defender shall be in an amount determined by the Judicial Conference of the United States and that it shall be exceed that of the U.S. Attorney in the district concerned.

The bill provides for payment of assigned counsel at a rate determined by the court but not to exceed \$50 a day with a maximum limitation for the aggregate costs of such counsel in any district for 1 year of \$10,000.

In view of the increasing importance which has been attached to legislation on

this subject, it is hoped that the Senate Judiciary Committee will schedule hearings on all pending bills at an early date this year.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and at 7 o'clock and 53 minutes p.m., the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, March 30, 1961, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 29, 1961:

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

John M. Leddy, of Virginia, to be U.S. Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for a term of 2 years.

U.S. ATTORNEYS

Floyd M. Buford, of Georgia, to be U.S. attorney for the middle district of Georgia for a term of 4 years, vice Frank O. Evans.

Edward F. Boardman, of Florida, to be U.S. attorney for the southern district of Florida for a term of 4 years, vice James L. Gullmartin, resigned.

Charles A. Muecke, of Arizona, to be U.S. attorney for the district of Arizona for a term of 4 years, vice Jack D. Hays, resigned.

James B. Brennan, of Wisconsin, to be U.S. attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin for a term of 4 years, vice Edward G. Minor.

Joseph P. Hoey, of New York, to be U.S. attorney for the eastern district of New York for a term of 4 years, vice Cornelius W. Wickersham, Jr.

U.S. MARSHALS

Joseph N. Tierney, of Illinois, to be U.S. marshal for the northern district of Illinois for a term of 4 years, vice William W. Kipp, Sr.

John Terrili, of Wyoming, to be U.S. marshal for the district of Wyoming for a term of 4 years, vice Noah W. Riley.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 29, 1961:

U.S. AIR FORCE

Lt. Gen. Donald N. Yates, 584A (major general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force, to be placed on the retired list in the grade of lieutenant general, under the provisions of section 8962, title 10, of the United States Code.

U.S. MARINE CORPS

Lt. Gen. Thomas A. Wornham, U.S. Marine Corps, to be placed on the retired list in the grade of lieutenant general in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 5233.

Having designated, in accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 5232, Maj. Gen. Alan Shapley, U.S. Marine Corps, for commands and other duties determined by the President to be within the contemplation of said section, I nominate him for appointment to the grade of lieutenant general while so serving.

U.S. ARMY

The following-named officers to be placed on the retired list, in the grades indicated, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3962:

To be general

Gen. Carter Bowie Magruder, O15155, Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army).

To be lieutenant generals

Lt. Gen. Emerson Charles Itschner, O15516, Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army).

Lt. Gen. Robert Michrist Cannon, O16163, Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army).

Lt. Gen. Thomas Leonard Harrold, O16051, Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army).

Lt. Gen. Gordon Byrom Rogers, O15620, Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army).

Lt. Gen. John Albert Dabney, O16602, Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army).

The following-named officers under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3066, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (a) of section 3066, in rank as follows:

Lt. Gen. Guy Stanley Meloy, Jr., O16892, Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army), in the rank of general.

Maj. Gen. Andrew Thomas McNamara, O17324, U.S. Army, in the rank of lieutenant general.

Maj. Gen. John Knight Waters, O18481, U.S. Army, in the rank of lieutenant general.

Maj. Gen. Hugh Pate Harris, O18518, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army), in the rank of lieutenant general.

The nominations beginning Harry W. Miller 2d, to be captain, and ending William W. Watkin, Jr., to be professor of earth, space and graphic sciences, U.S. Military Academy, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on March 3, 1961.

IN THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

The nominations beginning Richard V. Aamodt, to be an ensign in the Navy, and ending Mel J. Swanborn, to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on March 20, 1961.

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1961

The House met at 11 o'clock a.m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

John 3: 17: *God sent not His Son into the world to condemn the world; but that through Him, the world might be saved.*

Almighty God, during this Holy Week, we are commemorating events in the life of our Lord, whose spiritual significance our finite minds cannot comprehend.

We rejoice that when there was no eye to pity and no arm to save, then in the fullness of time Thou didst send Thine only begotten Son, who, on Good Friday, laid upon the altar the acceptable sacrifice of His own life.

May these days be for all of us not only a time of commemoration but of consecration when we are seeking to share in our Master's redemptive ministry.

Show us how we may release the hidden splendor of humanity, emancipating it from everything that defiles and degrades the soul of man and mars the image of God in which we have been created.

Hear us in the name of the Captain of our salvation. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Ratchford, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 107. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Navajo Indian irrigation project and the initial stage of the San Juan-Chama project as participating projects of the Colorado River storage project, and for other purposes.

S. 1358. An act to repeal section 12 of the act of June 26, 1934, prohibiting a charge or collection of fees by consular officers for official services to American vessels and seamen, and to repeal the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920, authorizing the free issuance of passports to seamen.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. Charles William Engelhard, Jr., of New Jersey, Mr. Elmo B. Roper, Jr., of Connecticut, Mr. Douglas Wynn, of Mississippi, Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, of Illinois,

Mr. Alex Warden, of Montana, Mr. Christian A. Herter, of Massachusetts, Mr. William F. Knowland, of California, Mr. Ben Regan, of Illinois, Mr. David Rockefeller, of New York, and Dr. Francis S. Hutchins, of Kentucky, to the U.S. Citizens Commission on NATO.

THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the third supplemental appropriation bill, H.R. 5188.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this deficiency appropriation bill has been tremendously increased in cost since it left the House by reason of some 90 amendments put on the bill by the other body. I would hope that the House would have ample time to study this conference report before it is called up. I assume the request of the distinguished majority leader means that it could be called up tomorrow morning or tomorrow afternoon; is that correct?

Mr. McCORMACK. Well, if I might make an observation, I am simply a conduit to make the request. Now, in answer to the gentleman's question, I would say that if the conference report is not filed tonight, the only opportunity to read the report would be in the morning. I think that observation is practically correct.

Mr. GROSS. I am only pleading for time for Members of the House in view of the fact, as I understand it, that there are some 90 amendments to this bill to study and know what is in the conference report.

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, this is the customary way to do it.

Mr. GROSS. I am well aware of that. But, I do believe that Members should have an opportunity to examine the conference report that may carry an abnormal number of amendments and changes of language.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I knew, of course, of the addition of these very substantial amounts in the other body. To my mind, they are completely unjustified. It may be that some consider it a matter of bookkeeping, but I believe it is more than that. Now, I shall not object

to this request because I am quite sure that the managers on the part of the House are not going along with those additions that were made in the other body. I certainly do not think they should. I think they ought to stand for the House position.

We passed a bill providing for supplemental appropriations that I think contained all that is needed at this time. As far as I am concerned, I am not going to object, but I express the hope that the managers on the part of the House will maintain the House position.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

EDUCATION SUBCOMMITTEE OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Education of the Committee on Education and Labor be permitted to sit during general debate today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. KILBURN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 31]

Alford	Harrison, Va.	Shelley
Breeding	Holifield	Short
Buckley	Jensen	Spence
Cannon	McDonough	Taber
Celler	McSweeney	Thompson, La.
Davis, Tenn.	Macdonald	Willis
Durno	Morrison	Wilson, Calif.
Findley	Morse	Wright
Fino	St. Germain	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 405 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. KING of California. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 22 I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted

"aye." I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT AND AUTOMATION

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Unemployment and Automation of the Committee on Education and Labor be permitted to sit today during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means may have until midnight Friday, March 31, to file a report on the bill H.R. 6027, including minority views and individual supplemental views.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ACT

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (S. 1) to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment in certain economically distressed areas.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (S. 1), with Mr. Boggs in the chair.

The clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] had 52 minutes remaining and the gentleman from New York [Mr. KILBURN] had 58 minutes remaining.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN].

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, first of all I want to express my wholehearted support of S. 1 as amended by the House Committee on Banking and Currency. I shall leave questions of technicalities and the composition of the legislation to members of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

It will be my purpose, Mr. Chairman, since my State of West Virginia has the greatest unemployment and is at the bottom of the economic totem pole to devote the time allotted me to the consideration of some situations in West Virginia.

This photograph shows a typical mine tippie in West Virginia. More than one-half of the tipples in West Virginia are now closed and they are crumbling to waste material because the mines are no longer in use. The point I want to make here is that coal is an important factor in national defense. If mine installations like this one are allowed to depreciate, what will be the situation in a basic fuel as necessary as coal in the event we had a third world war? I mention that to show its importance to our national defense. This is a typical mine tippie. You can see what is happening to it.

Here is a mine that has been closed. Here is the mine foreman. There are no men working. This is another installation that is depreciating, but it may be needed before many more years.

Here is a typical mine company store, boarded up, not in operation during the last year. Four hundred miners were employed at that installation.

This shows a typical notice on the side of the company house telling them to apply for jobs, but the window is boarded up. There are no jobs.

Mr. Chairman, I want everybody to see this one. Here is a bus used by the company to transport miners to their mines. Today it is occupied by a family of four as a home for an unemployed miner.

Here is a typical situation in a miner's home in West Virginia in which this family lived. You can see the coal burner there and the wreck and ruin inside the home of a typical miner.

I hope you all have an opportunity to observe this one. This is the unemployment situation in West Virginia areas of substantial unemployment. I call your attention to the fact that the distressed areas in West Virginia parallel largely our areas of coal production. Coal is in difficulty, and every coal area in West Virginia is in difficulty. In these red areas indicated on this map there is an excess of unemployment of 30 percent. While in the State as a whole it is not that high, these are the outstanding areas of unemployment. In these areas marked in red over 35 percent of the people are living on surplus foods.

On this map the counties marked in red have lost population in excess of 40 percent between 1950 and 1960.

Here are the public assistance payments. Notice the rise during the 10-year period, and they are still mounting.

Here is the out-migration, showing the percentage of people who have left West Virginia to try to find jobs in other areas. This would indicate that some counties have lost from 20 to 50 percent of their population, and some even more. The others are less, of course. But the people of West Virginia have honestly tried to find jobs abroad but have not been able to find them because of the fact that 101 of the 154 economic areas have the same situation, although not quite as bad as West Virginia has, but there is unemployment all over the Nation.

Here is your per capita income for West Virginia. Notice that these red areas here are \$900 to \$1,299 of income.

In the white areas the income is from \$1,300 to \$1,699. In the other areas like this area here it is \$1,700 to \$2,099. The national average is \$2,247. West Virginia's average is \$1,700, over \$500 below the average income of the people throughout the Nation.

I know my time is limited, but I would like to make this appeal to you. Ten years ago when we found approximately 4,000 of our school districts throughout the county impacted you rallied to my legislation and set up legislation for making payments by the Government for having impacted school districts. It was a very popular piece of legislation. I submit that the Federal Government by legislation on the statute books, overt action by the Congress itself, has impacted these distressed areas.

Seventy-five percent of the economic troubles in the State of West Virginia and the unfavorable conditions in West Virginia have been brought about by the administration as well as the maladministration of our present trade agreement policies. Do not let them tell you that our troubles in West Virginia are due to automation. We have lost 27½ million tons of our soft coal markets as a result of the importation of cheap residual oil from Venezuela. As a result of the way our present trade policies are being administered, we have had just as much of an impact as a result of the actions of the Government in these distressed areas as there was in the 4,000 school districts.

When it comes to the matter of school districts, I have been witnessing as chairman of the committee hearing Members of Congress tell about how terrific the Government impact has been on their districts, and I am a little bit surprised that there is not a little more interest shown on this economic impact as a result of the trade agreement policies that is very, very serious, indeed.

Let me tell you that testimony was brought out before my Committee on Education about a week ago showing that schoolteachers in the State of West Virginia are receiving as their basic, beginning pay as low as \$1,500 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has expired.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, my State of West Virginia is not asking for charity. All we want in West Virginia is jobs. At least six and possibly seven of the major industries in the State of West Virginia are suffering under the handicap of too much competition from foreign imports. If that situation were remedied, we would not be in a bad economic condition in West Virginia. I ask you to give serious consideration to the needs not only of my State of West Virginia but to the needs of all of the other States that have been impacted by government activities and by Federal legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I want to express my appreciation for what was done by the Committee on Banking and Currency. Section 5 of the original bill stated that

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 5742) was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1961

Mr. THOMAS submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 5188) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (REPT. No. 211)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5188) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 16, 42, 43, 44, 48, 55, 57, 69, 71, 72, 73, and 74.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 41, 45, 46, 47, 51, 52, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 68, 70, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"MUTUAL SECURITY

"Development Loan Fund

"For an additional amount for advances to the Development Loan Fund, as authorized by section 203 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, \$50,000,000 to remain available until expended."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment insert "\$94,000,000"; and the Senate to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$378,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$220,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

ment insert "\$50,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$65,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$17,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$62,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,625,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$20,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,850,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$42,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$90,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$360,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$9,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$333,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 90: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 90, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert: "'Joint Committee on

Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures', \$1,880"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 23, 25, 27, 36, 38, 50, 53, 60, 61, 66, 67 and 91.

ALBERT THOMAS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL

(though unable to attend the conference, I approve this report except as to Senate action in receding on amendments 1, 2, 3, and 4. I think Senate conferees should have insisted on these four),

DENNIS CHAVEZ,
LISTER HILL,
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
STYLES BRIDGES,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
MILTON R. YOUNG

(except I do not agree with position of conferees on amendments 1, 2, 3, and 4),

KARL E. MUNDT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5188) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I

Department of Agriculture

Amendments Nos. 1 through 4—Commodity Credit Corporation: Delete items proposed by the Senate for reimbursements to the Corporation.

Department of Defense—Military

Amendment No. 5—General provisions: Deletes language proposed by the House for \$263,900,000 transfer authority as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6: Inserts center heading.
Amendment No. 7—Military personnel, Army: Appropriates \$7,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8—Military personnel, Navy: Appropriates \$15,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9: Inserts center heading.
Amendment No. 10—Operation and maintenance, Army: Appropriates \$88,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11—Operation and maintenance, Navy: Appropriates \$79,400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12—Operation and maintenance, Air Force: Appropriates \$72,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 13—Claims, Department of Defense: Appropriates \$3,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14: Inserts center heading.

Department of Defense—Civil functions

Amendment No. 15—Department of the Army, rivers and harbors and flood control: Appropriates \$350,000 for construction, gen-

eral, to resume planning on the Libby Dam in Montana as proposed by the Senate.

District of Columbia

Amendment No. 16—Federal loan to the District of Columbia: Deletes Senate proposal to make a loan of \$5,700,000.

Amendment No. 17—Regulatory agencies: Appropriates \$118,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$89,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 18—Department of Occupations and Professions: Appropriates \$29,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$14,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 19—Metropolitan Police: Appropriates \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20—Department of Public Health: Appropriates \$1,849,500 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,652,050 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 21—Department of Public Welfare: Appropriates \$575,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 22—Department of Sanitary Engineering: Appropriates \$1,268,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Executive Office of the President

Amendment No. 23—President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy: Reported in disagreement.

Funds appropriated to the President

Amendment No. 24—Mutual Security, Development Loan Fund: Appropriates \$50,000,000 instead of \$150,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, and such funds are earmarked specifically for loans in the Western Hemisphere.

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Amendment No. 25—Public Health Service: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 26—Social Security Administration, grants to States for public assistance: Appropriates \$94,000,000 instead of \$74,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$104,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27—Social Security Administration, grants to States for public assistance: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 28—Social Security Administration, Bureau of Public Assistance: Appropriates \$378,500 instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the House and \$457,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29—Office of the Secretary, salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration: Appropriates \$220,000 instead of \$60,000 as proposed by the House and \$225,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 30 and 31—Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel: Appropriate \$50,000 instead of \$42,000 as proposed by the House and \$58,000 as proposed by the Senate together with \$65,000 to be derived by transfer instead of \$38,000 as proposed by the House and \$71,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Independent offices

Amendment No. 32—Civil Aeronautics Board, payments to air carriers: Appropriates \$17,500,000 instead of \$15,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$20,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33—Civil Service Commission, investigation of United States citizens for employment by international organizations: Appropriates \$62,000 instead of \$57,000 as proposed by the House and \$67,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34—Civil Service Commission, Government contribution, Retired Employees Health Benefits Fund: Appropriates \$1,625,000 instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,750,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 35—General Services Administration, General Supply Fund: Approp-

riates \$20,000,000 instead of \$15,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$25,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36—General Services Administration, expenses, supply distribution: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 37—Housing and Home Finance Agency, limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, college housing loans: Provides limitation of \$250,000 instead of \$180,000 as proposed by the House and \$270,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 38—Railroad Retirement Board: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 39—Veterans' Administration, general operating expenses: Appropriates \$10,850,000 instead of \$10,600,000 as proposed by the House and \$11,063,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 40—Veterans' Administration, inpatient care: Appropriates \$42,000,000 instead of \$41,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$43,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Department of the Interior

Amendment No. 41—Bureau of Indian Affairs, resources management: Appropriates \$1,777,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,730,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 42—National Park Service, management and protection: Appropriates \$1,934,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$1,984,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees have approved \$13,000 for archeological investigations in the Walter F. George Reservoir area as proposed by the Senate within the total provided.

Amendment No. 43—National Park Service, maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities: Appropriates \$800,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$850,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 44—National Park Service, construction: Appropriates \$300,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$467,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 45—Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife: Appropriates \$350,000 for construction as proposed by the Senate instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 46—Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries: Appropriates \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 47—Office of Territories, administration of territories: Appropriates \$465,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 48—Office of Territories, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: Appropriates \$300,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$127,333 as proposed by the Senate.

Bureau of Reclamation, construction and rehabilitation: The conferees have approved the use of \$100,000 of available funds for advanced planning on the Cheney division of the Wichita project and \$100,000 of available funds for advanced planning on the Red Bluff unit of the Central Valley project. None of these funds shall be used for construction.

Department of Justice

Amendment No. 49—Legal activities and general administration: Appropriates \$90,000 instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 50—Office of Alien Property: Reported in disagreement.

Department of Labor

Amendments Nos. 51 and 52—Bureau of Employment Security, advances to Employment Security Administration account, Unemployment Trust Fund: Appropriate \$268,000,000 as a repayable advance of which \$250,000,000 shall be derived by transfer as proposed by the Senate instead of an appropriation of \$250,000,000 derived by transfer as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 53—Bureau of Employment Security, payment to the Federal ex-

tended compensation account: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 54 and 55—Bureau of Employment Security, limitation on grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration (trust fund): Provide \$360,000,000 instead of \$340,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$375,995,000 as proposed by the Senate, and deletes provision of Senate extending availability of funds.

Amendments Nos. 56 and 57—Bureau of Employment Security, limitation on salaries and expenses (trust fund): Provides \$9,000,000 instead of \$7,900,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,370,000 as proposed by the Senate, and deletes provision of the Senate extending availability of funds.

Amendment No. 58—Bureau of Employees' Compensation: Appropriates \$333,500 instead of \$310,000 as proposed by the House and \$357,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Legislative branch

Amendment No. 59: Inserts title as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 60 and 61: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 62: Inserts title as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 63: Joint Economic Committee: Appropriates \$35,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 64: Furniture: Appropriates \$26,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 65: Inquiries and investigations: Appropriates \$105,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 66: Administrative provision: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 67: House of Representatives: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 68: Members' clerk hire: Appropriates \$600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 69: General provision: Deletes provision inserted by the Senate.

Department of State

Amendment No. 70: Administration of foreign affairs: Appropriates \$10,140,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$10,340,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS

Department of the Interior

Amendment No. 71: Bureau of Reclamation, general investigations: Deletes proposal of the Senate that \$236,364 shall be derived from the reclamation fund.

Amendment No. 72: Bureau of Reclamation, operation and maintenance: Deletes proposal of the Senate that \$483,721 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and \$32,000 shall be derived from the Colorado River Dam fund.

Amendment No. 73: Bureau of Reclamation, general administrative expenses: Deletes proposal of the Senate that the appropriation be derived from the reclamation fund.

Amendment No. 74—Bureau of Commercial Fisheries: Deletes Senate language proposing to transfer funds.

Legislative branch

Amendments Nos. 75–90—Senate: Appropriate for miscellaneous activities of the Senate as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE III

Amendment No. 91—Claims and judgments: Reported in disagreement.

ALBERT THOMAS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report

on the bill (H.R. 5188) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I, as much as anyone else, want to dispose of this legislation tonight, but this is an unusual procedure. Here we have a greatly increased conference report in terms of money, and the report has never been printed.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman's remarks are certainly appropriate, and I believe if you will let me explain it, you will withhold your objection.

Mr. GROSS. If I have the assurance of the gentleman that he will take ample time before the vote on the adoption of the conference report to thoroughly explain the report, I will not object.

Mr. THOMAS. You will be satisfied.

Mr. GROSS. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. THOMAS (interrupting the reading of the conference report). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the conference report be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, the membership will recall that when this bill left the House it carried, in round figures, about \$800 million. There were 91 amendments in disagreement. We bring back 12 that are technically in disagreement, but not one of those 12 is, in truth and in fact, in disagreement.

Dollarwise, the other body added \$3.8 billion to this bill which, together with the House figure of \$803 million in round figures, meant that when we went into conference the bill carried about \$4.6 billion.

In conference this amount was reduced by \$2.9 billion, in round figures. So what we are bringing back to the House now—and bear in mind there was a reduction from the other body's figures of about \$2.9 billion—we are bringing back to the House now these items which total about \$1.7 billion or, to put it another way, just about double the figure when it left the House.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Where did the increases occur?

Mr. THOMAS. Let me state roughly what the items are. There were four or five items in here for the Commodity

Credit Corporation which in truth and in fact the committee did not quarrel with so far as the items were concerned—the amount of them, or anything else. The other body was nice enough to back away from their position. Those total \$2.9 billion. That is out, because in truth and in fact, they were not deficiency items.

Here is another item they added. The other body added, and this is one of the big items, an item of \$150 million under the Development Loan Fund. We finally worked out an agreement to reduce the amount by \$100 million and specifically earmarked the \$50 million that is in there now for our hemisphere, namely Central and South America. Those are the items, the bulk of them. There were some 12 or 15 or 20 items where the increases ran from \$5 to \$15,000. We disposed of those pretty quickly. But those are the two big items.

There is another item that involved \$263 million. When you cover that, you have covered 95 percent of it.

Mr. Speaker, you recall that there were defense items, Army, Navy, and Air Force items in here, some 15 of them, involving \$263 million. They were truly defense items. When the bill left the House we worked out some language, and the language was good, giving them authority to spend that \$263 million, but they had to recoup it from prior year appropriations, unobligated funds. The other body insisted on supplying the cash rather than using funds of last year or the year before. It put the House in a very untenable position, in view of the fact that the Commander in Chief sent his budget message up here the other day asking for, in round figures, \$1.9 billion additional.

So, if they are going to have to use \$1.9 billion additional funds there was no point in the House insisting on using prior year's funds because it would complicate the bookkeeping. Those are 96 percent of the items.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Only a few minutes ago the House voted a so-called depressed areas bill providing \$394 million. Of course, that is the foot in the door. Yet we find in this bill \$50 million for the Development Loan Fund which simply means soft and uncollectible loans to South American countries to build more industries to ship more products to this country to cause more distressed areas. I do not like that, I will tell the gentleman.

Mr. THOMAS. I do not, either, but that is what it is going to be. But it is our understanding that the emphasis in these bills is going to be placed on health and education and general improvement of living conditions. We are not advised that it is going to be for factories, and so forth. I am not saying that some of it is not going to be, but it is generally on health, education, and matters of that nature.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman certainly would not stake his tenure in Congress on the fact that there would not be plenty of this money spent for the build-

ing of plants to increase production, and so forth?

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman is right.

Mr. GROSS. To build up their productive capacity?

Mr. THOMAS. I think that is much that will be the result, yes.

Mr. GROSS. I just do not like it, and I cannot support the conference report with this \$50 million in it.

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to my friend, and I do not want to be in a position of arguing with him because he is too valuable a Member and we all respect him, that this in my humble judgment, and I think I speak the sentiments of the committee, is a vast improvement over what we have been going through in the last 15 years. To say the least, this is going to be in the hands of what I call a bankers group. It is a loan, it is not a gift, and certainly we will get something back even in the form of their own soft currencies, or maybe 10, 15 or 20 percent in our own money. But any improvement is better than a gift; the gentleman will admit that.

Mr. GROSS. We will get something back, all right, no question about that, and it will not be good.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MARSHALL. Is it not true that the \$2 billion the gentleman referred to in connection with restoring the money for the Commodity Credit Corporation is money that has already been spent by the previous administration?

Mr. THOMAS. There is some information to that effect. It has been money spent, yes.

Mr. MARSHALL. That is the way we handle those appropriations, is it not? We authorize the borrowing of money from the Commodity Credit Corporation and then we restore the capital stock or money already spent, so that actually as far as that sum is concerned the money has been spent by the previous administration in their attempt to support farm prices.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. Do I correctly understand from my distinguished chairman that when the bill passed the House the item for the military was allowed by the House as a transfer for that amount?

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct.

Mr. BOW. I understand that as you bring that back from conference it is new, hard money?

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct, \$263 million.

Mr. BOW. In other words, there is an increase here of \$263 million over and above the amount as it left the House?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes.

Mr. OLSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. OLSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report and I commend the conference committee on an exceedingly fine job. They and the

House Appropriations Committee have worked diligently and have come up with a splendid supplemental appropriations bill. I am particularly delighted that the appropriation for Libby Dam in Montana is included in the bill, and that we shall now go forward with this very important project of multipurpose development for water storage, flood control, recreation, cheap public power and irrigation.

I want to make it part of the record of that portion of this bill, the understanding that when Libby Dam is built every effort will be made to see to it that, as in the case of the Hungry Horse project, Montana will receive a proportionate share of power from Libby Dam for the use and benefit of the citizens within the State of Montana.

I wish to call attention to the provisions of the Hungry Horse authorizing legislation, Public Law 329, 78th Congress, which provided:

That for the purposes of irrigation and reclamation of arid lands, for controlling floods, improving navigation, regulating the flow of the South Fork of the Flathead River, for the generation of electric energy, and for other beneficial uses primarily in the State of Montana, but also in the downstream areas, the Hungry Horse Dam was authorized.

It is my understanding that what I have said would be the general power preference for Libby Dam for Montanans, under the same conditions and precedents as at Hungry Horse.

(Mr. OLSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 23: Page 9, line 5, insert the following:

"EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

"President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy

"For necessary expenses of the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy, established by Executive Order 10918 of February 16, 1961, including rent in the District of Columbia either for the Committee or for Federal agencies displaced in the interests of the Committee, services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55(a)), but at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100 per diem, and \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence for members of the Committee while away from their homes or regular places of business, \$80,000."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 25: Page 11, line 4, insert the following:

"PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

"Communicable disease activities

"For an additional amount for 'Communicable disease activities', \$1,000,000 which shall be available only for the purchase, demonstration, and distribution of oral poliomyelitis vaccine and shall remain available until June 30, 1962."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 27: Page 12, line 7, insert the following: "of which \$30,000,000 shall be available only upon enactment of H.R. 4884, Eighty-seventh Congress, or similar legislation."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: "In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert: '\$20,000,000'."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 36: Page 14, line 21, insert:

"EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

"For an additional amount for 'Expenses, supply distribution', \$700,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for 'Strategic and critical materials', fiscal year 1961."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$600,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 38: On page 15, line 19, insert:

"RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

"Payment to railroad unemployment insurance account

"For payment to the railroad unemployment insurance account, as a repayable advance, as authorized by section 4 of the Temporary Extended Railroad Unemployment Insurance Benefits Act of 1961, \$24,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 1962: *Provided*, That this amount shall be repaid to the general fund of the Treasury from the railroad unemployment insurance account, whether or not the total derived from the temporary increase in the contribution rate under section 5 of such Act is sufficient for this purpose."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$20,000,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 50: Page 20, line 1, insert:

"OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

"Limitation on salaries and expenses, Office of Alien Property

"The limitation under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount available for general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property is increased by \$75,000."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$65,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 53: Page 21, line 1, insert:

"PAYMENT TO THE FEDERAL EXTENDED COMPENSATION ACCOUNT

"For payment into the Federal extended compensation account of the unemployment trust fund, as repayable advances, as authorized by section 13 of the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961, \$500,000,000, to remain available only until September 30, 1962."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 60: Page 23, line 15, insert:

"For payment to Elizabeth S. Hennings, widow of Thomas C. Hennings, Junior, late a Senator from the State of Missouri, \$22,500."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 61: Page 23, line 18, insert:

"SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

"Offices of the Majority and Minority Whips

"For an additional amount for "Offices of the Majority and Minority Whips", \$1,160: *Provided*, That effective April 1, 1961, the basic compensation of the clerical assistants to the majority and minority whips may be fixed at not to exceed \$6,900 each."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 66: Page 24, line 12, insert:

"ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

"The ninth paragraph under the heading 'Administrative Provisions' in the appropriations for the Senate in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1957 (2 U.S.C. 127), is amended to read as follows:

"The contingent fund of the Senate is hereafter made available for the payment of mileage, to be computed at 10 cents per mile by the nearest usual route, between Washington, District of Columbia, and the residence city of the Senator involved, for not to exceed four round trips originating and terminating in Washington, District of Columbia, made by employees in each Senator's office in any fiscal year, such payment to be made only upon vouchers approved by the Senator containing a certification, by such Senator, that such travel was performed in line of official duty."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In addition to the matter proposed by said amendment, add, at the end thereof, the following:

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

"Contingent Fund

"The contingent fund of the House is hereafter made available for the payment of mileage, to be computed at ten cents per mile by the nearest usual route, between Washington, D.C. and the residence city of each Member of the House and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for not to exceed two round trips for each such Member and Resident Commissioner originating and terminating in Washington, D.C., each session, in addition to mileage otherwise provided by law."

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order against the amendment on the ground that the amendment is in violation of rule XVI, clause 7, of the rules of the House. The amendment is not germane because it deals with an entirely different class of people.

Mr. Speaker, I call attention to page 202 of Cannon's Procedures in the House of Representatives as follows:

One individual proposition may not be amended by another individual proposition even though the two may belong to the same class.

Mr. Speaker, I quote further from page 202 of Cannon's Procedures the following examples of the nongermaneness of this amendment.

With regard to the text of the bill for relief of one individual, an amendment which provides for similar relief to another is held not to be germane.

With regard to the text of a bill providing a clerk for a committee, an amendment providing a clerk for another committee is not germane.

Mr. Speaker, I call attention to another instance wherein the text of a bill providing for an additional judge in one territory, an amendment providing additional judges in other territories is not germane.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that this amendment is not germane.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, may I be heard on the point of order?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, with due regard to our distinguished friend, we submit that it is germane. This deals with travel by Members of the two bodies and is directly affected by the same general subject matter.

The SPEAKER. Senate amendment No. 66 deals entirely with employees of the Senate. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas brings in Members of the House. Therefore the Chair must hold that the point of order is well taken.

The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 67: Page 25, line 13, insert:

"For payment to Louise G. Reece, widow of B. Carroll Reece, late a Representative from the State of Tennessee, \$22,500."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 67 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 91: Page 51, line 17 insert:

"TITLE III

"Claims and judgments

"For payment of claims as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 25, Eighty-seventh Congress, \$3,248,533, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to

appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 91 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that rollcall No. 33 be corrected. I am not recorded. I was present and answered "Yea." I ask that the permanent RECORD and the JOURNAL be corrected to show that I voted "Yea."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

SMALL BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to familiarize our colleagues of the House with some of the recent work and findings of Subcommittee No. 2, Small Business and Government Procurement, of the House Select Committee on Small Business, of which subcommittee, I have the honor to be the chairman. Its members, beside myself, include the Honorable SIDNEY R. YATES, the Honorable TOM STEED, the Honorable H. ALLEN SMITH, and the Honorable HOWARD W. ROBISON.

ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

Congress has on numerous occasions indicated that small business should receive and equitable opportunity to compete for Government procurement. The subcommittee, therefore, determined that it would direct its studies and inquiries to learn whether congressional intent was being followed by the executive agencies charged with the administration of Government procurement.

The subcommittee undertook a comprehensive study to appraise the numerous programs in Government procurement to determine first, whether small business had an equal opportunity to participate in Government procurement, and second, whether the small-business potential was being fully utilized in Government procurement.

In the study of Government procurement by the subcommittee both prime and subcontracting areas were examined. The difficulties of small business to compete in the prime contract field because of the complexity of the items purchased by the Government, required

inquiry into the vast subcontracting field.

DECLINE OF AWARDS TO SMALL BUSINESS

In the subcommittee's study it was revealed that the percentage of prime contracts from the Department of Defense to small business, is continuing to decline and during the last 8 years, no constructive effort by the executive agencies, including the Department of Defense had been made to stop this decline. An analysis of the Department of Defense statistics for fiscal year 1960 on military prime contract awards to small business confirmed this decline. The percentage of contracts going to small business in fiscal year 1960 was only 16.1 percent. This pathetically small percentage of awards to small business is emphasized in a study of the available statistics from fiscal year 1954 to date. It declined from a high of 25.3 percent in 1954, to a dangerous low of 16.1 percent in 1960. No activity on the part of the Department of Defense established a fitting dike to prevent the flood of Government procurement from going to big business.

I want to make it clear that my remarks are directed against the conduct of those who were in charge of the executive departments and independent agencies of our Government during the 8 years prior to January 20, 1961. I fervently hope and pray for better from their successors, appointed by President Kennedy.

During the last Congress the subcommittee continued to receive numerous complaints from small-business concerns regarding all phases of Government procurements. Many areas of difficulties were explored by the subcommittee staff with officials of the Department of Defense and the civilian agencies handling Government procurement. In some individual cases the staff of the subcommittee, under the direction of its chairman was able to rectify some of the inequities. However, despite the contention of the Department of Defense that everything possible was being done to guarantee an equitable opportunity to small business to compete in Government procurement, and despite concentrated efforts of the committee and Members of Congress, the opportunity for small business to compete in Government procurement continued to decline. It became apparent to this committee that the Department of Defense and too many of the other executive agencies of the Government in this field were not following the wishes of Congress. Despite the lofty, high-sounding directives issued by the Department of Defense, despite the glowing statements made to the subcommittee at public hearings, the programs were not being implemented by either the contracting or procurement officers in the field. The subcommittee is firmly convinced that unless we have a dynamic change in the approach by the procurement agencies in this area, small business will never receive an equal or even a fair opportunity to compete.

In order to improve the situation, there must be a more concerted effort for joint determination and set-asides for small business. More small-business

concerns must be placed on the qualified bidders list. More small-business concerns must be considered in the planned procurements. More small-business concerns must be utilized in the mobilization type of procurements.

Despite the insistence by this committee and Members of Congress to utilize the advertised competitive method of procurement, we find that the greatest portion of procurement is done by negotiation. An analysis of available statistics establishes that under the negotiated method of purchase, so widely used by the Department of Defense, small business has had less opportunity to compete and has received a smaller percentage of Government contracts.

Over the years the Congress of the United States has declared as its basic procurement policy that, as a general rule, all purchases and contracts for supplies and services should be made by advertised competitive bids. It should be the exception rather than the rule that purchases be made by negotiation. The opposite prevailed too often.

A study conducted by the staff of the subcommittee indicated that the qualified bidders list, planned procurements, and mobilization type of procurement used by the Department of Defense appear to exclude small business. This in effect has denied small business an equitable opportunity to compete for Government business. The system of qualifying bidders prior to bid invitations has circumvented congressional intent to aid and assist small business.

We are convinced that one of the principal reasons for this is that the small business specialists in the various departments must "knuckle under" to their superiors who are not in sympathy with small business. Those specialists should be transferred to and made a part of the Small Business Administration.

The efforts of the subcommittee to alert the Congress and the public to the plight of small business in procurement is not a new one. In our final report during the 86th Congress we predicted as follows concerning the ultimate effects of the subcontracting program as then practiced:

Under such system of procurement, the small business segment of our industry will become the unwanted stepchild of big business and become completely subservient to major companies.

CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY

Under the Small Business Act, the Small Business Administration was granted the authority to issue certificates of competency which, upon issuance, are conclusive upon the Government procurement agencies as the competency and financial responsibility of a small-business concern. However, if obstacles are placed in the path of small-business concerns to participate in bidding on Government procurement, the usefulness of the certificates of competency is destroyed. Unless a small-business concern has an opportunity to bid, it cannot petition for a review by the Small Business Administration for a certificate of competency. It is only when it is the low bidder that a small-business concern

can petition for a certificate of competency in order to avoid rejection by the procurement agency on the grounds of lack of capacity or credit.

Through the years this subcommittee has aided small business in obtaining awards to which they were legally entitled. A typical case brought to our attention involved a small business which had been the low bidder and the recipient of a certificate of competency issued by the Small Business Administration. Despite these facts, the particular agency concerned, in response to an inquiry of the subcommittee, advised that the final determination as to the award would be made by its own contracting officer to a big business, higher bidder, notwithstanding the issuance of the certificate of competency. After the subcommittee interceded in this matter, the Comptroller General rendered an opinion which confirmed the views of the subcommittee that certificates of competency issued by the SBA respecting the capacity and ability of a small-business firm to perform a specific contract are conclusive and binding on the agencies. The contracting officer's decision was reversed and the small business low bidder received the award and since has fulfilled the contract completely, satisfactorily and on time, with a substantial saving to the Government.

In its 1959 final report the subcommittee pointed out that one of the shortcomings of the procurement program was the shortage of persons assigned to assist small business in receiving its equitable share of Government purchases. It was noted that the Department of Defense had approximately 380 small-business specialists assigned to its small-business programs, although in many cases these employees had other assigned duties. The Small Business Administration, on the other hand, which is assigned the primary responsibility of assisting small business obtain its fair share of Government purchases, had only 88 positions in its entire Procurement and Technical Assistance Division. As we have indicated heretofore, it is in the field offices that most procurement takes place and where the small businessmen must receive proper recognition.

Obviously, sympathetic administration of the program with a view to implementing instead of frustrating the congressional intent will go far toward improving the situation.

The difference in approach is best exemplified by the fact that during January and February 1961, the U.S. Government saved more than \$2.6 million by the issuance of certificates of competency to 33 low-bidding small firms on contracts valued at more than \$23.6 million.

NEGOTIATED VERSUS ADVERTISED PROCUREMENT

The procurement agencies have continued to prefer the negotiated method of procurement rather than the advertised competitive approach. Through the efforts of the subcommittee, bidding procedures were improved to guarantee that small business would receive full bid sets, including specifications and drawings in ample time to permit them to compile and submit responsible bids.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

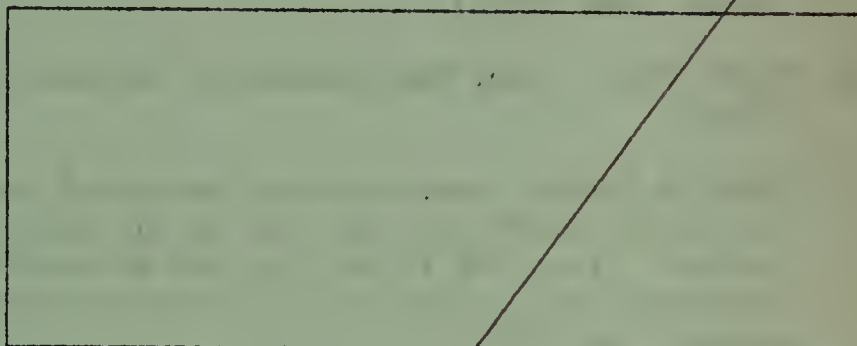
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of March 30, 1961
87th-1st, No. 56



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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on supplemental appropriation bill. Sen. Williams, Del., charged USDA with lowering corn price. Rep. Coad criticized Mexican farm labor program.

SENATE

THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5138, and acted on amendments in disagreement (pp. 5007-17). This bill will now be sent to the President. See Digests 55, 46 and 38 for items of interest to this Department.

2. CORN PRICES. Sen. Williams, Del., charged that this Department was "rigging the feed grain market, or the price of corn on the exchange, under the recent authority which the Department of Agriculture was given under the Kennedy administration's feed grain bill." He contended that the Department "plans to drive the cash corn price down to \$1 a bushel in order ... to encourage ... the American farmers who are producing corn to come under the umbrella of the Government's new farm program." pp. 5009-10

3. DEPRESSED AREAS. Conferees were appointed on S. 1, to provide aid for depressed areas (pp. 4996-5001). House conferees have not yet been appointed.

4. WATER RESOURCES. Sen. Carroll commended the President for supporting the Fryingpan-Arkansas water diversion project in Colo., and inserted a Colo. Legislature resolution favoring the project. pp. 4989-90

Sen. Kuchel inserted his address before the Calif. Municipal Utilities Assoc. discussing water resource development in Calif. pp. 5026-3

5. RESEARCH. Sen. Humphrey submitted for printing the reports of the Government Operations Committee on studies of interagency coordination in medical and other scientific programs. p. 4990
 6. BUDGET. Sen. McGee inserted a newspaper article discussing the difficulties involved in trying to balance the budget. p. 5017
 7. GRAPES. Sen. Kuchel discussed the importance of grapes to the economy of Calif. pp. 5020-1
 8. PEACE CORPS. Sen. Hart commended the establishment of a Peace Corps. pp. 5034-7
 9. FOOD FOR PEACE. Sen. Humphrey commended the Food for Peace program and discussed the importance of food in our international relations. He inserted an article, "Food For Peace Plan May Be Reorganized," and stated he favored attaching the program "to the highest office in the land, namely, the White House." pp. 5039-41
 10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Agreed to a concurrent resolution to provide that when the House adjourns Thurs., Mar. 30, it shall stand adjourned until Mon., Apr. 10 (p. 5007). Sen. Mansfield stated that the minimum wage bill will probably be considered Apr. 12 and 13 (pp. 4987-8).
 11. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 3. p. 5042
- HOUSE
12. RECLAMATION. Rep. Harding spoke in favor of, and inserted a memorial from the Idaho legislature supporting, the Burns Creek project. The issue was discussed by others also, and hearings were announced for Apr. 17 and 19. pp. 5051-3
 13. EDUCATION. Rep. Pucinski spoke favoring certain kinds of Federal aid to church-related schools and inserted a report discussing in part the school lunch program, the special milk program, forestry research, and the use of national forest land for the erection of schools. pp. 5054-70
 14. FARM LABOR. Rep. Coad spoke opposing the extension of Public Law 78 to allow the legal importation of Mexican workers for employment on U. S. farms, saying that it "raises serious moral, social, and economic issues." He favored H. R. 6032 to place limitations on such imports. pp. 5070-1
 15. APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. Tollefson inserted an article by Rep. Pelly condemning the "Treasury's unlocked 'Back Door.'" Rep. Pelly opposed borrowing authority by such agencies as CCC, REA, and FHA, and "the financing of continuing operations with agency receipts derived from such operations without the regular annual review and action by the Congress." p. 5075
 16. FOREIGN AID. Received a report from the Comptroller General reviewing the mutual security program presented to Congress for fiscal year 1961, and containing "requests for authorization and appropriation of funds for economic assistance to foreign countries proposed under the 1961 mutual security program." p. 5083
 17. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 10. p. 5083

Congressman Irving P. Wanger, of the Bucks-Montgomery district, first asked him how he'd like to be his combined office boy-stenographer-secretary at \$75 a month.

Wanger had already checked with Guilick's father, Christopher, for many years registrar of wills for Bucks County, and his father had said yes. The son was enthusiastic; a few weeks later he was in Washington.

"Government activity was so small then, it's hard to imagine it today," Guilick recalled. "There were no offices for Congressmen except committee chairmen."

HE GETS MARRIED

In 1908 he married Gertrude Grosser, of Shamokin. His pay jumped to \$85 a month. They eventually bought the home they still occupy at 2320 W. Cheltenham Avenue.

After 8 years with Wanger, he served 24 with Congressman Darrow (1915-37, then 1939-41) and a final 18 with Scott (1941-45 and 1947-59 in the House and 1959-61 in the Senate).

Today his home contains many treasured items—the desk at which he worked so many years; an autographed photograph of President Eisenhower, and an autographed copy of the American's Creed from its author, William Tyler Page, Clerk of the House of Representatives, presented to him when it was approved by Congress and President Wilson in World War I.

"Yes," he said today, "I think I've had a full life. I've never known a dull day. And I never will."

"The years behind me have been fun. But the years ahead are going to be even better."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA VOTE LAW SHOULD BE MODEL FOR NATION

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, following the good news yesterday of the ratification of the 23d amendment to the Constitution, we are now advised that our next responsibility is to implement the provisions of the 23d amendment by appropriate legislation. This presents an opportunity to Congress to devise a voting law for the District of Columbia which can serve as a model for the entire Nation.

In the last election, over 19 million citizens of voting age were unable to vote. A small proportion of this number was denied ballots for legitimate reasons. For example—because they were in prisons or were illiterate. But the overwhelming proportion of the 19 million Americans who were disenfranchised were prevented from voting only by unreasonable restrictions on the right of the ballot under many State laws.

Five million Americans were kept from the polls by illness; 8 million Americans were unable to vote because they could not meet State, county, or precinct residence requirements; 2,600,000 Americans were unable to vote because they were traveling for business, health, vacation, or other reasons and were unable to obtain absentee ballots. Conservative estimates based on the report of the Civil Rights Commission indicated that 1,750,000 Americans were kept from the polls by rigged literacy tests, poll taxes, and various forms of improper pressure.

Let us make certain that none of these disabilities are allowed to infect the electoral processes of the Nation's Capital. Our residence laws, our provisions for absentee voting, our safeguards against discrimination, should be designed to permit every qualified citi-

zen who wants to vote on election day 1964, to do so. We cannot, and should not, compel any American to vote, but there is no justification for a single, unfair impediment to the exercise of the franchise by citizens who want to vote.

We should study carefully the election law which the District of Columbia Commissioners are expected to submit to the Congress in the very near future. As a member of the Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, I have had a special interest in voting problems, and I have proposed a broad study of the situation which now exists, by the subcommittee, at an early date. A sound and progressive District of Columbia voting law could readily become a standard for all the States of the Union interested in bringing their own statutes and practices up to date.

THE HOT DOG AND HIGH FINANCE

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, one final word on a subject dear to my heart, the New York World's Fair. The fair is moving ahead. I have from time to time taken it upon myself to apprise the Senate of the progress that has been made.

I am happy to point out today that 33 nations are now signed up to exhibit at the fair. Many other international organizations, companies and private groups also plan to exhibit.

But, the big news this week is that the fair has let contracts for the construction of some 29 refreshment stands at the Flushing Meadow Park fairgrounds. In a release by the New York World's Fair Corp., of which I am one of the directors, it was stated that "the plebeian hot dog and hamburger entered the realm of high finance today."

Mr. President, I am happy to pass along this information, which indeed is just one more encouraging sign as to the scope and grandeur of the forthcoming 1964-65 New York World's Fair.

EASTER ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, after consultation with the minority leadership, I send a concurrent resolution to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate House Concurrent Resolution 211, which was read, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on Thursday, March 30, 1961, it stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Monday, April 10, 1961.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 211) was considered and agreed to.

THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate re-

sume the consideration of the conference report on the supplemental appropriation bill.

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5188) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, would the Senator explain what the amendments would do?

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the first four amendments in the bill related to the Commodity Credit Corporation and consisted of \$2,820 million included in the bill by the Senate. These amendments had not been considered when the bill was in the House.

The Senate conferees exerted every effort to impress upon the conference committee the necessity for these funds. However, the House managers were adamant and the only way we could get a conference report on this bill was for the Senate to recede.

The House managers were strongly opposed to any additional appropriation for the Development Loan Fund. However, we were able in the end to secure \$50 million, which the conference committee agreed should be earmarked for development loan programs in the Western Hemisphere.

In amendment No. 69, the Senate sought to repeal a language prohibition against Senators being reimbursed for official committee trips to their home States. The Senate will recall that in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1961, a prohibition in this regard was included on the floor of the House as an amendment to the Williams amendment, which provided for reporting in detail on expenditures for foreign travel.

The managers on the part of the House took the position that the rule of comity was violated by the Senate when the Senate made the Williams amendment applicable to the House, and after the Senate had done this, they were within their rights in prohibiting reimbursement for official committee trips of Senators to their home States.

I predicted that this would be the effect of the adoption of the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware, [Mr. WILLIAMS] when it was under consideration in the Senate on June 20, 1960, when I said:

Mr. President, a very similar proposal was before the Senate last month, on an amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS]. We adopted it, and took it to conference. The House very properly, in my judgment, said, "We do not allow the Senate of the United States to tell us what our Members shall do." I feel that the House has that right; namely, to regulate the conduct of its own members; and the Senate has no right to attempt to do otherwise.

On the other hand, if we set a pattern for ourselves, and if the House then wishes to include its own Members, or if it wishes to adopt its own rules, it may do so.

I am sure that all Senators would resent an effort by the House to dictate how the Members of this body should conduct themselves while traveling abroad; and of course that rule works both way, as applied to this measure.

For the RECORD, I shall quote from Senate precedents which support what I have said:

On May 25, 1896 (54th Cong., 1st sess., RECORD, p. 5661), during the consideration of a deficiency appropriation bill in the Senate in connection with certain Senate amendments to the bill, Mr. Eugene Hale, of Maine, said:

"The rule is always observed between the two Houses that the examination in reference to items touching the employment of the force of the two Houses and as to elections and contests and all that is attended to by each House, neither interfering with the other."

On March 18, 1914, during the consideration of a deficiency appropriation bill by the Senate, in connection with an amendment to pay a year's salary to the father of a deceased Representative, Mr. Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations said:

"The Senator from Iowa, Mr. Kenyon, knows very well that it has been a long established rule here, a rule of comity between the two Houses, that each House fix the expenditures for its own body. The Senator knows that whenever that rule is departed from it results in friction and causes trouble."

Mr. Martin further said that the only time the Senate put in matters relating to the House was when it was requested by the House Appropriations Committee to do so.

On June 14, 1946, Mr. Tydings, of Maryland, chairman of the Legislative Appropriation Subcommittee, made the following statement with reference to the policy of the two Houses in dealing with appropriations for its own employees:

"There is no law on the subject, but we have a definite understanding that the Senate will not interfere with any appropriation the House makes for its own body, and the House will not interfere with any appropriation the Senate makes for its own body."

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD excerpts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD which have been prepared for me by the Parliamentarian.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

POLICY OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES OF THE TWO HOUSES WITH REFERENCE TO ITEMS CONCERNING EMPLOYEES AND ELECTIONS IN THE RESPECTIVE HOUSES IS NOT TO INTERFERE WITH EACH OTHER

On May 25, 1896 (fn: 54th Cong., 1st session, RECORD, p. 5661), during the consideration, as in Committee of the Whole, of the bill (H.R. 8293) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for prior years, and for other purposes, Mr. Francis M. Cockrell, of Missouri, said:

"There are a number of Senate amendments relating to matters concerning the other House as to which I should like to have the Senator from Maine in charge of the bill make some explanation as to why the committee reported to place them in the bill."

Mr. Eugene Hale, of Maine, replied:

"I was just ready to say that the rule is always observed between the two Houses that the examination in reference to items touching the employment of the force of the

two Houses and as to elections and contests and all that is attended to by each House, neither interfering with the other. In some cases it happens after a bill has passed the House of Representatives, and there has been no opportunity to examine certain matters, there are items which need to be put in the appropriation bills here touching House matters. The Senate committee on Appropriations has always observed this rule, that it does not take jurisdiction or cognizance of such subjects, unless the proper committee deal with them in the House and request the Senate to insert the items; and there are items of that kind in this bill. In no other case have we interfered with the appropriations for the other House."

EACH HOUSE, UNDER THE ESTABLISHED PRACTICE OF THE TWO HOUSES, FIXES THE EXPENDITURES FOR ITS OWN BODY

The Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, under this practice, will not report in an appropriation bill an item relating exclusively to the House of Representatives unless requested to do so by the House Committee on Appropriations.

On March 18, 1914 (fn: 63d Cong., 2d sess., RECORD, pp. 5042, 5043), during the consideration of H.R. 13612, an urgent deficiency appropriation bill, Mr. William S. Kenyon, of Iowa, proposed an amendment to pay to John Pepper, father of Rufus F. Pepper, late a Representative from the State of Iowa, \$7,500.

Mr. Kenyon stated that Mr. Pepper was a Representative from the Second Iowa district, was unmarried, and that this amendment was to pay to his father the customary amount that had been paid to widows of Members of Congress who died in office. Mr. Kenyon stated further that the amendment had been considered by the House and omitted from the bill because there was no precedent for paying a year's salary to the father of a deceased Representative.

Mr. Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, said:

"The Senator from Iowa knows very well that it has been a long established rule here, a rule of comity between the two Houses, that each House fix the expenditures for its own body. The Senator knows that whenever that rule is departed from it results in friction and causes trouble."

Mr. Kenyon then called attention to an item in the bill inserted by the Senate making an appropriation of \$1,000 for stationery for the use of the committees and officers of the House.

Mr. Martin then said:

"I will state that we had a letter from the chairman of the House committee asking us to insert that item. It is not a departure from the rule; it is a compliance with the rule. The item was omitted inadvertently in the House; and, I repeat, the chairman of the House committee asked us to put it in, and we did so. That has been the rule ever since I have been a Member of the Senate. If the House had said that they wanted the Pepper item inserted, we would have inserted it; we did telephone over there; we got in touch with Mr. Fitzgerald and would have been glad to have added the item if the chairman of the House committee or the House itself had said that it would be agreeable to them to have us do so, but Mr. Fitzgerald was out of the city, and we were told by the person who came to the telephone, representing him, that Mr. Fitzgerald would not send a letter or ask us to insert the item."

Mr. MARTIN subsequently consented to the adoption of the amendment so far as he was concerned, but the amendment, on recommendation of the conferees, was omitted from the bill as finally passed.

IT IS THE POLICY OF THE TWO HOUSES FOR ONE HOUSE NOT TO INTERFERE WITH APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY THE OTHER HOUSE FOR ITS OWN EMPLOYEES

On June 14, 1946, during the consideration of H.R. 6001, the third deficiency appropriation bill, an amendment was offered providing payment for the pages of the Senate until January 3, 1947. During discussion of the matter, Mr. Tydings, chairman of the subcommittee of the appropriations having charge of the legislative appropriation bill, made the following statement with reference to the policy of the two Houses in dealing with appropriations for its own employees:

There is no law on the subject, but we have a definite understanding that the Senate will not interfere with any appropriation the House makes for its own body, and the House will not interfere with any appropriation the Senate makes for its own body.

It is often the case that one officer of the House is paid at one rate and a similar officer in the Senate at another. There is a tendency in time for both to seek the higher level, never the lower level. We have had a rule that neither the Senate nor the House will interfere with measures which have to do with either body only.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Will the Senator from Arizona sum up in simple language what the amendment does? Does it change in any way the amendment adopted last year which requires an accounting by Members of Congress?

Mr. HAYDEN. The conference did not change it in any way. The House said:

The Senate told us what to do last year, and now they ask us to agree to a change in that situation and we will not agree to it.

They would not agree. That is all there is to it. So the amendment the Senate added to this bill is out.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. In other words, it leaves the law as it was passed last year. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. We did not change the law. The Senate amendment sought to relieve certain Senators from a burden which they had unwittingly assumed.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. The amendment is stricken out of the appropriation bill, and we now go back to the original text of the bill. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. There is no change made of any kind.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. That is good.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Apparently in the conference between the House and the Senate, the Senate receded on amendments Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. During the debate the other day it was indicated that the Commodity Credit Corporation could not carry on its business during the remaining 3 months of this fiscal year unless it received almost \$3 billion in appropriations to restore impaired capital and to meet the cost of many programs. Can the distinguish-

ed chairman of the Committee on Appropriations assure the Senate that we are not in any way jeopardizing the programs of the Commodity Credit Corporation by the elimination of these funds?

Mr. HAYDEN. That was not the representation made to the Senate. The representation made to the Senate was that for a long time we have failed to provide funds currently to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for advances it has made, and that it would be well to bring it all up to date—to wipe the slate clean and start again with no backlog. That is what the Senate attempted to do. The House would not agree to it.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. It was pointed out in the discussion in the Appropriations Committee, as the chairman will recall, and also in the debate on the floor of the Senate on the appropriation bill, that, having authorized the expenditures in the feed grains bill, it would be inevitable that the CCC would require some funds with which to implement and carry out the instructions contained in the feed grains bill.

Without giving the Commodity Credit Corporation any funds, and assuming they may require \$300 million or \$400 million for that program, what will the results be in the face of this report?

Mr. HAYDEN. The situation is that there is a disagreement between the Senate and the House as to the amount of funds remaining unobligated at the present time. The House insists there is enough to worry along until the 30th of next June, or until Congress passes another bill. The main problem is to find money to pay for the grain bill. The main problem, we say, is to get this out of the way, and restore the Commodity Credit Corporation to good financial condition, so that we will not have to be taking care of deficits.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Then it is likely that in the regular Department of Agriculture appropriation bill for 1962 consideration will be given to the various programs involving surplus commodities, and that there will be ample time to provide essential funds to carry out these objectives?

Mr. HAYDEN. If the House is correct about the amount of money available, yes. That is the sole question.

Mr. DWORSHAK. How does the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations feel about it?

Mr. HAYDEN. It may be a narrow squeak; but if enough funds are not available, we may have to pass another supplemental appropriation between now and the end of the fiscal year.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I thank the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Do I correctly understand that the Senate version of the item for the Department of Defense was left intact in conference?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. CHAVEZ. It is included in the conference report?

Mr. HAYDEN. It is included in the conference report. The House accepted what the Senate recommended with respect to national defense.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I thank the Senator.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. Did the conferees retain the \$500 million which was placed in the bill in the Senate to finance the operation of the emergency unemployment compensation payments?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. HOLLAND. That amount remains in the bill, undiminished?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. Second, did the conferees retain in the bill the \$80,000 which was placed in the bill in the Senate at the request of the President for the operation of the labor-management committee which he had created by Executive order?

Mr. HAYDEN. That amount was included.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the distinguished chairman.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, in recent months the Department of Justice has said much about the evils of the leaders of industry conspiring to rig prices. I commend the Department of Justice for trying to break up this practice.

However, I call their attention to the fact that today the U.S. Government, through one of its agencies, is deliberately rigging a market with the taxpayers' money. I refer to the manner in which they are rigging the feed grain market, or the price of corn on the exchange, under the recent authority which the Department of Agriculture was given under the Kennedy administration's feed grain bill. In the Wall Street Journal of March 29 and March 30, we find Mr. Willard W. Cochrane, economic adviser to Secretary of Agriculture Freeman, boasting of the fact that the Department plans to drive the cash corn price down to \$1 a bushel in order, as he points out, to encourage—I think "force" would be a better word—the American farmers who are producing corn to come under the umbrella of the Government's new farm program.

I quote briefly from some of the articles published in the trade newspapers. First, I read from the Wall Street Journal of March 29, 1961:

Selling of feed grains was again attributed to weakness in the cash market. Corn was the weakest. The 2-day drop for corn futures at Chicago amounted to almost 5 cents a bushel. Stepped-up Government selling of corn from Federal bins and the threat of further Government selling caused general selling of feed grain futures. No. 2 Yellow corn in the Chicago cash market, a key grade, sold at \$1.09 a bushel, the lowest level since last December.

Continuing with the article:

According to Willard W. Cochrane, economic adviser to Secretary of Agriculture Freeman, the Government plans to sell corn most of this year to keep the price about \$1 a bushel on the farm. The Government

intends to sell corn also to get more farmers to comply with the new feed grain law.

In today's Wall Street Journal, we find a similar comment. I quote again:

Cash corn prices at Chicago fell more than 3 cents a bushel to the lowest level since December 20. The price for No. 2 yellow corn, a key grade, is around \$1.05 a bushel, almost 15 cents below a recent high.

Further on, the article continues:

Government officials said they thought if the price for corn is reduced to \$1 a bushel, farmers would comply with the new feed grain legislation and reduce new production.

About 4.4 billion bushels of corn were produced in the 1960 crop. Of that crop it is estimated that 65 percent will be used as feed on farms, and about 45 percent will move in the normal channels of trade. Based on the Department of Agriculture figures it is estimated that as of January 1, 1961, 2,856 million bushels of this corn remained on hand, of which it is estimated that about 1 billion bushels will be sold in what is called the free market. This is corn which will be moved from the farms into the normal channels of trade—corn which will not be locked in under the Government's support program. It is corn produced by farmers without the benefit of the Government support program. It will be sold in the so-called free corn movement.

Based upon the information in the trade newspapers and upon the quotation of Mr. Cochrane and other unidentified department spokesmen, it can be seen that this is a deliberate, planned attempt to break the corn market down to a dollar a bushel on the farm. It is now down to about \$1.05. Mathematically, it means that the farmers in the market who have corn which they were planning to sell this spring have already had the price driven down by Government manipulation about 15 cents a bushel. Thus, \$150 million has been taken off the value of the 1 billion bushels of corn which the farmers of America had planned to sell in the spring months.

Based upon Government reports, the Department of Agriculture is planning to break this market further by forcing the price down another nickel a bushel before they reach their objective of \$1 corn on the farm. The plan of these New Frontier bureaucrats is to force farmers either into bankruptcy or under the Government umbrella.

The Department apparently intends to use the taxpayers' dollars to drive the price down another nickel and thereby take another \$50 million of purchasing power from the farmers who have been trying to operate without Government subsidies.

At the time we passed the feed grain bill it was admitted by Department of Agriculture officials—and they were very honest in their statements—that with the authority they were seeking and the authority which they got as a result of the reinstatement of a part of section 3 in the conference report, they would manipulate the grain market and force prices down to the point where farmers

would be confronted with the situation of either going bankrupt or signing up under the Government program as recently enacted.

At a time when the Department of Justice is saying so much about the evils of private industry's manipulating prices it would be well for the Government itself to examine the damage it is doing in the manipulation of the feed grain market.

I point out one further danger in this policy of manipulating markets which is not shown in the newspaper articles but which exists—that is that the Department is creating a speculator's paradise as they manipulate this market. There is no clique of bureaucrats who can get behind closed doors of any bureaucracy and use the millions of dollars which are at the Government's command to manipulate the market without some speculator getting advance information and cashing in on it.

I hope that before they proceed further in bankrupting an element of the farm industry which is trying to operate independently, the Secretary of Agriculture and his economic adviser will talk the situation over with some of these farmers who have produced their crops without government aid or with some businessmen who have met a payroll. I respect these professors, but I most respectfully say that they need to take a postgraduate course in economics by at least trying to meet a payroll. They just do not realize the sensitivity of a market.

This deliberate action on the part of the Department of Agriculture to force down the price of grain will provide cheaper feed for the poultry and dairy industry in our immediate area. We are large consumers of corn and it could be said our area will benefit from this manipulation. But no group of farmers benefits in the long run as a result of a program designed to bankrupt another group of farmers. I strongly protest this action of the Department's manipulation of the grain markets.

It seems ironic that the new administration, which has boasted so loudly of its desire to prevent price rigging and its desire to help the American farmers, should now be caught deliberately rigging a market and rigging that market in such a manner as to take \$150,000,000 from that group of farmers which has been operating without government subsidies.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 5188, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.,
March 29, 1961.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 23, 25, 53, 60, 61, 66, 67, and 91 to the bill (H.R. 5188) entitled "An

Act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes", and concur therein.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$20,000,000".

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$600,000".

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$20,000,000".

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$65,000".

Mr. HAYDEN. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 27, 36, 38 and 50.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a table which shows, by appropriation item, the amounts in the budget estimates, the amounts included in the bill as passed by the House, the amounts included in the bill as passed by the Senate, and the final amount agreed to for each item in the conference.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The third supplemental appropriation bill, 1961 (H.R. 5188)

	Budget estimate ¹	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
Department of Agriculture:				
Title I:				
Forest Service:				
Forest protection and utilization:				
Forest land management.....	\$35,580,000	\$35,580,000	\$35,580,000	\$35,580,000
Forest research.....	946,000	946,000	946,000	946,000
State and private forestry cooperation.....	74,000	74,000	74,000	74,000
Acquisition of lands, Klamath Indians.....	68,717,000	68,717,000	68,717,000	68,717,000
Commodity Credit Corporation:				
Restoration of capital impairment (S. Doc. 19).....	1,017,610,000		1,017,610,000	
Reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation for costs of special milk program (S. Doc. 19).....	90,000,000		90,000,000	
Reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation for costs of special activities (S. Doc. 19):				
International Wheat Agreement.....	88,790,000		70,681,000	
Emergency famine relief.....	255,685,000		140,868,000	
Sales for local currencies (Public Law 480).....	1,353,000,000		1,310,500,000	
Migratory waterfowl feed.....	13,000		35,000	
Bartered material for stockpile.....	163,163,000		174,800,000	
Grading and classing activities.....	1,264,000		2,813,000	
Long-term supply contract losses.....			13,000,000	
Total, title I, Department of Agriculture.....	3,074,842,000	105,317,000	2,925,624,000	105,317,000
Title II—Increased pay costs:				
Agricultural Research Service, salaries and expenses:				
Research.....	4,097,000	4,097,000	4,097,000	4,097,000
Plant and animal disease and pest control.....	1,734,000	1,734,000	1,734,000	1,734,000
Meat inspection.....	1,564,000	1,564,000	1,564,000	1,564,000
Extension Service, cooperative extension work, payments, and expenses:				
Federal Extension Service:				
Appropriation.....	41,000			
Transfer authority.....	(96,000)	(137,000)	(137,000)	(137,000)
Farmer Cooperative Service: Salaries and expenses.....	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000
Soil Conservation Service:				
Conservation operations.....	5,472,000	5,472,000	5,472,000	5,472,000
Great Plains conservation program.....	168,000	168,000	168,000	168,000
Agricultural Marketing Service: marketing research and service:				
Marketing research and agricultural estimates.....	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
Marketing services.....	1,765,000	1,765,000	1,765,000	1,765,000
Foreign Agricultural Service: Salaries and expenses.....	232,000	232,000	232,000	232,000
Commodity Exchange Authority: Salaries and expenses.....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Commodity Stabilization Service: Acreage allotments and marketing quotas.....	3,463,000	3,463,000	3,463,000	3,463,000
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: Operating and administrative expenses.....	185,000	185,000	185,000	185,000
Rural Electrification Administration: Salaries and expenses.....	392,000	392,000	392,000	392,000
Farmers Home Administration: Salaries and expenses.....	1,967,000	1,967,000	1,967,000	1,967,000
Office of the General Counsel: Salaries and expenses.....	192,000	192,000	192,000	192,000
Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses.....	181,000	181,000	181,000	181,000
Office of Information: Salaries and expenses.....	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000

Footnotes at end of table.

The third supplemental appropriation bill, 1961 (H.R. 5188)—Continued

	Budget estimate ¹	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
Department of Agriculture—Continued				
Title II—Continued				
Library: Salaries and expenses.....	\$56,000	\$56,000	\$56,000	\$50,000
Total, title II, Department of Agriculture.....	22,667,000	22,626,000	22,626,000	22,626,000
Total, Department of Agriculture.....	3,097,509,000	127,943,000	2,948,250,000	127,943,000
Department of Commerce:				
Title I:				
General administration: Salaries and expenses (S. Doc. 19).....	40,000			
Bureau of Foreign Commerce: Export control.....	385,000	225,000	225,000	225,000
Total, title I, Department of Commerce.....	425,000	225,000	225,000	225,000
Title II—Increased pay costs:				
General Administration:				
Salaries and expenses.....	170,000	170,000	170,000	170,000
Office of Field Services: Salaries and expenses.....	184,000	184,000	184,000	184,000
Bureau of the Census:				
Salaries and expenses.....	523,000	523,000	523,000	523,000
18th Decennial Census.....	1,194,000	1,194,000	1,194,000	1,194,000
1962 Census of Governments.....	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
1958 censuses of business, manufactures, and mineral industries.....	121,000	121,000	121,000	121,000
Coast and Geodetic Survey: Salaries and expenses.....	607,000	607,000	607,000	607,000
Business and Defense Services Administration: Salaries and expenses.....	284,000	284,000	284,000	284,000
Bureau of Foreign Commerce: Salaries and expenses.....	203,000	203,000	203,000	203,000
Office of Business Economics: Salaries and expenses.....	102,000	102,000	102,000	102,000
Maritime activities:				
Salaries and expenses.....	648,000	648,000	648,000	648,000
Limitation increases:				
Administrative expenses.....	(558,000)	(558,000)	(558,000)	(558,000)
Maintenance of shipyard facilities and operation of warehouses.....	(31,000)	(31,000)	(31,000)	(31,000)
Reserve fleet expenses.....	(59,000)	(59,000)	(59,000)	(59,000)
Maritime training.....	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
Patent Office: Salaries and expenses.....	1,315,000	1,315,000	1,315,000	1,315,000
Bureau of Public Roads: Limitation on general and administrative expenses.....	(1,843,500)	(1,843,500)	(1,843,500)	(1,843,500)
National Bureau of Standards: Research and technical services.....	953,000	953,000	953,000	953,000
Weather Bureau:				
Salaries and expenses.....	2,573,000	2,573,000	2,573,000	2,573,000
Research and development.....	184,000	184,000	184,000	184,000
Total, title II, Department of Commerce.....	9,088,000	9,088,000	9,088,000	9,088,000
Total, Department of Commerce.....	9,513,000	9,313,000	9,313,000	9,313,000
Department of Defense—Military:				
Title I:				
Military personnel:				
Military personnel, Army.....	7,000,000	(²)	7,000,000	7,000,000
Military personnel, Navy.....	15,000,000	(²)	15,000,000	15,000,000
Operation and maintenance:				
Operation and maintenance, Army.....	88,500,000	(²)	88,500,000	88,500,000
Operation and maintenance, Navy.....	78,400,000	(²)	79,400,000	79,400,000
Operation and maintenance, Air Force.....	72,000,000	(²)	72,000,000	72,000,000
Claims, Department of Defense.....	6,000,000	(²)	3,000,000	3,000,000
General provisions:				
Transfer from emergency fund.....		(263,900,000)		
Motor vehicle hire limitation.....	(1,250,000)	(1,250,000)	(1,250,000)	(1,250,000)
Travel expense limitation.....	(63,000,000)	(55,000,000)	(55,000,000)	(55,000,000)
Earmarking for sea travel.....		(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)
Total, title I, Department of Defense, military.....	266,900,000	(²)	264,900,000	264,900,000
Title II—Increased pay costs:				
Operation and maintenance:				
Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps.....	\$2,039,000	\$2,039,000	\$2,039,000	\$2,039,000
Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard.....	4,315,000	4,315,000	4,315,000	4,315,000
Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard.....	2,190,000	2,190,000	2,190,000	2,190,000
Operation and maintenance, Alaska communication system.....	230,000	230,000	230,000	230,000
Salaries and expenses, Secretary of Defense.....	875,000	875,000	875,000	875,000
Research, development, test, and evaluation: Research, development, test, and evaluation, Army.....	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Total, title II, Department of Defense, military.....	21,649,000	21,649,000	21,649,000	21,649,000
Total, Department of Defense, military.....	288,549,000	21,649,000	286,549,000	286,549,000
Department of Defense—Civil:				
Title I:				
Department of the Army:				
Rivers and harbors and flood control: Construction, general (S. Doc. 19):				
Libby reservoir project.....	350,000		350,000	350,000
Title II—Increased pay costs:				
Department of the Army:				
Rivers and harbors and flood control:				
Operation and maintenance, general.....	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000
General expenses.....	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000
U.S. Soldiers' Home: Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay.....	(235,000)	(235,000)	(235,000)	(235,000)
Ryukyu Islands, administration.....	89,000	89,000	89,000	89,000
Total, title II, Department of Defense, civil.....	4,669,000	4,669,000	4,669,000	4,669,000
Total, Department of Defense, civil.....	5,019,000	4,669,000	5,019,000	5,019,000

Footnotes at end of table.

The third supplemental appropriation bill, 1961 (H.R. 5188)—Continued

	Budget estimate ¹	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
District of Columbia:				
Title I:				
Federal funds:				
Federal payment to the District of Columbia.....	\$6,000,000			
Federal loan to the District of Columbia.....			(\$5,700,000)	
District of Columbia funds:				
Operating expenses:				
Regulatory agencies.....	(118,000)	(\$89,000)	(118,000)	(\$118,000)
Department of Occupations and Professions.....	(29,000)	(14,000)	(29,000)	(29,000)
Metropolitan Police (S. Doc. 18).....	(100,000)		(100,000)	(100,000)
Department of Public Health.....	(2,037,000)	(1,652,050)	(1,849,500)	(1,849,500)
Department of Public Welfare (S. Doc. 18).....	(730,000)		(575,000)	(575,000)
Department of Sanitary Engineering (S. Doc. 18).....	(1,268,000)		(1,268,000)	(1,268,000)
Miscellaneous:				
Settlement of claims and suits.....	(28,330)	(28,330)	(28,330)	(28,330)
Audited claims.....	(1,789)	(1,789)	(1,789)	(1,789)
Total, title I, District of Columbia.....	(4,312,119)	(1,785,169)	(3,69,619)	(3,969,619)
Title II—Increased pay costs:				
District of Columbia funds:				
Operating expenses:				
Executive office.....	(27,000)	(27,000)	(27,000)	(27,000)
Department of General Administration.....	(322,000)	(322,000)	(322,000)	(322,000)
Office of Corporation Counsel.....	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)
Public schools.....	(2,420,000)	(2,420,000)	(2,420,000)	(2,420,000)
Public library.....	(114,000)	(114,000)	(114,000)	(114,000)
Recreation Department.....	(111,000)	(111,000)	(111,000)	(111,000)
Metropolitan Police.....	(1,089,000)	(1,089,000)	(1,089,000)	(1,089,000)
Fire Department.....	(732,000)	(732,000)	(732,000)	(732,000)
Department of Veterans' Affairs.....	(7,000)	(7,000)	(7,000)	(7,000)
Department of Vocational Rehabilitation.....	(21,000)	(21,000)	(21,000)	(21,000)
Courts.....	(233,000)	(233,000)	(233,000)	(233,000)
Department of Corrections.....	(289,000)	(289,000)	(289,000)	(289,000)
Department of Public Welfare.....	(544,000)	(544,000)	(544,000)	(544,000)
Department of Buildings and Grounds.....	(64,000)	(64,000)	(64,000)	(64,000)
Department of Licenses and Inspections.....	(128,000)	(128,000)	(128,000)	(128,000)
Department of Highways and Traffic.....	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)
Department of Motor Vehicles.....	(71,000)	(71,000)	(71,000)	(71,000)
Motor Vehicle Parking Agency.....	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)
Department of Sanitary Engineering.....	(302,000)	(302,000)	(302,000)	(302,000)
Washington aqueduct.....	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)
National Guard.....	(9,000)	(9,000)	(9,000)	(9,000)
National Capital Parks.....	(126,000)	(126,000)	(126,000)	(126,000)
National Zoological Park.....	(36,000)	(36,000)	(36,000)	(36,000)
Total, title II, District of Columbia.....	(6,851,000)	(6,851,000)	(6,851,000)	(6,851,000)
Total, District of Columbia (out of District of Columbia funds).....	(11,163,119)	(8,636,169)	(10,820,619)	(10,820,619)
Executive Office of the President:				
Title I:				
President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy.....			\$80,000	80,000
Title II—Increased pay costs:				
The White House Office: Salaries and expenses (by transfer).....	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)
Bureau of the Budget: Salaries and expenses.....	286,000	286,000	286,000	286,000
Council of Economic Advisers: Salaries and expenses.....	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
National Security Council: Salaries and expenses.....	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000
Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization:				
Salaries and expenses.....	646,000	646,000	646,000	646,000
Civil defense and mobilization functions of Federal agencies.....	317,000	317,000	317,000	317,000
Total, title II, Executive Office of the President.....	1,308,000	1,308,000	1,308,000	1,308,000
Total, Executive Office of the President.....	1,308,000	1,308,000	1,388,000	1,388,000
Funds appropriated to the President:				
Title I:				
Mutual security:				
Development Loan Fund.....	150,000,000		150,000,000	50,000,000
President's special international program.....	1,942,000	1,732,000	1,732,000	1,732,000
Total, title I, funds appropriated to the President.....	151,942,000	1,732,000	151,732,000	51,732,000
Title II—Increased pay costs:				
Mutual security: Office of the Inspector General and Comptroller (limitation increase).....	(56,000)	(56,000)	(56,000)	(56,000)
Total, funds appropriated to the President.....	151,942,000	1,732,000	151,732,000	51,732,000
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:				
Title I:				
Office of Education:				
Grants for library services, 1960.....	1,369,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
Payments to school districts.....		29,990,000	29,990,000	29,990,000
Public Health Service: Communicable disease activities (S. Doc. 18).....	1,000,000		1,000,000	1,000,000
St. Elizabeths Hospital: Salaries and expenses.....	477,000	477,000	477,000	477,000
Social Security Administration:				
Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (H. Doc. 91).....	(34,460,000)	(29,000,000)	(29,000,000)	(29,000,000)
Limitation on construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.....	(320,000)			
Grants to States for public assistance (H. Doc. 58 and S. Doc. 22).....	107,000,000	74,000,000	104,000,000	94,000,000
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance.....	457,000	300,000	457,000	378,500
Office of the Secretary:				
Salaries and expenses, office of field administration.....	182,000	180,000	180,000	180,000
By transfer.....	(227,000)	(62,000)	(227,000)	(222,000)
Salaries and expenses, office of the general counsel.....	58,000	42,000	58,000	50,000
By transfer.....	(73,000)	(40,000)	(73,000)	(67,000)
Total, title I, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	110,543,000	106,289,000	137,462,000	127,375,500

Footnotes at end of table.

The third supplemental appropriation bill, 1961 (H.R. 5188)—Continued

	Budget estimate ¹	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—Continued				
Title II—Increased pay costs:				
Food and Drug Administration: Salaries and expenses	\$796,000	\$796,000	\$796,000	\$796,000
Freedmen's Hospital: Salaries and expenses	203,000	203,000	203,000	203,000
Office of Education: Salaries and expenses	475,000	475,000	475,000	475,000
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation: Salaries and expenses	88,000	88,000	88,000	88,000
Public Health Service:				
Assistance to States, general	157,000	157,000	157,000	157,000
Control of tuberculosis	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000
Communicable disease activities	277,000	277,000	277,000	277,000
Environmental health activities	128,000	128,000	128,000	128,000
Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services	61,000	61,000	61,000	61,000
Hospitals and medical care	610,000	610,000	610,000	610,000
Foreign quarantine activities	179,000	179,000	179,000	179,000
Indian health activities	1,995,000	1,995,000	1,995,000	1,995,000
Operations, National Library of Medicine	76,000	76,000	76,000	76,000
Salaries and expenses	326,000	326,000	326,000	326,000
Social Security Administration:				
Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau	133,000	133,000	133,000	133,000
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000
By transfer	(18,000)	(18,000)	(18,000)	(18,000)
Office of the Secretary:				
Salaries and expenses	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000
By transfer	(21,000)	(21,000)	(21,000)	(21,000)
Surplus property utilization	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
White House Conference on Aging	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Total, title II, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	5,781,000	5,781,000	5,781,000	5,781,000
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	116,324,000	112,070,000	143,243,000	133,156,500
Independent offices:				
Title I:				
Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission: Salaries and expenses	8,000	7,650	7,650	7,650
Civil Aeronautics Board: Payments to air carriers (liquidation of contract authorization)	21,944,000	15,000,000	20,000,000	17,500,000
Civil Service Commission:				
Investigation of U.S. citizens for employment by international organizations	67,000	57,000	67,000	62,000
Government contribution, retired employees health benefits fund	1,750,000	1,500,000	1,750,000	1,625,000
General Services Administration:				
General supply fund	25,000,000	15,000,000	25,000,000	20,000,000
Expenses, supply distribution (S. Doc. 18) (by transfer)	(700,000)		(700,000)	(600,000)
Refunds under Renegotiation Act	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency: Office of the Administrator: Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, college housing loans	(270,000)	(180,000)	(270,000)	(250,000)
National Aeronautics and Space Administration:				
Salaries and expenses, travel limitation	(1,000,000)	(500,000)	(500,000)	(500,000)
Research and development	49,606,000	49,000,000	49,000,000	49,000,000
Railroad Retirement Board: Payment to railroad unemployment insurance account (S. Doc. 22)	24,000,000		24,000,000	20,000,000
Veterans' Administration:				
General operating expenses	10,563,000	10,100,000	10,563,000	10,350,000
By transfer	(500,000)	(500,000)	(500,000)	(500,000)
Inpatient care	43,000,000	41,000,000	43,000,000	42,000,000
Total, title I, Independent Offices	177,538,000	133,264,650	174,987,650	162,144,650
Title II—Increased pay costs:				
Civil Aeronautics Board: Salaries and expenses	460,000	460,000	460,000	460,000
Civil Service Commission:				
Salaries and expenses	1,256,000	1,256,000	1,256,000	1,256,000
Limitation on administrative expenses, employees life insurance fund	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)
Commission on Civil Rights: Salaries and expenses	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000
Export-Import Bank: Limitation on administrative expenses	(22,000)	(22,000)	(22,000)	(22,000)
Farm Credit Administration: Limitation on administrative expenses	(109,000)	(109,000)	(109,000)	(109,000)
Federal Aviation Agency:				
Expenses	15,100,000	15,100,000	15,100,000	15,100,000
Establishment of air navigation facilities	1,350,000	1,350,000	1,350,000	1,350,000
Research and development	480,000	480,000	480,000	480,000
Operation and maintenance, Washington National Airport (by transfer)	(69,000)	(69,000)	(69,000)	(69,000)
Federal Communications Commission: Salaries and expenses	704,000	704,000	704,000	704,000
Federal Home Loan Bank Board:				
Limitation on administrative expenses	(128,000)	(128,000)	(128,000)	(128,000)
Limitation on examination expenses	(478,000)	(478,000)	(478,000)	(478,000)
Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	(57,000)	(57,000)	(57,000)	(57,000)
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: Salaries and expenses	261,000	261,000	261,000	261,000
Federal Power Commission: Salaries and expenses	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Federal Trade Commission: Salaries and expenses	502,000	502,000	502,000	502,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: Salaries and expenses	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
General Accounting Office: Salaries and expenses	1,029,000	1,029,000	1,029,000	1,029,000
General Services Administration:				
Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service (by transfer)	(4,917,000)	(4,917,000)	(4,917,000)	(4,917,000)
Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service (by transfer)	(444,000)	(444,000)	(444,000)	(444,000)
Expenses, supply distribution (by transfer)	(875,000)	(875,000)	(875,000)	(875,000)
Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service (by transfer)	(759,000)	(759,000)	(759,000)	(759,000)
Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities Service (by transfer)	(161,000)	(161,000)	(161,000)	(161,000)
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Administrator (by transfer)	(7,000)	(7,000)	(7,000)	(7,000)
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund: Limitation on administrative expenses	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)
Administrative operations fund, limitation	(832,000)	(832,000)	(823,000)	(823,000)
Housing and Home Finance Agency:				
Office of the Administrator:				
Salaries and expenses	688,000	688,000	688,000	688,000
Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, public facility loans	(34,000)	(34,000)	(34,000)	(34,000)
Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, revolving fund	(9,000)	(9,000)	(9,000)	(9,000)
Federal National Mortgage Association: Limitation on administrative expenses	(350,000)	(350,000)	(350,000)	(350,000)
Federal Housing Administration:				
Limitation on administrative expenses	(461,000)	(461,000)	(461,000)	(461,000)
Limitation on nonadministrative expenses	(2,988,000)	(2,988,000)	(2,988,000)	(2,988,000)
Public Housing Administration:				
Administrative expenses	818,000	818,000	818,000	818,000
Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses	(818,000)	(818,000)	(818,000)	(818,000)

Footnotes at end of table.

The third supplemental appropriation bill, 1961 (H.R. 5188)—Continued

	Budget estimate ¹	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
Indian claims Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Interstate Commerce Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	\$1,313,000	\$1,313,000	\$1,313,000	\$1,313,000
National Capital Planning Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000
National Labor Relations Board: Salaries and expenses.....	913,000	913,000	913,000	913,000
National Mediation Board: Salaries and expenses.....	49,000	49,000	49,000	49,000
Railroad Retirement Board: Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(300,000)	(300,000)	(300,000)	(300,000)
Renegotiation Board: Salaries and expenses.....	145,000	145,000	145,000	145,000
Securities and Exchange Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	605,000	605,000	605,000	605,000
Selective Service System: Salaries and expenses.....	341,000	341,000	341,000	341,000
Small Business Administration: Salaries and expenses.....	346,000	346,000	346,000	346,000
Smithsonian Institution:				
Salaries and expenses.....	346,000	346,000	346,000	346,000
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000
Tariff Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	156,000	156,000	156,000	156,000
Tax Court of the United States: Salaries and expenses.....	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000
U.S. Information Agency: Salaries and expenses.....	2,773,000	2,773,000	2,773,000	2,773,000
U.S. Study Commission—Texas: Salaries and expenses.....	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
Veterans' Administration:				
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses.....	665,000	665,000	665,000	665,000
Outpatient care.....	3,553,000	3,553,000	3,553,000	3,553,000
Maintenance and operation of supply depots.....	143,000	143,000	143,000	143,000
Total, title II, independent offices.....	34,804,000	34,804,000	34,804,000	34,804,000
Total, independent offices.....	212,342,000	168,068,650	209,791,650	196,948,650
Department of the Interior:				
Title I:				
Bureau of Land Management: Management of lands and resources.....	4,696,000	4,696,000	4,696,000	4,696,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs:				
Education and welfare services.....	2,772,000	2,772,000	2,772,000	2,772,000
Resources management.....	1,730,000	1,730,000	1,777,000	1,777,000
Bureau of Mines: Development and operation of helium properties.....	12,000,000			
National Park Service:				
Management and protection.....	1,971,000	1,934,000	1,984,000	1,934,000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	888,000	800,000	850,000	800,000
Construction.....	467,000	300,000	467,000	300,000
Fish and Wildlife Service:				
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:				
Management and investigation of resources.....	663,000	663,000	663,000	663,000
Construction.....	214,000	200,000	350,000	350,000
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries: Management and investigation of resources (S. Doc. 18).....	1,000,000		1,000,000	1,000,000
Office of Territories:				
Administration of territories (S. Doc. 18).....	465,000		465,000	465,000
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	306,000	300,000	127,333	300,000
Total, title I, Department of the Interior.....	27,172,000	13,395,000	15,151,333	15,057,000
Title II—Increased pay costs:				
Departmental Offices:				
Office of Oil and Gas: Salaries and expenses.....	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000
Office of the Solicitor: Salaries and expenses.....	227,000	227,000	227,000	227,000
Bonneville Power Administration: Operation and maintenance.....	487,000	487,000	487,000	487,000
Southwestern Power Administration: Operation and maintenance.....	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs:				
General administrative expenses.....	228,000	228,000	228,000	228,000
Liquidation of Klamath and Menominee Agencies.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Bureau of Reclamation:				
General investigations.....	255,000	255,000	255,000	255,000
Operation and maintenance.....	548,000	548,000	548,000	548,000
General administrative expenses.....	282,000	282,000	282,000	282,000
Geological Survey: Surveys, investigations, and research.....	2,006,000	2,006,000	2,006,000	2,006,000
Bureau of Mines:				
Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	1,002,000	1,002,000	1,002,000	1,002,000
Health and safety.....	325,000	325,000	325,000	325,000
General administrative expenses.....	83,000	83,000	83,000	83,000
National Park Service: General administrative expenses.....	96,000	96,000	96,000	96,000
Fish and Wildlife Service:				
Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife: Salaries and expenses.....	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000
Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife: General administrative expenses.....	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:				
Management and investigations of resources.....	235,000	235,000	235,000	235,000
General administrative expenses.....	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
Administration of Pribilof Islands.....	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000
Office of Territories: Administration of territories.....	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000
Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses.....	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000
Total, title II, Department of the Interior.....	6,189,000	6,189,000	6,189,000	6,189,000
Total, Department of the Interior.....	33,361,000	19,584,000	21,340,333	21,246,000
The Judiciary:				
Title I:				
Courts of appeal, district courts, and other judicial services:				
Fees of jurors and commissioners.....	Language	Language	Language	Language
Travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	452,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Expenses of referees.....	504,000	351,200	351,200	351,200
Total, title I, the judiciary.....	956,000	401,200	401,200	401,200
Title II—Increased pay costs:				
Supreme Court of the United States:				
Salaries.....	78,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
Automobile for the Chief Justice.....	223	223	223	223
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: Salaries and expenses.....	14,300	14,300	14,300	14,300
Customs Court: Salaries and expenses.....	41,240	41,240	41,240	41,240
Court of Claims: Salaries and expenses.....	28,600	28,600	28,600	28,600
Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:				
Salaries of supporting personnel.....	1,666,000	1,666,000	1,666,000	1,666,000
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.....	74,860	74,860	74,860	74,860
Total, title II, the judiciary.....	1,903,223	1,895,223	1,895,223	1,895,223
Total, the judiciary.....	2,859,223	2,296,423	2,296,423	2,296,423

Footnotes at end of table.

The third supplemental appropriation bill, 1961 (H.R. 5188)—Continued

	Budget estimate ¹	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
Department of Justice:				
Title I:				
Legal activities and general administration:				
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities (S. Doc. 18).....	\$135,000		\$100,000	\$90,000
Fees and expenses of witnesses.....	225,000	\$185,000	185,000	185,000
Federal prison system:				
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons.....	2,184,000	2,150,000	2,150,000	2,150,000
Support of U.S. prisoners.....	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Office of Alien Property: Limitation on salaries and expenses (S. Doc. 18).....	(75,000)		(75,000)	(65,000)
Total, title I, Department of Justice.....	2,744,000	2,535,000	2,635,000	2,625,000
Title II—Increased pay costs:				
Legal activities and general administration:				
Salaries and expenses, general administration.....	231,000	231,000	231,000	231,000
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.....	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division.....	314,000	314,000	314,000	314,000
Salaries and expenses, U.S. attorneys and marshals.....	873,000	873,000	873,000	873,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation: Salaries and expenses.....	7,550,000	7,550,000	7,550,000	7,550,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service: Salaries and expenses.....	3,487,000	3,487,000	3,487,000	3,487,000
Federal prison system:				
Federal Prison Industries, Inc.:				
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(34,000)	(34,000)	(34,000)	(34,000)
Limitation on vocational training expenses.....	(64,000)	(64,000)	(64,000)	(64,000)
Office of Alien Property: Limitation on salaries and expenses.....	(40,000)	(40,000)	(40,000)	(40,000)
Total, title II, Department of Justice.....	13,255,000	13,255,000	13,255,000	13,255,000
Total, Department of Justice.....	15,999,000	15,790,000	15,890,000	15,880,000
Department of Labor:				
Title I:				
Bureau of Employment Security:				
Advances to employment security administration account, unemployment trust fund (by transfer).....	(250,000,000)	(250,000,000)	(250,000,000)	(250,000,000)
Advances to employment security administration account, unemployment trust fund (S. Doc. 19).....	18,000,000		18,000,000	18,000,000
Payment to the Federal extended compensation account (S. Doc. 19).....	990,000,000		500,000,000	500,000,000
Limitation on grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration (trust fund) (H. Doc. 58 and S. Doc. 19).....	(375,245,000)	(340,000,000)	(375,995,000)	(360,000,000)
Limitation on salaries and expenses (trust fund) (H. Doc. 58 and S. Doc. 19).....	(9,156,000)	(7,900,000)	(9,370,000)	(9,000,000)
Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen (H. Doc. 58 and 91).....	70,000,000	5,648,000	5,648,000	5,648,000
(By transfer).....		(64,352,000)	(64,352,000)	(64,352,000)
Bureau of Employees' Compensation:				
Salaries and expenses.....	357,000	310,000	357,000	333,500
Employees' compensation claims and expenses.....	2,000,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses (S. Doc. 19).....	40,000			
Total, title I, Department of Labor.....	1,080,397,000	6,758,000	524,805,000	524,781,500
Title II—Increased pay costs:				
Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses.....	111,000	111,000	111,000	111,000
Labor-management reporting and disclosure activities: Salaries and expenses.....	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Office of the Solicitor: Salaries and expenses.....	172,000	172,000	172,000	172,000
Bureau of Labor Standards: Salaries and expenses.....	146,000	146,000	146,000	146,000
Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights: Salaries and expenses.....	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000
Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training: Salaries and expenses.....	268,000	268,000	268,000	268,000
Bureau of Employment Security:				
Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program (by transfer).....	(92,000)	(92,000)	(92,000)	(92,000)
Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor program.....	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000
Bureau of Labor Statistics:				
Salaries and expenses.....	599,000	599,000	599,000	599,000
Consumer Price Index.....	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000
Women's Bureau: Salaries and expenses.....	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000
Wage and Hour Division: Salaries and expenses.....	732,000	732,000	732,000	732,000
Total, title II, Department of Labor.....	2,534,000	2,534,000	2,534,000	2,534,000
Total, Department of Labor.....	1,082,931,000	9,292,000	527,339,000	527,315,500
Legislative branch:				
Title I:				
Senate:				
Payment to the widow of the late Senator Hennings.....			22,500	22,500
Office of the majority and minority whips.....			1,160	1,160
Contingent expenses of the Senate:				
Joint Economic Committee.....			35,000	35,000
Furniture.....			26,000	26,000
Inquiries and investigations, 1960.....	105,000		105,000	105,000
House of Representatives:				
Payment to beneficiaries of deceased Members.....		67,500	90,000	90,000
Appropriations Committee.....		50,000	50,000	50,000
Members' clerk hire.....			600,000	600,000
Architect of the Capitol:				
Extension of the Capitol.....		Language	Language	Language
Library of Congress:				
Distribution of catalog cards: Salaries and expenses.....	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000
Total, title I, legislative branch.....	274,000	277,500	1,089,660	1,089,660
Title II—Increased pay costs:				
Senate:				
Salaries, officers and employees.....	1,272,855	1,272,855	1,272,855	1,272,855
Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate.....	15,290	15,290	15,290	15,290
Contingent expenses of the Senate:				
Legislative reorganization.....	8,790	8,790	8,790	8,790
Senate policy committees.....	18,580	18,580	18,580	18,580
Joint Economic Committee.....	10,605	10,605	10,605	10,605
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.....	13,865	13,865	13,865	13,865
Joint Committee on Printing.....	7,610	7,610	7,610	7,610
Vice President's automobile.....	465	465	465	465
Automobile for the President pro tempore.....	465	465	465	465
Automobile for the majority and minority leaders.....	930	930	930	930
Inquiries and investigations.....	228,855	228,855	228,855	228,855
Folding documents.....	2,395	2,395	2,395	2,395
Miscellaneous items.....	34,240	34,240	34,240	34,240
Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures.....	1,880	1,880	1,880	1,880

Footnotes at end of table.

The third supplemental appropriation bill, 1961 (H.R. 5188)—Continued

	Budget esti- mate ¹	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
Legislative branch—Continued				
Title II—Continued				
House of Representatives:				
Salaries, officers and employees.....	\$540,605	\$540,605	\$540,605	\$540,605
Members' clerk hire.....	1,222,500	1,222,500	1,222,500	1,222,500
Contingent expenses of the House:				
Furniture.....	10,750	10,750	10,750	10,750
Miscellaneous items.....	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Special and select committees.....	183,750	183,750	183,750	183,750
Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.....	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500
Office of the Coordinator of Information.....	7,555	7,555	7,555	7,555
Revision of laws.....	1,365	1,365	1,365	1,365
Speaker's automobile.....	500	500	500	500
Majority leader's automobile.....	500	500	500	500
Minority leader's automobile.....	500	500	500	500
Capitol Police:				
Capitol Police Board.....	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Senate and House pages:				
Education of Senate and House pages.....	3,794	3,794	3,794	3,794
Architect of the Capitol:				
Office of the Architect of the Capitol: Salaries.....	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Capitol buildings and grounds:				
Capitol buildings.....	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Senate office buildings.....	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
House office buildings.....	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Library of Congress:				
Salaries and expenses.....	455,000	455,000	455,000	455,000
Copyright Office: Salaries and expenses.....	102,000	102,000	102,000	102,000
Legislative Reference Service: Salaries and expenses.....	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Books for the blind: Salaries and expenses.....	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents: Salaries and expenses.....	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Preservation of early American motion pictures.....	600	600	600	600
Government Printing Office:				
Office of Superintendent of Documents: Salaries and expenses.....	195,127	195,127	195,127	195,127
Total, title II, legislative branch.....	4,681,371	3,064,546	4,681,371	4,681,371
Total, legislative branch.....	4,955,371	3,342,046	5,771,031	5,771,031
Post Office Department (out of postal fund):				
Title I:				
Transportation (H. Doc. 58 and 91).....	18,900,000	18,900,000	18,900,000	18,900,000
Title II—Increased pay costs:				
Administration, regional operation, and research.....	4,620,000	4,620,000	4,620,000	4,620,000
Operations.....	237,041,000	237,041,000	237,041,000	237,041,000
Facilities.....	578,000	578,000	578,000	578,000
Total, title II, Post Office Department.....	242,239,000	242,239,000	242,239,000	242,239,000
Total, Post Office Department.....	261,139,000	261,139,000	261,139,000	261,139,000
Department of State:				
Title I:				
Administration of foreign affairs:				
Salaries and expenses.....	11,160,000	10,340,000	10,140,000	10,140,000
Representation allowances.....	26,000	22,000	22,000	22,000
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service.....	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
International organizations and conferences: International conferences and contingencies.....	150,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Total, title I, Department of State.....	12,636,000	11,762,000	11,562,000	11,562,000
Title II—Increased pay costs:				
International organizations and conferences: Missions to international organizations.....	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000
International commissions, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:				
Salaries and expenses.....	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000
Operation and maintenance.....	39,000	39,000	39,000	39,000
American sections, international commissions.....	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
International fisheries commissions.....	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
Educational exchange: International educational exchange activities.....	311,000	311,000	311,000	311,000
Total, title II, Department of State.....	511,000	511,000	511,000	511,000
Total, Department of State.....	13,147,000	12,273,000	12,073,000	12,073,000
Treasury Department:				
Title I:				
Bureau of Accounts: Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement.....	912,000	766,000	766,000	766,000
Bureau of Customs: Salaries and expenses (S. Doc. 18).....	205,000			
U.S. Secret Service: Salaries and expenses.....	373,000	370,000	370,000	370,000
Bureau of the Mint: Salaries and expenses.....	453,000	425,000	425,000	425,000
Total, title I, Treasury Department.....	1,943,000	1,561,000	1,561,000	1,561,000
Title II—Increased pay costs:				
Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses.....	191,000	191,000	191,000	191,000
Bureau of Accounts: Salaries and expenses.....	118,000	118,000	118,000	118,000
Bureau of the Public Debt: Administering the public debt.....	1,093,000	1,093,000	1,093,000	1,093,000
Office of the Treasurer: Salaries and expenses.....	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000
Bureau of Customs: Salaries and expenses.....	3,595,000	3,595,000	3,595,000	3,595,000
Internal Revenue Service: Salaries and expenses.....	25,900,000	25,900,000	25,900,000	25,900,000
Bureau of Narcotics: Salaries and expenses.....	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000
U.S. Secret Service:				
Salaries and expenses, White House Police.....	76,000	76,000	76,000	76,000
Salaries and expenses, guard force.....	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
Total, title II, Treasury Department.....	31,476,000	31,476,000	31,476,000	31,476,000
Total Treasury Department.....	33,419,000	33,037,000	33,037,000	33,037,000
General provisions.....	Language	Language	Language	Language

Footnotes at end of table.

The third supplemental appropriation bill, 1961 (H.R. 5188)—Continued

	Budget estimate ¹	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
Treasury Department—Continued				
Title III:				
Claims and judgments (S. Doc. 25).....	\$3, 248, 533		\$3, 248, 533	\$3, 248, 533
Total, title I.....	4, 933, 562, 000	\$402, 417, 350	4, 231, 465, 843	1, 288, 101, 510
Total, title II.....	402, 754, 594	401, 088, 769	402, 705, 594	402, 705, 594
Total, title III.....	3, 248, 533		3, 248, 533	3, 248, 533
Grand total.....	5, 339, 565, 127	803, 506, 119	4, 637, 419, 970	1, 694, 055, 637

¹ H. Doc. 58 unless otherwise indicated.

² Language authorizing total transfers of not to exceed \$263,900,000 from previously appropriated funds.

A REALISTIC APPROACH TO A BALANCED BUDGET

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, I call the attention of the Senate to an article, written by Walter Lippmann, which was published this morning in the press. The burden of the article is the difficulty of playing with the phrase "a balanced budget," and at the same time being realistic.

Because of the very rational way in which Mr. Lippmann has dealt with this subject, and because of his learned treatment of the problem itself, I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed at this point in the RECORD, in order that all Members of the Senate and others who read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD may profit from Mr. Lippmann's views.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 30, 1961]

ON THE FIRST PHASE

(By Walter Lippmann)

As I am writing a final article before leaving for a few weeks in Europe, it is tempting to look back and do a bit of generalizing about the first 2 months of the Kennedy administration.

The general character of this first phase has been, I would say, preliminary and preparatory. Unlike 1933, there was no emergency when Mr. Kennedy took office, and the grave problems which he is committed to deal with do not call for crash solutions but for careful planning and perseverance over the years. This is true of the problem which is central to almost all the others: the problem of overcoming the sluggishness which has characterized the American economy since the end of the Korean war.

As yet, the administration has made no frontal attack on this problem. It has not done so because of a deliberate decision that the country is not yet ready for it. Despite the unemployment and the unused capacity, the feeling that we are in bad times is spotty and local, not general and national. Because of the likelihood that a kind of recovery, probably a shallow recovery is just around the corner, the President has felt that for the present he must follow the Eisenhower economic ideology which was the fiscal orthodoxy of the age before the great depression. Yet his principal advisers are, so far as I know, unanimous in the belief that a very considerable departure from the Eisenhower ideology is necessary if the American economy is to meet the needs of the sixties: international, national, and local. But despite these opinions the administration is operating within the Eisenhower slogans and stereotypes about the budget. This is not because the Kennedy men believe in them but because there are large majorities in both parties who do believe in them.

As between the Kennedy doctrine, which is being held back, and the Eisenhower doctrine, which holds it back, the crucial and central issue is not whether the Federal budget should be balanced. The Kennedy doctrine, which is stated but not heavily emphasized in last week's budget message, is that Federal revenues and expenditures should be in balance "over the years of the business cycle"—about four or five years. The Eisenhower doctrine is that, regardless of the business cycle, the budget should be in balance every year. If the budget is not in balance annually, even as now in a year of recession, the Eisenhower ideology demands that politicians and editors should regard this as deplorable, and that the President should apologize for it.

The true and emerging Kennedy doctrine is that in a year of recession there ought to be a deficit and that in years of boom there ought to be a surplus. When, as has been the case since the early 1950's there is a chronic sluggishness in the economy, it is an unsound fiscal policy to try to achieve a budget surplus.

To many this sounds like the grossest heresy. It shocks them to hear it said that when there is so much unemployment and when the economy is running 10 percent below its normal capacity, there ought to be a deficit. But that is exactly what the great majority of modern economists are saying, particularly those on whom the Kennedy administration depends.

But the President has not yet braced himself to the effort of explaining to the public the difference between balancing the budget annually and balancing it over the business cycle. Yet most of what he has promised to do, most of what for the long pull urgently needs to be done, depends on explaining this theoretical issue to the people.

To explain it seems at times like trying to explain to a man that the earth is not flat, as it seems to him, but that it is in fact round. "It is flat," he can be heard to say, "wherever I have been." So with budget balancing. Say to a man that the Federal budget should be out of balance when the economy is in recession, he is likely to reply that he and all other decent and honorable men live within their income and why should the Government be disreputable?

It is a complicated thing to explain why the earth is round. It is a complicated thing to explain that the Federal budget is not only an accounting of revenues and expenditures. It is also a great fiscal engine which as a matter of national policy has to be managed in such a way as to promote a stabilized growth of the economy. It is a make-weight which has to be swung from deficit to surplus and from surplus to deficit to compensate for the ups and downs of the business cycle. There is nothing sinister or mysterious in this idea. But it is a new idea, new at least to a great many people.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY MOVES TO DISTRIBUTE ON MORE EQUITABLE BASIS FEDERAL CONTRACTS FOR DEFENSE PROCUREMENT IN LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, the subject of defense spending is an appropriate one, in the light of the commendably forthright and thoroughly understandable message President Kennedy sent on Tuesday to the Congress.

I believe it is also timely to discuss briefly a recent development related to the issue of revitalization of areas and communities suffering the economic consequences of substantial and persistent unemployment.

As is well known to the Members of this body, President Kennedy, in his "Program for Economic Recovery and Growth," delivered to the Congress on February 2, 1961, stated his intention "to improve the machinery by which Federal contracts can be channeled to firms located in labor surplus areas."

I commend the President's statement of purpose, and I am appreciative of the complexities of the problems he and his administration face in seeking its fulfillment. For example, in an effort to implement his policy pronouncement, the Department of Defense developed a plan to set aside certain military procurement to be bid upon by, or negotiated with, firms located in areas of recorded substantial labor surplus, in order to help improve the economy of those areas. But, on March 3, the Comptroller General ruled against the Defense Department's plan and he did so on the ground that it would not, "in the absence of free and unrestricted competition, assure the lowest obtainable price."

The ruling by the Comptroller General was greeted as "great news" by the esteemed minority whip, the energetic senior Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL]—that is, according to an article in the March 18 issue of the Washington Daily News, in which was added the unfortunate comment—attributed to my dear friend, the Senator from California—that "it is unthinkable for the President to try to turn the defense program into a vast WPA project."

In cognizance of this reported statement, I offer the observation that in the President's message on February 2 there was not a word or phrase that would support the unwarranted construction placed upon it by the Senator from California.

I am not insensitive to the concern of the Senator from California for the defense contracts which have helped to make his State the great industrial center it has become. In this connection, I note in the Congressional Quarterly's Weekly Report for the week ending March 24, 1961, a table which lists the military personnel, pay, and procurement by State, for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1960. I observe that California leads all other States very substantially in every category. Especially do I note that the value of listed military procurement actions for California was in excess of \$4.8 billion, representing 23.7 percent of all procurement which could be listed as being distributable on a State-by-State basis. I should add that I have no way of knowing how much of an item of \$2.05 billion "not distributed by State" represents additional military procurement actions for California not included in the percentage cited. Only one other State—New York—is shown in the table as having benefited by more than 10 percent—less than half of the figure for California. The military procurement actions for New York in the fiscal year 1960 amounted to \$2.37 billion, or 11.7 percent of total.

Mr. President, it is not my desire to fan the coals of sectional antagonism; but I point out that 23.7 percent of military procurement actions accruing to firms in an individual State in a single fiscal year is inordinately high. Eight States, including West Virginia, participated at a level of one-tenth of one percent or lower. West Virginia ranked 47th on the military procurement actions list.

In active duty military payrolls and civilian employees payrolls, California far out-paced the other States, too. On the military payroll list, West Virginia ranked 49th.

We have seen the steady growth in the number of areas classified as having substantial labor surplus—meaning, of course, a high rate of unemployment. It is an extremely abstract and unrealistic view of our national economy which would maintain that the effects of this increase are not felt tragically by the whole economy.

Therefore, it is difficult to understand how any Member of this body can find occasion for rejoicing—as the senior Senator from California seems to have done, according to the newspaper article—about any difficulty the President experiences in aiding these labor surplus areas. Perhaps the Comptroller General's ruling was "good news" for California, but not for numerous other States which need to share more equitably in the distribution of the defense dollar.

Unemployment is a national problem, and its solution must be framed in national terms, using every available instrument at the disposal of the Federal Government.

Are we a Union of States only when confronted by an external threat? I say we must be a Union of States when faced with the problems indigenous to our own population, too.

The defense expenditures of some \$43 billion or more are a vital stimulant to our national economy. With the "multiplier effect" they comprise a large segment of our gross national product. It is therefore in the interest not only of equity but of our national economic well-being that these funds be as widely allocated throughout our economy as is practicable. A serious imbalance of defense dollar distribution has been permitted to develop and exist during the past decade, and I have no doubt that it has contributed to the problem of labor surplus in many areas. It is a situation that will be most difficult to right, especially in the light of factors pointed up by the Comptroller General's ruling relating to the stringent provisions of the Defense Production Act and appropriations acts.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. I wish to commend the distinguished Senator from West Virginia for the very forceful statement he is making in the Senate today. As the Senator knows, this entire problem is a matter of great concern to the Senators from New York. We had some discussion of it yesterday. The scholarly and careful analysis which the Senator from West Virginia is making here today adds greatly to the efforts which many of us from other States are making in this same field.

I am very grateful to the Senator from West Virginia for his statement.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I am appreciative that the Senator from New York would explain, not only as he is doing today, but as he has explained it before, his intense interest in the equity involved in the matter of the allocation of defense contracts; and I compliment him. Of course, I compliment all Senators who are keenly aware of the disparity which now exists in the distribution of our procurement program. West Virginia is but one of several States, Mr. President, confronted with the problem of labor surplus areas with its debilitating effects. Of course, we know of the degree of enlargement of the number of these areas as a consequence of the recent report of the Department of Labor, which revealed that, as of February 1961 there were 101 major areas of substantial labor surplus. In these areas alone the work force totals 29 million persons.

In the instance of West Virginia, we know that our problem stems largely from a long period of dependence on coal mining as our major industry and the mainstay of our economy. But even though we are proud of the many years when West Virginia coal fueled the factories, furnaces, and railroads of America, we know that West Virginians did not create the carboniferous period when the coal was formed—any more than Californians today create the wonderful climate which has made the southern part of their State a natural center of the aircraft industry, for example.

I cite these facts of geology and climatology, over which we as individuals have no control, and I insist they are relevant to our national economy. And

there are other equally relevant historical and technological facts over which no individual, or group of individuals, or State has had control. But as a nation—as a union of States—we have the capability for planned and intelligent action which we do not have as a mere aggregate of separate States.

Therefore, though I do not doubt the authority of the Comptroller General, and though I do not question the legal position on which his ruling was based, I hope the President will not be permanently blocked in his praiseworthy efforts to have distributed on a more equitable basis the Federal contracts for military procurement, so that labor surplus areas will not increase either in degree of persistency or in numbers.

The continued development and utilization of our human resources and industrial facilities play as vital a role in our total national security as does our Defense Establishment. It is my opinion that it is entirely appropriate to seek to use defense expenditures, wherever feasible and practicable, to maintain a viable economy.

This does not imply turning the defense program into a vast WPA project, as the minority whip mistakenly interpreted the President's proposed program. Nor does it signify the President's proposed program. Nor does it signify the President's intent to circumvent procurement regulations in order to "solve social problems"—as the senior Senator from California is further quoted by the Washington Daily News as having said was another purpose of the President's program and the Defense Department's plan.

However, the recent White House directive and the Defense Department's program for implementation do, in my judgment, presume a recognition of the intricate web of human, economic, technological, and military factors which comprise our total national defensive strength. I say that, within this context of thinking, and although the Defense Department's proposed plan of action is hedged in by legalistic restrictions which were imposed by law at a time when the economy was in better health, it is a thoroughly legitimate and commendable effort on the part of the administration to use some of the immense military expenditures to help revitalize our sagging economy in areas where such help is most needed.

So that there may be a better understanding of the problem about which I have been speaking, and so that the comments attributed to the senior Senator from California, to which I have voiced exception, may be noted in the form in which they were published, I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, to have printed in the RECORD the news article from the March 18, 1961, Washington Daily News and the text of the Comptroller General's ruling in the form of a letter dated March 3, 1961, to the Secretary of Defense.

There being no objection, the article and letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Public Law 87-14
87th Congress, H. R. 5188
March 31, 1961

AN ACT

75 STAT. 20.

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961,
and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For additional amounts for "Forest protection and utilization", as follows:

- "Forest land management", \$35,580,000;
- "Forest research", \$946,000; and
- "State and private forestry cooperation", \$74,000.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS, KLAMATH INDIANS

For the acquisition of Klamath Indian forest lands in accordance with the Act of August 13, 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 718; 72 Stat. 816), terminating Federal supervision over the Klamath Indian Tribe in Oregon, \$68,717,000.

73 Stat. 70,477.
25 USC 564,
564w-1.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

EXPORT CONTROL

For an additional amount for "Export control", \$225,000, of which not to exceed \$162,000 may be advanced to the Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department, for enforcement of the export control program, and of which not to exceed \$6,000 may be advanced to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses" under "General administration".

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

MILITARY PERSONNEL

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Military personnel, Army", \$7,000,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Military personnel, Navy", \$15,000,000.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

MUTUAL SECURITY

DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND

73 Stat. 248.
22 USC 1873. For an additional amount for advances to the Development Loan Fund, as authorized by section 203 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, \$50,000,000, to remain available until expended.

PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

68 Stat. 1114. For an additional amount for "President's special international program", including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131), \$1,732,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,000 of this amount may be expended for representation.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1960, for "Grants for library services", \$1,300,000.

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

For an additional amount for "Payments to school districts", \$29,990,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Communicable disease activities", \$1,000,000 which shall be available only for the purchase, demonstration, and distribution of oral poliomyelitis vaccine and shall remain available until June 30, 1962.

SAINT ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$477,000.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

64 Stat. 765. For an additional amount for "Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", \$29,000,000, to be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: *Provided*, That \$5,000,000 of the foregoing amount shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), only to the extent necessary to process claims workloads not anticipated in the supplemental budget estimates and after maximum absorption of the cost of such claims workloads has been achieved within said limitation as otherwise provided.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public assistance", \$94,000,000, of which \$20,000,000 shall be available only upon enactment of H.R. 4884, Eighty-seventh Congress, or similar legislation.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance", \$378,500.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration", \$180,000, together with additional amounts of not to exceed \$220,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and not to exceed \$2,000 to be transferred from the "Operating fund, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions", Social Security Administration.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel", \$50,000, together with additional amounts of not to exceed \$65,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, and not to exceed \$2,000 to be transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, certification, inspection, and other services", Food and Drug Administration.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY
COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$7,650.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Payments to air carriers (liquidation of contract authorization)", \$17,500,000, to remain available until expended.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

INVESTIGATION OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Investigation of United States citizens for employment by international organizations", including not to exceed \$1,600 for travel expenses, \$62,000.

75 STAT. 25.

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION, RETIRED EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS FUND

5 USC 3053.

For payment to the "Retired employees health benefits fund" of Government contributions with respect to retired employees, as authorized by section 4 of the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act (74 Stat. 850), \$1,625,000.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

63 Stat. 382.

To increase the general supply fund established by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (5 U.S.C. 630g), \$20,000,000.

EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

For an additional amount for "Expenses, supply distribution", \$600,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Strategic and critical materials", fiscal year 1961.

REFUNDS UNDER RENEGOTIATION ACT

58 Stat. 90.
50 USC App.
1191.

For an additional amount for "Refunds under Renegotiation Act", \$1,600,000, to remain available until expended:

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR, COLLEGE HOUSING LOANS

74 Stat. 441.

For a limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses, additional to the amount under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1961, \$250,000.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

74 Stat. 436.

The limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased by \$500,000.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For an additional amount for "Research and development", \$49,000,000, to remain available until expended.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

PAYMENT TO RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACCOUNT

Ante, p. 17.

For payment to the railroad unemployment insurance account, as a repayable advance, as authorized by section 4 of the Temporary Extended Railroad Unemployment Insurance Benefits Act of 1961, \$20,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 1962: *Provided*, That this amount shall be repaid to the general fund of the Treasury from the railroad unemployment insurance account, whether or not the total derived from the temporary increase in the contribution rate under section 5 of such Act is sufficient for this purpose.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", \$10,850,000, of which \$500,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Grants to the Republic of the Philippines", fiscal year 1961.

INPATIENT CARE

For an additional amount for "Inpatient care", \$42,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$4,696,000.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Education and welfare services", \$2,772,000.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for "Resources management", \$1,777,000.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Management and protection", \$1,934,000.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities", \$800,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$300,000, to remain available until expended.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Management and Investigations of Resources

For an additional amount for "Management and investigations of resources", \$663,000, and the limitation under the head "Administrative Provisions" for the Fish and Wildlife Service in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961, 74 Stat. 110, on the number of aircraft that may be purchased for replacement 111. only is increased from three to four.

Construction

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$350,000, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management and Investigations of Resources", \$1,000,000.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

For an additional amount for "Administration of Territories", \$465,000.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

For an additional amount for "Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands", \$300,000.

THE JUDICIARY

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

The appropriation granted under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1961, shall be available for compensation of voting referees fixed by the court pursuant to the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1960.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous expenses", \$50,000.

EXPENSES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees", \$351,200.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, general legal activities", \$90,000.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of witnesses", \$185,000.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", \$2,150,000.

74 Stat. 567.
74 Stat. 86.
42 USC 1971
note.

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For an additional amount for "Support of United States prisoners", \$200,000.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

The limitation under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount available for general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property is increased by \$65,000. 74 Stat. 564.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

ADVANCES TO EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNT,
UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND

For capital for the Revolving fund, established by the Employment Security Act of 1960, to be available without fiscal year limitation, as a repayable advance, \$268,000,000, of which \$250,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration", fiscal year 1961: *Provided*, That obligations and expenditures heretofore incurred and paid from the foregoing appropriation during the current fiscal year and from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employment Security" shall be charged to the applicable limitations established in this Act on expenditures from the "Unemployment trust fund". 74 Stat. 973.
42 USC 1101.

PAYMENT TO THE FEDERAL EXTENDED COMPENSATION ACCOUNT

For payment into the Federal extended compensation account of the Unemployment trust fund, as repayable advances, as authorized by section 13 of the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961, \$500,000,000, to remain available only until September 30, 1962. Ante, p. 14.

LIMITATION ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION (TRUST FUND)

Not to exceed \$360,000,000 shall be available from the employment security administration account in the Unemployment trust fund, for the purposes of, and subject to the limitations on, the appropriation for "Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service Administration," provided in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1961. 74 Stat. 756.

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES (TRUST FUND)

Not to exceed \$9,000,000 shall be available from the employment security administration account in the Unemployment trust fund, for the purposes of, and subject to the limitations on, the appropriation for "Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Employment Security," provided in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1961, including not to exceed \$1,340,600 for carrying into effect title IV (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. 74 Stat. 756.
58 Stat. 284;
72 Stat. 1273.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND
EX-SERVICEMEN

74 Stat. 756.

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen", \$70,000,000, of which \$56,895,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation granted in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1961, for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration", and \$7,457,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation granted in that Act for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employment Security".

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$333,500.

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION CLAIMS AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Employees' compensation claims and expenses", \$800,000.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

For payment to Elizabeth S. Hennings, widow of Thomas C. Hennings, Junior, late a Senator from the State of Missouri, \$22,500.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Offices of the Majority and Minority Whips

For an additional amount for "Offices of the Majority and Minority Whips", \$1,160: *Provided*, That effective April 1, 1961, the basic compensation of the clerical assistants to the majority and minority whips may be fixed at not to exceed \$6,900 each.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

For an additional amount for "Joint Economic Committee", \$35,000.

FURNITURE

For an additional amount for "Furniture", \$26,000.

INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

For an additional amount for "Inquiries and Investigations", fiscal year 1960, \$105,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

70 Stat. 360.

The ninth paragraph under the heading "Administrative Provisions" in the appropriations for the Senate in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1957 (2 U.S.C. 127), is amended to read as follows:

"The contingent fund of the Senate is hereafter made available for the payment of mileage, to be computed at 10 cents per mile by the

nearest usual route, between Washington, District of Columbia, and the residence city of the Senator involved, for not to exceed four round trips originating and terminating in Washington, District of Columbia, made by employees in each Senator's office in any fiscal year, such payment to be made only upon vouchers approved by the Senator containing a certification, by such Senator, that such travel was performed in line of official duty."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Thyra G. Thomson, widow of Keith Thomson, late a Representative from the State of Wyoming, \$22,500.

For payment to Catherine D. Norrell, widow of W. F. Norrell, late a Representative from the State of Arkansas, \$22,500.

For payment to Robert Mann Mumma, son of Walter M. Mumma, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$22,500.

For payment to Louise G. Reece, widow of B. Carroll Reece, late a Representative from the State of Tennessee, \$22,500.

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

For an additional amount for "Appropriations Committee", \$50,000.

MEMBERS' CLERK HIRE

For an additional amount for "Members' clerk hire" pursuant to House Resolution 219, Eighty-seventh Congress, \$600,000.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

The appropriation "Extension of the Capitol" shall be available also for necessary furniture and furnishings for such project.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOG CARDS

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$160,000.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of postal fund)

TRANSPORTATION

For an additional amount for "Transportation", \$18,900,000.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$10,140,000.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

For an additional amount for "Representation allowances", \$22,000.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service", \$1,300,000.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

For an additional amount for "International conferences and contingencies", \$100,000.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement", \$766,000.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$370,000.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$425,000, including not to exceed \$2,500 for a medal for Robert Frost as authorized by the Act of September 13, 1960 (74 Stat. 883), which shall remain available until expended.

TITLE II

INCREASED PAY COSTS

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1961, for increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Service: "Salaries and expenses":

 "Research", \$1,097,000;

 "Plant and animal disease and pest control", \$1,734,000;

 "Meat inspection", \$1,564,000;

Extension Service: "Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses": "Federal Extension Service", \$137,000, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Payments to States and Puerto Rico";

Farmer Cooperative Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$37,000;

Soil Conservation Service:

 "Conservation operations", \$5,472,000;

 "Great Plains conservation program", \$168,000, to remain available until expended;

Agricultural Marketing Service: "Marketing research and service":

 "Marketing research and agricultural estimates", \$1,011,000;

 "Marketing services", \$1,765,000;

Foreign Agricultural Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$232,000;
Commodity Exchange Authority: "Salaries and expenses", \$50,000;
Commodity Stabilization Service: "Acreage allotments and marketing quotas", \$3,463,000;
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: "Operating and administrative expenses", \$185,000;
Rural Electrification Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$392,000;
Farmers Home Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$1,967,000;
Office of the General Counsel: "Salaries and expenses", \$192,000;
Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$181,000;
Office of Information: "Salaries and expenses", \$60,000;
Library: "Salaries and expenses", \$56,000;

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

General administration:
"Salaries and expenses", \$170,000;
Office of Field Services: "Salaries and expenses", \$184,000;
Bureau of the Census:
"Salaries and expenses", \$523,000;
"Eighteenth Decennial Census", \$1,194,000, to remain available until December 31, 1962;
"1962 Census of Governments", \$6,000, to remain available until June 30, 1964;
"1958 censuses of business, manufactures, and mineral industries", \$121,000, to remain available until December 31, 1961;
Coast and Geodetic Survey: "Salaries and expenses", \$607,000;
Business and Defense Services Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$284,000;
Bureau of Foreign Commerce: "Salaries and expenses", \$203,000;
Office of Business Economics: "Salaries and expenses", \$102,000;
Maritime activities:
"Salaries and expenses", \$648,000:
"Administrative expenses" (\$558,000);
"Maintenance of shipyard facilities and operation of warehouses" (\$31,000);
"Reserve fleet expenses" (\$59,000);
"Maritime training", \$21,000;
Patent Office: "Salaries and expenses", \$1,315,000;
Bureau of Public Roads: "Limitation on general administrative expenses" (increase of \$1,843,500 on the amount available for administration and research);
National Bureau of Standards: "Research and technical services", \$953,000;
Weather Bureau:
"Salaries and expenses", \$2,573,000;
"Research and development", \$184,000;

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

Operation and maintenance:

"Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps", \$2,039,000;
 "Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard", \$4,315,000;

75 STAT. 32.

75 STAT. 33.

"Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard", \$2,190,000;
 "Operation and maintenance, Alaska Communication System", \$230,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Secretary of Defense", \$875,000;

Research, development, test, and evaluation: "Research, development, test, and evaluation, Army", \$12,000,000;

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

Department of the Army: Rivers and harbors and flood control:

"Operation and maintenance, general", \$3,800,000, to remain available until expended;

"General expenses", \$780,000;

United States Soldiers' Home: "Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay" (increase of \$235,000 in the amount to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund);

"Ryukyu Islands, administration", \$89,000;

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of District of Columbia funds)

Operating expenses:

"Executive office", \$27,000;

"Department of General Administration", \$322,000, of which \$3,000 shall be payable from the motor vehicle parking fund;

"Office of Corporation Counsel", \$50,000;

"Public schools", \$2,420,000;

"Public Library", \$114,000;

"Recreation Department", \$111,000;

"Metropolitan Police", \$1,089,000;

"Fire Department", \$732,000;

"Department of Veterans Affairs", \$7,000;

"Department of Vocational Rehabilitation", \$21,000;

"Courts", \$233,000;

"Department of Corrections", \$289,000;

"Department of Public Welfare", \$544,000;

"Department of Buildings and Grounds", \$64,000;

"Department of Licenses and Inspections", \$128,000;

"Department of Highways and Traffic", \$100,000, of which \$71,300 shall be payable from the highway fund;

"Department of Motor Vehicles", \$71,000 (payable from the highway fund);

"Motor Vehicle Parking Agency", \$6,000 (payable from the motor vehicle parking fund);

"Department of Sanitary Engineering", \$302,000, of which \$89,300 shall be payable from the water fund and \$56,100 shall be payable from the sanitary sewage works fund;

"Washington Aqueduct", \$50,000 (payable from the water fund);

"National Guard", \$9,000;

"National Capital Parks", \$126,000;

"National Zoological Park", \$36,000.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this title for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1961.

74 Stat. 17.

75 STAT. 33.

75 STAT. 34.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

The White House Office: "Salaries and expenses", \$100,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Special projects";
 Bureau of the Budget: "Salaries and expenses", \$286,000;
 Council of Economic Advisers: "Salaries and expenses", \$21,000;
 National Security Council: "Salaries and expenses", \$38,000;
 Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization:
 "Salaries and expenses", \$646,000;
 "Civil defense and defense mobilization functions of Federal agencies", \$317,000;

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mutual security: "Office of the Inspector General and Comptroller" (increase of \$56,000 in the limitation under this head);

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Civil Aeronautics Board: "Salaries and expenses", \$460,000;
 Civil Service Commission:
 "Salaries and expenses", \$1,256,000;
 "Limitation on administrative expenses, Employees life insurance fund" (increase of \$10,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses);
 Commission on Civil Rights: "Salaries and expenses", \$38,000;
 Export-Import Bank of Washington: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of \$22,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses);
 Farm Credit Administration: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of \$109,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses);
 Federal Aviation Agency:
 "Expenses", \$15,100,000;
 "Establishment of air navigation facilities", \$1,350,000, to remain available until expended;
 "Research and development", \$480,000, to remain available until expended;
 "Operation and maintenance, Washington National Airport", \$69,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Operation and maintenance, Dulles International Airport";
 Federal Communications Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$704,000;
 Federal Home Loan Bank Board:
 "Limitation on administrative and examination expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board" (increase of \$128,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses and increase of \$478,000 in the limitation on nonadministrative expenses for the examination of Federal and State chartered institutions);
 "Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation" (increase of \$57,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses);

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$261,000;

Federal Power Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$500,000;

Federal Trade Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$502,000;

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$21,000;

75 STAT. 34.

75 STAT. 35.

General Accounting Office: "Salaries and expenses", \$1,029,000;

General Services Administration:

"Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", \$4,917,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Strategic and critical materials";

"Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service", \$444,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Strategic and critical materials";

"Expenses, supply distribution", \$875,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Strategic and critical materials";

"Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service", \$759,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Strategic and critical materials";

"Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities Service", \$161,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Strategic and critical materials";

"Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator", \$7,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Strategic and critical materials";

Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of \$3,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses);

"Administrative operations fund" (increase of \$823,000 in the limitation on the amount to be deposited into said account);

Housing and Home Finance Agency:

Office of the Administrator:

"Salaries and expenses", \$688,000;

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, public facility loans" (increase of \$34,000 in the amount available for administrative expenses);

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating programs)" (increase of \$9,000 in the amount available for administrative expenses);

Federal National Mortgage Association: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of \$350,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses);

Federal Housing Administration: "Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses" (increase of \$461,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses and \$2,988,000 in the limitation on nonadministrative expenses);

Public Housing Administration:

"Administrative expenses", \$818,000;

"Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses" (increase of \$818,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses);

Indian Claims Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$10,000;

Interstate Commerce Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$1,313,000;

National Capital Planning Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$27,000;

National Labor Relations Board: "Salaries and expenses", \$913,000;
 National Mediation Board: "Salaries and expenses", \$49,000;
 Railroad Retirement Board: "Limitation on salaries and expenses"
 (increase of \$300,000 on the amount to be derived from the Railroad
 retirement account);

75 STAT. 35.

Renegotiation Board: "Salaries and expenses", \$145,000;
 Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries and expenses",
 \$605,000;

75 STAT. 36.

Selective Service System: "Salaries and expenses", \$341,000;
 Small Business Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$346,000;
 Smithsonian Institution:

"Salaries and expenses", \$346,000;

"Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art", \$72,000;

Tariff Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$156,000;

Tax Court of the United States: "Salaries and expenses", \$65,000;

United States Information Agency: "Salaries and expenses",
 \$2,773,000;

U.S. Study Commission—Texas: "Salaries and expenses", \$75,000;

Veterans Administration:

"Medical administration and miscellaneous operating ex-
 penses", \$665,000;

"Outpatient care", \$3,553,000;

"Maintenance and operation of supply depots", \$143,000;

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$796,000;

Freedmen's Hospital: "Salaries and expenses", \$203,000;

Office of Education: "Salaries and expenses", \$475,000;

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation: "Salaries and expenses",
 \$88,000;

Public Health Service:

"Assistance to States, general", \$157,000;

"Control of tuberculosis", \$63,000;

"Communicable disease activities", \$277,000;

"Environmental health activities", \$128,000;

"Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services", \$61,000;

"Hospitals and medical care", \$610,000;

"Foreign quarantine activities", \$179,000;

"Indian health activities", \$1,995,000;

"Operations, National Library of Medicine", \$76,000;

"Salaries and expenses", \$326,000;

Social Security Administration:

"Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau", \$133,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner", \$22,000,
 together with an additional amount of not to exceed \$18,000 to be
 transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
 trust fund;

Office of the Secretary:

"Salaries and expenses", \$132,000, together with an additional
 amount of not to exceed \$21,000 to be transferred from the Federal
 old-age and survivors insurance trust fund;

"Surplus property utilization", \$35,000;

"White House Conference on Aging", \$25,000;

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Departmental offices:

Office of Oil and Gas: "Salaries and expenses", \$32,000;

Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses", \$227,000;

Bonneville Power Administration: "Operation and maintenance",
\$487,000;

75 STAT. 36.

75 STAT. 37.

Southwestern Power Administration: "Operation and maintenance", \$19,000;

Bureau of Indian Affairs:

"General administrative expenses", \$228,000;

"Liquidation of Klamath and Menominee Agencies", \$2,000;

Bureau of Reclamation:

"General investigations", \$255,000, to remain available until expended;

"Operation and maintenance", \$548,000;

"General administrative expenses", \$282,000;

Geological Survey: "Surveys, investigations, and research",
\$2,006,000;

Bureau of Mines:

"Conservation and development of mineral resources",
\$1,002,000;

"Health and safety", \$325,000;

"General administrative expenses", \$83,000;

National Park Service: "General administrative expenses", \$96,000;

Fish and Wildlife Service:

Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife: "Salaries and expenses", \$22,000;

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife: "General administrative expenses", \$66,000;

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:

"Management and investigations of resources", \$235,000;

"General administrative expenses", \$24,000;

"Administration of Pribilof Islands", \$29,000;

Office of Territories: "Administration of territories", \$46,000;

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$175,000;

THE JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of the United States:

"Salaries", \$70,000;

"Automobile for the Chief Justice", \$223;

Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: "Salaries and expenses",
\$14,300;

Customs Court: "Salaries and expenses", \$41,240;

Court of Claims: "Salaries and expenses", \$28,600;

Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:

"Salaries of supporting personnel", \$1,666,000;

"Administrative Office of the United States Courts", \$74,860;

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:

"Salaries and expenses, general administration", \$231,000;

"Salaries and expenses, general legal activities", \$800,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division", \$314,000;

"Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals",
\$873,000;Federal Bureau of Investigation: "Salaries and expenses",
\$7,550,000;

Immigration and Naturalization Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$3,487,000;

Federal Prison System: Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: "Limitation on administrative and vocational training expenses" (increase of \$34,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses and \$64,000 in the limitation on vocational training expenses);

75 STAT. 37.

Office of Alien Property: "Limitation on salaries and expenses" (increase of \$40,000 in the limitation on general administrative expenses);

75 STAT. 38.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$111,000;
Labor-management reporting and disclosure activities: "Salaries and expenses", \$300,000;

Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses", \$172,000;

Bureau of Labor Standards: "Salaries and expenses", \$146,000;

Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights: "Salaries and expenses", \$38,000;

Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training: "Salaries and expenses", \$268,000;

Bureau of Employment Security:

"Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program", \$92,000, to be derived by transfer from the Farm labor supply revolving fund;

"Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor program", \$63,000;

Bureau of Labor Statistics:

"Salaries and expenses", \$599,000;

"Consumer Price Index", \$72,000;

Women's Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", \$33,000;

Wage and Hour Division: "Salaries and expenses" \$732,000;

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Senate:

"Salaries, officers and employees", \$1,272,855;

"Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate", \$15,290;

Contingent expenses of the Senate:

"Legislative reorganization", \$8,790;

"Senate Policy Committees", \$18,580;

"Joint Economic Committee", \$10,605;

"Joint Committee on Atomic Energy", \$13,865;

"Joint Committee on Printing", \$7,610;

"Vice President's automobile", \$465;

"Automobile for the President pro tempore", \$465;

"Automobile for the majority and minority leaders", \$930;

"Inquiries and investigations", \$228,855;

"Folding documents", \$2,395;

"Miscellaneous items", \$34,240;

"Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures", \$1,880;

House of Representatives:

"Salaries, officers and employees", \$540,605;

"Members' clerk-hire", \$1,222,500;

Contingent expenses of the House:

"Furniture", \$10,750;

"Miscellaneous items", \$100,000;

"Special and select committees", \$183,750;

"Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation", \$22,500;

"Office of the Coordinator of Information", \$7,555;

"Revision of laws", \$1,365;

75 STAT. 38.

75 STAT. 39.

“Speaker’s automobile”, \$500;
 “Majority leader’s automobile”, \$500;
 “Minority leader’s automobile”, \$500;
 Capitol Police: “Capitol Police Board”, \$7,000;
 “Education of Senate and House pages”, \$3,794;
 Architect of the Capitol:
 Office of the Architect of the Capitol: “Salaries”, \$15,000;
 Capitol buildings and grounds:
 “Capitol buildings”, \$12,000;
 “Senate office buildings”, \$25,000;
 “House office buildings”, \$20,000;
 Library of Congress:
 “Salaries and expenses”, \$455,000;
 Copyright Office: “Salaries and expenses”, \$102,000;
 Legislative Reference Service: “Salaries and expenses”, \$120,000;
 Books for the blind: “Salaries and expenses”, \$12,500;
 Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents:
 “Salaries and expenses”, \$6,000;
 “Preservation of early American motion pictures”, \$600;
 Government Printing Office: Office of Superintendent of Documents: “Salaries and expenses”, \$195,127;

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of postal fund)

“Administration, regional operation, and research”, \$4,620,000;
 “Operations”, \$237,041,000;
 “Facilities”, \$578,000;

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

International organizations and conferences: “Missions to international organizations”, \$85,000;
 International commissions:
 International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:
 “Salaries and expenses”, \$38,000;
 “Operation and maintenance”, \$39,000;
 “American sections, international commissions”, \$17,000;
 “International fisheries commissions”, \$21,000;
 Educational exchange: “International educational exchange activities”, \$311,000;

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary: “Salaries and expenses”, \$191,000;
 Bureau of Accounts: “Salaries and expenses”, \$118,000;
 Bureau of the Public Debt: “Administering the public debt”, \$1,093,000;
 Office of the Treasurer: “Salaries and expenses”, \$260,000;
 Bureau of Customs: “Salaries and expenses”, \$3,595,000;
 Internal Revenue Service: “Salaries and expenses”, \$25,900,000;
 Bureau of Narcotics: “Salaries and expenses”, \$220,000;
 United States Secret Service:
 “Salaries and expenses, White House Police”, \$76,000;
 “Salaries and expenses, guard force”, \$23,000.

GENERAL PROVISION

SEC. 201. Except where specifically increased or decreased elsewhere in this Act, the restrictions contained within appropriations, or provisions affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1961, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services, or for purposes involving personal services, or amounts which may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations available for or involving such services, are hereby increased to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law. 75 STAT. 39.
75 STAT. 40.

TITLE III

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 25, Eighty-seventh Congress, \$3,248,533, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

Approved March 31, 1961.

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